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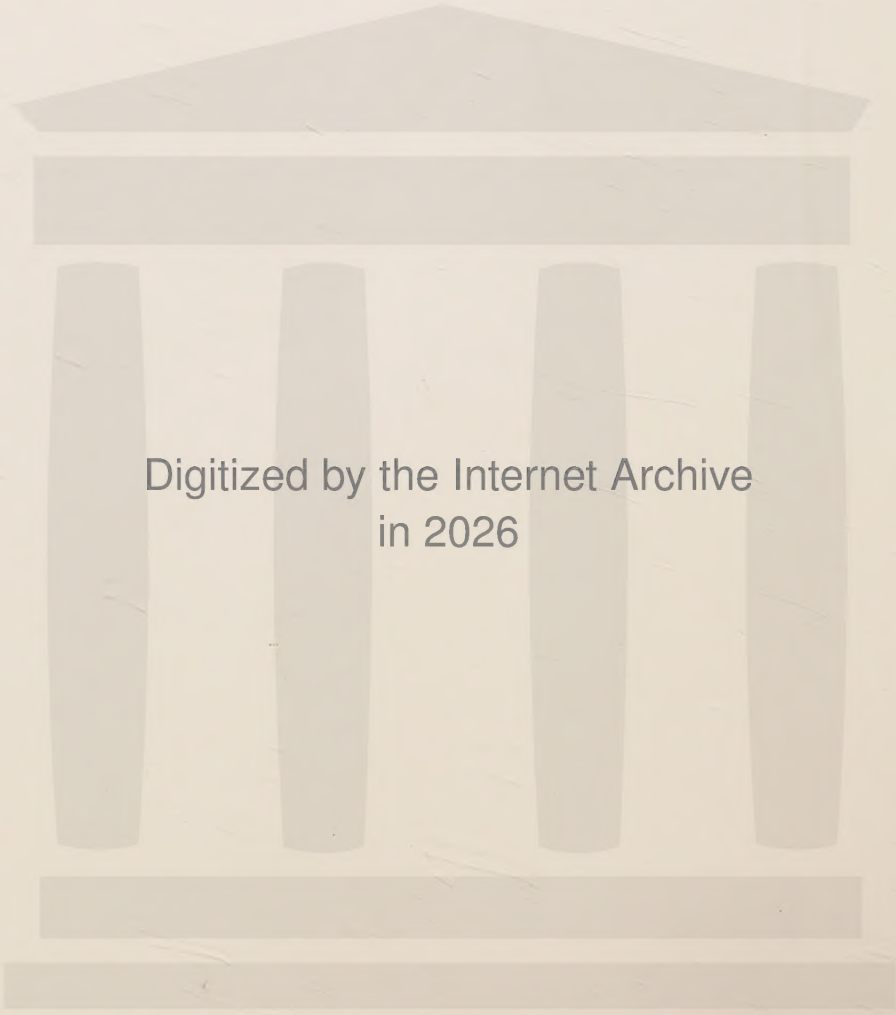

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HISTORY

OF

Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties

MINNESOTA

THEIR PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

L. R. MOYER
AND
O. G. DALE
Joint Editors

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

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VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

1916
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

DEDICATION

To those whose hands planted the first homes in Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties; whose love of religion and education established the first churches and schools; whose desire for good government led to the organization of civil townships and the selection of worthy public officials; whose wish for material prosperity has caused the building of mills and factories and the opening of virgin tracts of land to cultivation—to those who are gone, as well as to the many pioneers still living, is this record of their achievements dedicated.

PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties, Minnesota, with what they were five decades ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, they have come to be centers of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, educational and religious institutions, varied industries and immense agricultural and dairy interests. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to those who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties, Minnesota," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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CHIPPEWA COUNTY
MINNESOTA

CHAPTER I.

Related State History.

The greater part, or about two-thirds, of the territory embraced within the boundaries of Minnesota was included in the Louisiana Purchase, ceded to the United States by France in 1803. The remainder of this state, comprising the northeastern third part, lying east of the Mississippi river, was included in the country surrendered from Great Britain by the treaty of 1783, at the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1805 a grant of land nine miles square, at the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Peter (now Minnesota) rivers, was obtained from the Sioux Indians. A military post was established on the grant in 1819, and in 1820 arrangements were made for the erection of a fort, which was completed in 1822 and named Ft. Snelling, after the commanding officer, and the grant has ever since been known as the Ft. Snelling Reservation. In 1823 the first steamboat ascended the Mississippi as far as Ft. Snelling; and annually thereafter one or two trips of steamboats were made to this isolated post for a number of years.

This territory was held by the Chippewa or Ojibway and the Dakota or Sioux Indians, but adventurous pioneers had penetrated into the country along the streams tributary to the Mississippi river, and in 1836 Wisconsin territory was organized, comprising all the territory west of Lake Michigan, and including within its limits all the country west of the Great Lakes and north of Illinois, the west boundary of the territory being the Mississippi river.

INDIAN TREATIES.

In 1837 two important treaties were made with the native tribes of Indians. The first one was made by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, with the Ojibways, at Ft. Snelling, on the 29th of July, of that year, whereby

they ceded to the United States all their pine or agricultural lands on the St. Croix river and its tributaries.

On the 29th of September, of the same year, at the city of Washington, a treaty with the Sioux was made by Joel R. Poinsett, a special commissioner representing the United States, and about twenty chiefs, accompanied by Major Taliaferro, their agent, and Scott Campbell, an interpreter. Through the influence and by the direction of Governor Dodge, this delegation of chiefs had proceeded to Washington for the purpose of making this treaty, by which the Dakotas, or Sioux, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river and all its islands. The Indians were to receive as consideration for the same $110,000 in cash, to be divided among the mixed bloods, $90,000 in payment of debts owing by the tribes, and $300,000 to be invested in five per cent. stocks, the interest of which should be paid to them annually.

In 1848 Wisconsin adopted a state constitution, but ignored the enabling act, and made the northern part of the western boundary of the state along the line of the St. Louis and Rum rivers, which was not accepted by the United States government, and the boundary line from the Mississippi river to Lake Superior became fixed, as in the enabing act, on the line of the St. Croix river and in a direct line to the mouth of the St. Louis river.

After the acceptance of the Wisconsin constitution, in May, 1848, the territory north and west of the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers being practically without a government, the Hon. John Catlin, claiming to be still secretary and acting governor of Wisconsin territory, issued a proclamation for a special election, to elect a delegate to Congress. The election was held on October 30, and Hon. H. H. Sibley was chosen delegate, and after some delay was admitted as such into the Congress of the United States.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

On March 3, 1849, Congress passed an act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota. It fixed the seat of government at St. Paul, and established the southern boundary of the territory along the north and west boundary line of the state of Iowa, from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river, the western boundary through the middle of the channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of the White Earth river, and up the middle of the channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, the northern boundary running thence easterly and southeasterly on the international boundary line to Lake Super-

ior, and the eastern boundary running thence in a straight line to the northermost point of the state of Wisconsin, and following the north and west boundary of said state down the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers to the place of beginning. At this time the population of the territory was mainly in the section east of the Mississippi river, and the settlers were almost entirely engaged in lumbering. The territorial government was declared fully organized, June 1, 1849, by Hon. Alexander Ramsey, who had been appointed first territorial governor. The year 1848 was noted as the year of excitement from the discovery of gold in California, and the eyes of many thousands of people throughout the east were turned westward, where opportunities were opening for the growth of new states. Although at the organization of the territory there was scarcely a thousand people, within a year the census of 1850 gave to the territory a population of 6,077. Of this number, however, 1,134 residents were credited to the northernmost part of the territory on the Red River of the North, many of these being half-breds, and the early pioneers engaged in the fur trade, brought there through the influence of the Hudson Bay Company.

The first territorial election was held on August 1, 1849.

The first session of the territorial Legislature commenced in St. Paul, September 3, 1849, during which counties were established and a code of laws enacted. The second session was commenced in January, 1851, at which time the capitol was located at St. Paul, the university at St. Anthony, and the state prison at Stillwater.

THE COUNCIL AT TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.

In 1851 three treaties were made with the Sioux and with the Ojibway bands of Indians, whereby large tracts of lands were relinquished to the United States. In view of the great extent of country desired, and the importance of the transaction, and the long continued friendship of the Dakota nation, President Fillmore departed from the usual mode of appointing commissioners, and deputed the Hon. Luke Lea, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and Gov. Alexander Ramsey to meet the representatives of the Dakotas, and to conclude with them a treaty for such lands as they might be willing to sell.

On the 27th of June, 1851, Commissioner Lea arrived in St. Paul on the steamboat "Excelsior," and on the 29th he, in company with Governor Ramsey, landed at Traverse des Sioux, where the great council was to be held and the treaty consummated with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands

of Sioux. Great delay in the proceedings was caused by the non-arrival of certain Sioux chiefs from the upper country, and it was not until the 18th of July that the council convened and the preliminaries to the treaty commenced. During this interval of about twenty days they all entertained themselves as best they could with races, dances, suppers, sham fights, and all sorts of fun.

On the 18th of July, all the chiefs having arrived, proclamation was made, and being convened in grand council and the pipe of peace having been passed around, the council was opened by an address from Governor Ramsey. On the 23rd of July the treaty was concluded and signed by the chiefs, by which they ceded to the United States all the lands claimed by these bands east of the Sioux Wood (or Bois des Sioux), and Big Sioux rivers and Lake Traverse to the Mississippi, excepting a reservation one hundred miles long by twenty miles wide, on the upper part of the Minnesota river. By this treaty the Indians were to remove within two years to the reservation; to receive from the government, after removal $275,000, to enable them to settle up their affairs and to become established in their new home; and $30,000 was to be expended in breaking land, erecting mills and establishing a manual training school. They were also to receive for fifty years from that time, an annuity of $68,000, payable as follows: Cash, $40,000; civilization fund, $12,000; goods and provisions, $10,000; education fund, $6,000.

About a week later, on the 29th of July, Governor Ramsey and Commissioner Lea met the chiefs and leading men of the Med-ay-wakanton and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands of Sioux at a grand council at Mendota, to negotiate another treaty for the sale of other lands, which was concluded on the 5th of August, being signed by sixty-four chiefs, head men and warriors. In the treaty these bands of Indians ceded and relinquished all their lands in territory of Minnesota and state of Iowa, and in consideration thereof the United States was to reserve for them a tract of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river, and bounded on the west by the Tehay-tam-bay and Yellow Medicine rivers, on the east by the Little Rock river, and a line running due south from the mouth to the Waraju river; and to pay them the following sums of money: For settling debts and aid in removal, $220,000; for erection of buildings and opening farms, $30,000; civilization fund, to be paid annually, $12,000; educational fund, paid annually, $6,000; goods and provisions, annually, $10,000; cash, $30,000. The annuities were to continue for fifty years from the date of the treaty.

These two treaties of 1851 at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota acquired

for white settlement nearly 24,000,000 acres of the finest lands in the world. The cessions were mostly in Minnesota, but included about an eighth part, or nearly 3,000,000 acres, in the state of Iowa, between the line of the old "neutral ground" and the northern and western boundaries of the state. That tract of country, and generally all lands in Iowa, claimed by the Sioux, were therefore embraced in the articles of cession of both treaties.

The Senate of the United States, on the 23rd of June, 1852, ratified the treaties, with amendments to each, which amendments were subsequently accepted by the Indians, and on the 24th of February, 1853, President Millard Fillmore issued his proclamation accepting, ratifying and confirming each of the said treaties as amended. The total lands in the present state of Minnesota relinquished to the government by these treaties exceeded 19,000,000 acres; and they also ceded about 1,750,000 acres in South Dakota, besides the tract described in Iowa.

The third treaty of 1851 was effected by Governor Ramsey with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Ojibways at Pembina, by which they ceded certain territory, sixty-five miles in width by one hundred and fifty miles in length, intersected by the Red River of the North. This treaty was not ratified by the government.

After the ratification of the treaties with the Sioux, a great wave of immigration set in from all the eastern states, and an era of speculation started which probably has never been excelled in any portion of the west. A census, taken in 1857, gave a population of 150,037.

INDIAN HUNTERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Notwithstanding there was an abundant supply of good land outside of the limits of the land ceded under these treaties, the adventurous spirit of the pioneers led many of them to settle on the extreme limits of the grant, and in immediate proximity to the Indian settlements. In the southwestern portion of the state, particularly, settlements were made close to the boundary line of Iowa and north and west of Spirit lake. Some were in Iowa and some were in Minnesota, and all were within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent resident in the territory of Minnesota. Although the Indians were living on the reservation lands west of these settlements, in their hunting expeditions they were accustomed to return to the ceded lands. In a general way the Indians were civil, and committed only petty depredations; but their visits were at times annoying. Among the Indians there was a single band, under the leadership of Ink-pa-du-ta, or the Scar-

let Point, of about fifteen lodges, which had been for many years an independent band and of a thieving, vagabondish character (really outlaws from the Sioux nation, and not represented in the treaties of 1851), who had taken possession of a strip of land running on both sides of the boundary lines of Iowa and Minnesota, and extending to the Missouri river. In March, 1857, a few of these Indians were hunting in the neighborhood of Rock river and one of them was bitten by a dog belonging to a white man. The dog was killed by the Indian, and in return the owner of the dog made an assault upon the Indian, and afterward gathered his neighbors, and they went to the Indian camp and disarmed them. The arms were afterward returned to them, and the party moved northeast, arriving at the Spirit Lake settlement about the 6th of March, where they massacred the men and took four women into captivity. Other settlements were attacked, and altogether forty-two settlers were killed. Two of the women were afterward rescued through the efforts of Hon. Charles E. Flandreau, then the Indian agent. An effort was made to punish this band of savages, but all escaped except the eldest son of Ink-pa-du-ta, who had ventured into the camp of other Sioux, near the agency, and was killed in an attempt to capture him.

TOWN-SITE SPECULATION.

In 1855 and 1856 town-site speculation became the absorbing thought, and when the panic of 1857 set in, Minnesota was soon in a deplorable condition. The demand for an extensive railroad system and a state government had originated in the flush times of 1856 and 1857, and on February 26, 1857, Congress passed an act authorizing a constitutional convention, and granting a large amount of lands in aid of public schools. On March 3, 1857, an act of Congress was approved making a large grant of lands in aid of railroads.

The election of members of the Constitutional Convention was held on June 1, 1857, and the result was an almost equal division representing the Democratic and Republican parties. So close was this division, and there being some contested seats, when the convention assembled, on July 13, two distinct organizations were made, each proceeding to frame a Constitution, but finally, by conference committees, they united in one document, which was submitted to a vote of the people on October 13, and was adopted almost unanimously. By this Constitution the boundaries of the state were changed on the west, making the Red River of the North the line, up the Bois des Sioux, and thence extending along that river and

through Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, and by a direct south line to the north boundary of Iowa.

This Constitution provided for an election of state officers at the same time of voting upon the adoption of the Constitution, resulting, by a close vote, in the election of the Democratic nominees. The first state Legislature was convened on the 2nd of December, 1857, and continued in session until March 25, 1858, when a recess was taken until after the state should be admitted. Some doubts were raised as to the legality of the acts of the Legislature previous to admission by Congress. The act of admission was passed and approved, May 11, 1858. The Legislature again assembled in June, and finally adjourned, August 12, 1858. During this prolonged session the embryo state was without funds, and a loan of $250,000 was authorized; but as the acts of the Legislature before admission were somewhat irregular, the loan could not be readily negotiated. To tide over the difficulty state warrants were issued in the form of bank notes, and passed current, with more or less discount, until the summer of 1858, when they were redeemed from the proceeds of the loan consummated after the admission of the state.

RAILROAD BONDS ISSUED.

The first Legislature worked diligently in what they considered the best interest of the state, and as the grant of lands by the United States in aid of railroads within the state had to be turned over to companies, a large part of the session was devoted to railroad legislation. The scheme of further aid to companies who might be willing to undertake the building of railroads was originated, and was commonly denominated the "Five Million Loan Bill," contemplating the loan of the credit of the state, to that amount, in such sums as would be paid upon the grading and final completion of certain miles of road. On a submission of this law to the people it was adopted by a large majority. The opposition at the time of the vote upon this measure was very bitter, and continued after bonds were being issued, and with the dissatisfaction arising from the small amount of work completed and the large amount of bonds issued, threatenings of repudiation advocated by leading men in the state caused a distrust in financial circles and a final collapse of the whole scheme, with the foreclosure of the mortgages taken by the state upon the railroad lands and franchises, and the abandonment of all railroad construction for the time being. The total amount of bonds issued under this provision of the constitution was $2,275,000. By the foreclosure proceedings the state acquired about 250 miles of

graded road, the franchises of the companies and the lands, amounting to five million of acres, as indemnity for this issue of bonds. Notwithstanding the state had acquired all the rights, including the improvements of the railroad companies, the feeling against any settlement of the bonds was strong enough to secure an amendment to the constitution in 1860, prohibiting the passage of any law levying a tax or making other provision for the payment of the principal or interest of these bonds without having the same submitted to a vote of the people and adopted.

The two years following the crash of 1857 were replete with financial disaster and a shrinkage of inflated values in town-sites; but the country was filling up with farmers, and the rich soil of the state was giving abundant harvests. The political contest of 1859 was bitter, and resulted in the Republican party carrying the state, both for state officers and the Legislature

The census of 1860 gave the state a population of 172,023. During this year there was great hope of a largely increased immigration into the county; but the political situation in the Union, starting with the opening of the presidential campaign of that year, soon indicated a disturbing element throughout the country, and distrust and depression were manifest on all sides which was not allayed by the result of the presidential election. The war period, commencing with the time of the President's proclamation in April, 1861, to the final close of the rebellion in 1865, did not permit any material growth in the state. About twenty-two thousand of her able-bodied citizens volunteered and were enlisted in the Union army.

UNREST AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Indian reservation set apart by the treaties of 1851, a tract twenty miles wide on the upper part of the Minnesota river, embracing some of the finest lands in the state, was becoming a barrier to settlements in the upper Minnesota valley. Settlers had taken lands close up to the reservation, and there was considerable complaint that Indians were coming off the reservation and committing petty depredations, and the Indians had more or less complaints to make regarding the extortions practiced by the post traders. The encroachments of the whites were viewed with suspicion by the Indians, and sooner or later, from these causes alone, a conflict would probably have occurred. The War of the Rebellion, calling away so many of the able-bodied men of the state, left the frontier settlements almost

defenseless, and doubtless caused the younger portion of the tribes to become more offensive to the settlers and more exacting in their demands.

The lands embraced within the reservation under the treaties of 1851 were in the very heart of Minnesota, and, considering the forests and streams, were the choicest of farming lands. The settlers on the border were anxiously coveting this "Garden of Eden." A sentiment was created throughout the state that the Indians should abandon the tribal relations and become civilized. To this end the head men of the Dakota nation were induced, in 1858, to go to Washington, under the charge of Hon. Joseph R. Brown, in whom they had great confidence, for the purpose of negotiating for the whole or a part of this reservation. Treaties were signed ceding the ten-mile strip on the north side of the river, upon the payment of $140,000, and the government provided that every head of a family or single person over the age of twenty-one adopting a civilized life should secure in fee eighty acres of land. From some cause the payments of $140,000 were never made, and there was great dissatisfaction on account of this treaty, among those of the tribes who were adverse to accepting the condition of civilization; and from the fact that there was no money divided among them on account of this relinquishment a bitter dissension arose between the older chiefs and the younger members, the latter claiming that they had been robbed either by the chiefs or by the government, and they proposed to have the settlement, peaceful or otherwise

This internal strife was augmented from year to year by the withdrawal of families who were willing to accept the civilization fund, the number in three years succeeding the treaty amounting to one hundred and sixty persons. They were, however, still annuity Indians, and claimed the right to be heard in the councils. The annuity Indians, all told, numbered about six thousand two hundred, and the annual cash payment to each person amounted to about fifteen dollars. The Indians were treated as wards of the United States. Two agencies were established, around which were gathered storekeepers to sell the Indians goods in anticipation of the annuity payments; and, usually, the annual payment was simply a settlement of the claims of the traders, who took the risk of furnishing the goods in advance. That there was injustice practiced upon the Indians is doubtless true; probably not so great as the disaffected Indians imagined. There was enough, however, to make the time of the annual payment an anxious period, for fear of an outbreak. The failure of the government in its attempt to punish the Spirit Lake murderers had a tendency to create a feel-

ing among the leaders of the rebellious spirit that if they could only unite the whole body of Sioux in an uprising they could make a successful attack upon the settlers, and perhaps regain the lands formerly held by the Indians. The War of the Rebellion, starting in 1861, gave renewed energy to the discontent. The Indians were well aware of the reverses of the Union forces during the first year of the war. The calls for troops were taking the able-bodied men from the farms, and many of the half-breeds had volunteered for the army. All these conditions had a disquieting effect, and, added to this, in 1862 the June payment was not made; and as there was no satisfactory answer for the delay, the traders took advantage of the necessities of the Indians and insinuated that perhaps the government would go to pieces, and there would be no further payments. The missionaries endeavored to counteract these evil influences, and, with the aid of the civilized Indians, succeeded in averting deliberate outbreak. The delay in payment of annuities, however, tended to keep up the discontent, particularly among the younger braves, who were the hunters. Their vagabond life brought them into the settlements, and in contact with the whites; and their worthless, lazy habits made them offensive to the families, as beggars of meals or money, or anything that took their fancy.

MASSACRE OF 1862.

These are, in brief, the circumstances which led up to the great massacre of 1862, which for a short time threatened the lives of all the settlers on the western boundary of the state. There was no concerted action for the massacre, and to some extent there is an uncertainty as to why the first murders were committed. Four young men or boys are believed to have commenced the massacre, in a spirit of bravado, making a threatening attack first upon a family, driving them from their home, and afterward following them to a neighbor's house, where, after an altercation with the families, they killed three men and two women. These occurrences took place on the 17th of August, in the township of Acton, twelve miles west of Litchfield. Realizing that if they remained in the vicinity punishment would soon overtake their murderous acts, they lost no time in going back to camp, relating what they had done, and asking protection. A hasty consultation was had between two of the chiefs; they realized that the murderers must be given up, or the annuities would be stopped, and a war of extermination would be inaugurated. They chose to stand by the murderers, and immediately following there was a general uprising of the entire

Sioux bands. So swift were their movements, before any effective resistance could be brought against them, that about eight hundred of the settlers, men, women and children were murdered within a few days. The prompt action of the state authorities, aided by the national government, resulted in the capture of about 2,000 of the belligerent Indians and the withdrawal of the remainder beyond the boundaries of the state, into the wilds of Dakota. Of the captured Indians, 303 were found guilty of murder and rape, and were condemned to death by a military court-martial. Of this number 265 were reprieved by President Lincoln, and the remainder, thirty-eight of the most prominent engaged in the massacre, were hung in Mankato on the 26th of December, 1862. The next year the general government authorized an expedition against the Indians who had escaped to the Dakota plains, because of their constant raids in small squads on the frontiers of the state for the purpose of horse-stealing and marauding upon adventurous settlers who might risk going back to their abandoned farms. After two decisive encounters, the Indians retreated beyond the Missouri river, and in 1864 another expedition was sent forward and a final settlement of the Sioux outbreak was accomplished, by a confiscation and surrender of the ponies and arms of most of the bands hostile to the government.

The several tribes of Sioux Indians were engaged in this massacre, and were the representatives of the tribes that had made the cession of lands in 1851, under the first and second treaties of that year. Under these treaties the government had set aside trust funds of $2,520,000, from which there was paid annually the sum of $126,000. Settlers who had lost property urged their claims for indemnity, and Congress promptly established a commission to receive all claims and investigate the facts. The commission was duly organized and established headquarters in the city of St. Paul, and carefully examined all the claims presented. The total number filed was 2,940, with damages amounting to $2,458,795.16. The commission allowed 2,635 claims, and cut down the damages to $1,370,374. By act of Congress these claims were paid, and the annuities and all further payments to the tribes were stopped. The state was also reimbursed for extraordinary expenses incurred during the period of insurrection.

On the 2nd of October, 1863, a treaty was concluded at the old crossing of Red Lake river, about twelve miles east of the present city of Crookston by Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, and the chiefs and head men of the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Ojibway Indians, for the cession of a large tract of country, being the same land embraced in one of the treaties of 1851, but not ratified at that time, of which the

boundaries are as follow: Commencing at the intersection of the national boundary with the Lake of the Woods; thence in a southwest direction to the head of Thief river; thence following that stream to its mouth; thence southeasterly in a direct line toward the head of Wild Rice river; and thence following the boundary of the Pillager cession of 1855 to the mouth of said river; thence up the channel of the Red river to the mouth of the Cheyenne; thence up said river to Stump lake, near the eastern extremity of Devil's lake; thence north to the international boundary; and thence east on said boundary to the place of beginning. It embraced all of the Red River valley in Minnesota and Dakota, except a small portion previously ceded, and was estimated to contain 11,000,000 acres. This treaty was ratified by the Senate, with amendments, March 1, 1864. The Indians, on the 12th of April, 1864, assented to the amendments, and President Lincoln, by his proclamation of the 5th of May, 1864, confirmed the treaty.

A PERIOD OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The close of the Civil War in the spring of 1865, and the return of the soldiers, and the assurance of no further depredations from the Sioux Indians, started a new era of prosperity and rapid growth. The Legislature, in the meantime, had granted charters on the foreclosed roadbeds and lands to new railroad companies, and the construction of roads was furnishing abundant labor to all who were coming to the state. The population at this time was 250,099, and in 1870 the ppoulation had increased to 439,706, nearly doubling in five years. The railroad companies had within the same period constructed nearly 1,000 miles of railroad, and continued their building with even greater vigor until the financial crisis of 1873 brought all public enterprises again to a stand, and produced stagnation in all the growing towns. The farmers had been active in developing the country, and were adding largely to the productions of the state when the grasshopper raids, for the time being, destroyed the growing crops, and caused great financial distress for two or three years.

The census of 1875 gave the state a population of 597,407, still showing a fair increase, but small in comparison with the five years following the close of the rebellion. By 1878 the state had fairly recovered from the financial crash of 1873, but speculation has at no time since 1878 been so reckless as during the two periods ending in 1857 and 1873.

Along with the prosperity of the state, caused so largely by the rapid railroad building, the state pride began to assert itself with more force,

and the prominent citizens continued to urge an adjustment of the dishonored railroad bonds. In 1877 a proposition setting aside the proceeds of 500,000 acres for internal improvement lands in settlement was by act of the Legislature submitted to a vote at a special election called for the 12th of June, and was voted down by the decisive vote of 59,176 against to 17,324 votes for, the proposition. This vote was largely owing to the fact that the state at that time had almost an entire new population that had come into the state long after the bonds were issued and had no definite knowledge of the history of the original indebtedness.

In 1881 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the adjustment of these bonds and designating the judges of the supreme court as a commission to make the settlement. The constitutionality of this law was questioned, a writ of injunction was served, and the final determination of the supreme bench was that the law was unconstitutional, as also the amendment of 1860, prohibiting any settlement without a vote of the people. This latter act had previously been determined unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. An extra session of the Legislature was called in October of the same year, when the final adjustment was authorized by act of the Legislature, on a basis of fifty per cent. of the amount nominally due, and, after a careful examination of all the claims presented, the bond question was forever set at rest by the issue of adjustment bonds, to the amount of $4,282,000, to parties entitled to receive them. For the payment of these bonds the proposition of setting aside the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands was again submitted to the general election in 1881, and by a vote of 82,435 votes in favor, and 24,526 votes against, the action of the Legislature was ratified and the stigma of repudiation removed, which had been fastened upon the state by the popular vote of 1877.

In 1880 the national census gave the state a population of 780,773, and the state census of 1885 swelled these figures to 1,117,798, indicating the extraordinary growth of forty-three per cent.; but an examination of the figures shows that the growth was mainly confined to the cities, being nearly eighty per cent. of increase, while in the farming community and small towns the percentage of increase was only twenty per cent.

During the ten years between 1880 and 1890 there was a period of great activity in the railroad building, and 2,310 miles of road were put in operation. This alone gave great energy to the business of the state, and caused a large increase in the population of the cities, and gradually culminated in a most extravagant real estate boom, and an era of the wildest

speculation. In the country the growth was normal over the entire state, although large numbers of farmers in the southern half of the state were attracted to the plains of Dakota, where great activity was being developed by the pushing of railroads into different sections of the territory.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING INTERESTS.

The settlement of the Dakotas and the consequent breaking up of the virgin land, after the year 1885, almost doubled the wheat yield of the northwestern states, so that the farmers of Minnesota were soon confronted with the question whether wheat should continue to be their leading staple. In the southern part of the state the wheat return was not enough per acre to yield any profit to the farmer at the reduced prices; and gradually methods have changed, so that the leading agricultural industries now include dairying, stock raising, and general diversified farming. It seems probable that Minnesota will hold her place as the greatest wheat-producing state, and will also earn a greater reputation as the best all-round farming state in the Union.

The national census of 1890 gave the state a population of 1,301,826, an increase of 184,028 in five years, of which amount about 70,000 increase went to the cities and 114,000 to the country districts, showing eighteen per cent. increase in the cities and fifteen per cent. increase in the country. The state census of 1895 showed an increase of 272,793, or 21.95 per cent., in the preceding five years, giving a total population of 1,574,619.

According to the census of 1910 the population of Minnesota was 2,075,708, showing an increase of 17.8 per cent. during the preceding decade. The population of the five largest cities was as follow: Minneapolis, 301,408; St. Paul, 214,744; Duluth, 78,466; Winona, 18,583; and Stillwater, 10,198.

Minnesota was the first state of the Union to respond to the call of the President for volunteers at the beginning of the war with Spain, in April, 1898. Three regiments, designated as the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, were mobilized at St. Paul, April 29, and were mustered into the United State service on May 7 and 8. The Fifteenth Regiment was mustered into service on July 18. In total this state furnished 5,315 officers and enlisted men for the volunteer army. At the close of the war the Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments returned to Minnesota, and were mustered out of service in November. The Fifteenth Regiment continued in service until March 27, 1899; and the Thirteenth

Regiment, after more than a year of service in the Philippine Islands, was mustered out on October 3, 1899.

NAME.

Minnesota derives its name from the river which was named "Minisota" by the Dakotas, pronounced "Min-nee-sotah," applied to the stream, in its natural state in the summer season, after the waters were cleared from the roiling caused by the spring floods. Mini, water; sotah, sky-colored. Apparently to secure the correct pronunciation in English letters, the convention called at Stillwater, in 1848, for the purpose of procuring a territorial organization, instructed their delegates to see that the name of the territory should be written Min-ne-sota.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically, Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent of North America, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson bay and the Gulf of Mexico. This state is bounded on the south by Iowa, on the west by South and North Dakota, on the north by Manitoba and Ontario, and on the east by Wisconsin. It extends from latitude 43 degrees 30 minutes, to 49 degrees 24 minutes, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes, to 97 degrees 15 minutes, west longitude. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from its most eastern to the extreme western point about 354 miles.

AREA.

Minnesota is, in area, the tenth state of the Union. It contains 84,287 square miles, or about 53,943,379 acres, of which 3,608,012 acres are water. In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of three great river systems are found in its limits, those of streams flowing northward to Hudson bay, eastward to the Atlantic ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

About half of this surface, on the south and west, consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest, embracing the elevated district immediately west and north of Lake Superior, consists mainly of rich min-

eral ranges and of the pine forests which clothe the headwaters of the Mississippi, affording extensive supplies of lumber. There is but a very small percentage of broken, rocky or worthless land in the state. Nearly all is arable.

RIVERS.

Numerous rivers and watercourses give the state excellent drainage. But few states are so well watered as Minnesota. Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red River of the North, and the Red Lake river, all of which, near their sources, have extensive water powers; while a number of smaller streams such as Rum river and Snake river, both valuable for lumbering, the Cannon and Zumbro rivers, the Vermilion, Crow, Blue Earth, Des Moines, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Sueur, Root, Elk and Sauk rivers, also furnish fine water powers. These with their tributaries and a host of lesser streams penetrate every portion of the state. Some of the water powers furnished by these streams are among the finest in America, and many of them have been utilized for manufacturing purposes.

LAKES.

The lakes of Minnesota are more numerous and varied in form than in any other state in the Union. Bordering on the northeast corner of the state for one hundred and fifty miles, the waters of the great Lake Superior wash its shores. Within the state there are about ten thousand lakes, the largest of which is Red lake, in the central northern part of the state, bordering partly by dense pine forests, with its overflow through Red Lake river, by a devious course, into the Red River of the North. On the same northern slope, in St. Louis county, is the beautiful Vermilion lake, with its tributaries, at the edge of the great Vermilion iron range, and flowing into Rainy lake, on the northern boundary, and then through Rainy Lake river into the Lake of the Woods, and thence into Lake Winnipeg, and finally into Hudson bay. On the southern slope of the state is Itasca lake, the source of the Mississippi, with Cass lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Leech lake, and other innumerable lakes, all adding volume to the water of the Mississippi, eventually flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Then there is Mille Lacs, the source of Rum river, and the picturesque Lake Minnetonka. These are the largest lakes in the state. Of these, however, only Minnetonka, White Bear, Bald Eagle and Chisago lakes have so far been much utilized as summer resorts. The incomparable park region, traversed by the Great Northern

and Northern Pacific railroads, is the paradise of summer idlers, of hunters and fishermen; but it is not in this portion alone that all the beautiful lakes are found. The northeastern and the southwestern sections each have numerous lakes to attract the summer visitor.

There is an undoubted modification of the climate of the state, caused by these numerous bodies of water, giving a most delightful summer temperature.

Fine varieties of fish are abundant in all these lakes; and the state expends annually thousands of dollars, through a game and fish commission, to improve the varieties and to prevent their wanton destruction.

ELEVATION.

Surveys with leveling from the sea show that the shore of Lake Superior is the lowest land in the state, 602 feet above sea level. The waters of the northeastern part of the state south of the Mesabi iron range flow into Lake Superior, and are carried to the Atlantic ocean. The Mississippi river, having its chief source in Lake Itasca, at 1,466 feet elevation, runs in a southerly direction, leaving the state at 620 feet above sea level.

The Red River of the North, rising in the north, near Itasca lake, at a height of 1,600 feet above the ocean, after a circuitous route south and west to Breckenridge, in Wilkin county, and then flowing north along its great valley, leaves the state at an elevation of 750 feet. The average elevation of the state is given at about 1,275 feet. The highest elevation is the Misquah hills, in Cook county, 2,230 feet.

CLIMATE.

The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere give it a climate of unusual salubrity and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, the same as that of middle Illinois and Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, etc. The excessive heats of summer often felt in other states are here tempered by the cooling breezes. Its high latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer than states further south, and during the growing season there are two and one-half hours more sunshine than in the latitude of Cincinnati. This, taken in connection with the abundant rainfall of early summer, accounts for the rapid and vigorous

growth of crops in Minnesota, and their early maturity. The cool breezes and cool nights in summer prevent the debilitating effects of heat often felt in low latitudes. The winter climate is one of the attractive features of the state. Its uniformity, and prevailing freedom from thaws and excessive spells of cold, severe weather or heavy snow storms, and its dryness, together with the bright sunshine and electrical condition of the air, all tend to enhance the personal comfort of the resident, and make outdoor life and labor a pleasure.

These features tend to make this climate the healthiest in the Union. It gives life and briskness to those performing manual labor, enabling them to do more work than in a damper or duller climate.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

In the following list some of the more important events in the state, from the earliest explorations to the present time, are set forth in chronological order:

1635. Jean Nicollet, an explorer from France, who had wintered in the neighborhood of Green Bay, brought to Montreal the first mention of the aborigines of Minnesota.

1659-60. Grosseilliers and Radisson wintered among the Sioux of the Mille Lacs region, Minnesota, being its first white explorers. In a previous expedition, four years earlier, they are thought to have come to Prairie Island, west of the main channel of the Mississippi, between Red Wing and Hastings.

1661 Father Rene Menard left Kewennaw, on Lake Superior, to visit the Hurons, then in northern Wisconsin, and was lost near the sources of the Black and Chippewa rivers. His breviary and cassock were said to have been found among the Sioux.

1679. July 2, Daniel Greyselon Du Lhut (Duluth) held a council with the Sioux at their principal settlement on the shore of Mille Lacs. Du Lhut, in June, 1680, by way of the St. Croix river, reached the Mississippi and met Hennepin.

1680 Louis Hennepin, after captivity in the village of Mille Lacs Sioux, first saw the Falls of St. Anthony.

1689 May 8, Nicholas Perrot, at his Ft., St. Antoine, on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Pepin, laid formal claim to the surrounding country for France. He built a fort also on the Minnesota shore of this lake, near its outlet.

1695. LeSueur built a fort or trading post on Isle Pelee, now called Prairie Island, above Lake Pepin.

1700. LeSueur established Ft. L'Huillier, on the Blue Earth river (near the mouth of the LeSueur), and first supplied the Sioux with firearms.

1727 The French established a third fort on Lake Pepin, with Sieur de La Perriere as commander.

1728 Great flood in the Mississippi.

1763 By the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, to England, and west of it to Spain.

1766 Capt. Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony falls and Minnesota river. He claimed to have made a treaty with the Indians the following spring, in a cave afterward called "Carver's Cave," within the present limits of St. Paul, at which he said they ceded to him an immense tract of land, long known as "Carver's Claim," but never recognized by the government.

1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787 extended over the Northwest territory, including the northeastern third of Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river.

1798-99. The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.

1800. May 7, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana by the division of Ohio.

1803. April 30, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for the preceding forty years to possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain.

1803-04. William Morrison, the first known white man to discover the source of the Mississippi river, visited Elk lake and explored the streams entering into the lake forming the head of the river.

1805. Lieut. Z. M. Pike visited Minnesota to establish government relations there, and obtained the Ft. Snelling reservation from the Dakotas.

1812. The Dakotas, Ojibways and Winnebagoes, under the lead of hostile traders, joined the British during the war. Red river colony established by Lord Selkirk.

1819. Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river, became a part of Crawford county, Michigan. Ft. Snelling established, and a post at Mendota occupied by troops, under command of Col.

Leavenworth. Maj. L. Taliaferro appointed Indian agent, arriving on April 19.

1820. Corner stone of Ft. Snelling laid on September 10. Governor Cass visits Minnesota and makes a treaty of peace between the Sioux and Ojibways at Ft. Snelling. Col. Josiah Snelling appointed to the command of the latter post.

1823. The first steamboat arrived at Mendota, May 10, Major Taliaferro and Beltrami being passengers. Maj. Stephen H. Long explored Minnesota river, the Red river valley, and the northern frontier. Beltrami explored sources of the Mississippi.

1826 Great flood on the Red river; a part of the colony driven to Minnesota, settling near Ft. Snelling.

1832. Schoolcraft explored sources of Mississippi river, and named Lake Itasca (formerly called Elk lake).

1833 First mission established at Leech lake by Rev. W. T. Boutwell.

1834. The portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi attached to Michigan. Gen. H. H. Sibley settled at Mendota.

1835 Catlin and Featherstonhaugh visited Minnesota.

1836. The territory of Wisconsin organized, embracing the part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi, the part on the west being attached to Iowa. Nicollet visited Minnesota.

1837 Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Ft. Snelling with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotas for their lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements within the area of Minnesota.

1838. The treaty ratified by Congress. Franklin Steele makes a claim at St. Anthony falls. Pierre Parrant makes a claim and builds a shanty on the present site of St. Paul.

1839. St. Croix county established.

1843. Stillwater settled.

1846. August 6, the Wisconsin enabling act.

1847. The Wisconsin Constitutional Convention meets. The town of St. Paul surveyed, platted and recorded in St. Croix county register of deeds' office. First improvement of the water power at the Falls of St. Anthony.

1848. May 29, Wisconsin admitted, leaving the area of Minnesota without a government. August 26, the "Stillwater Convention" held,

taking measures for a separate territorial organization, and asking that the new territory be named Minnesota. October 30, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.

1849. January 15, H. H. Sibley admitted to a seat. March 3, the bill organizing Minnesota passed. March 19, its territorial officers appointed. June 1, Governor Ramsey declared, by proclamation, the territory organized. September 3, the first territorial Legislature assembled.

1850. Great flood this year; highest water ever known. Minnesota river first navigated by steamboats. Census shows 6,077 inhabitants.

1851. Location of the capitol, university and penitentiary; another flood. July 23, treaty of Traverse des Sioux completed and August 5 the treaty of Mendota, opening the territory west of the Mississippi to settlers.

1852. June 23, the treaties ratified by the United States Senate.

1853. Pierce's administration. W. A. Gorman appointed governor. The capitol building completed.

1854. Celebration of the opening of the Rock Island railroad, the first road to the Mississippi river, by a mammoth excursion, reaching St. Paul, June 8. Large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.

1857. Enabling act passes Congress, February 26. Gov. Samuel Medary (appointed by Buchanan), arrives on April 22. Legislature passes a bill to remove the capital to St. Peter, but it fails to accomplish the object. Ink-pa-du-to massacre, April. Land grant passes Congress. April 27, extra session of the Legislature to apportion land grant. July 13, Constitutional Convention assembles. Real estate speculation reaches its height, and is checked by the financial panic, August 27. Great revulsions and hard times. Census shows 150,037 population. October 13, Constitution adopted and state officers elected.

1858. State loan of $250,000 negotiated. Five million loan bill passed by the Legislature, March 9; ratified by vote of the people, April 15. Great stringency in money market. State admitted, May 11. State officers sworn in, May 24.

1859. Hard times continue to intensify. "Wright County War." "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money issued. Work on the land grant road ceases. Collapse of the five million scheme. First

export of grain this fall. Hard political struggle; the Republicans triumph.

1860. Another warm political canvass Federal census, 172,023.

1861. April 15, President proclamation for troops received; the first regiment recruits at once; June 22, it embarks at Ft. Snelling for the seat of war.

1862. Call for 600,000 men. August 17, massacre at Acton; August 18, outbreak at Lower Sioux Agency, eight miles east of Redwood Falls; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 2d, the bloody attack at Birch Coulee. September 19, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis. September 23, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered at Camp Release; military commission tries 321 Indians for murder, rape, etc.; 303 condemned to die; December 26, 38 hung at Nankato.

1863. General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river; July 3, Little Crow killed; July 24, battle of Big Mound; July 26, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28, battle of Stony Lake.

1864. Large levies for troops. Expedition to Missouri river, under Sully. Inflation of money market. Occasional Indian raids.

1865. Peace returns. Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded. In all 22,016 troops furnished by the state. Census shows 250,099 inhabitants.

1866-72 Rapid railroad building everywhere; immigration heavy; "good times" prevail, and the real estate inflated.

1873. January 7, 8 and 9, polar wave sweeps over the state; seventy persons perish. September, the Jay Cook failure creates another panic. Grasshopper raid begins and continues five seasons.

1876. September 7, attack on bank at Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter killed and three captured.

1877. Biennial session amendment adopted.

1878. May 2, three flouring-mills at Minneapolis explode; eighteen lives lost.

1880. November 15, portion of the hospital for the insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates burned to death, seven

died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six missing; total loss, $150,000.

1881. March 1, the state capitol destroyed by fire.

1884. January 25, state prison partially burned.

1886 April 14, a tornado strikes the cities of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings and killing about seventy people.

1887. Important legislation regarding the liquor traffic, common carriers, and elections.

1889. The Legislature enacts the Australian system of voting in cities of 10,000 and over. The first electric street railway started in the state at Stillwater.

1890. United States census shows a population of 1,301,826. July 13, an excursion steamboat returning from Lake City encampment foundered on Lake Pepin, and 100 people drowned. July 13, tornado swept across Lake Gervias, in Ramsey county, demolishing several buildings and killing six people.

1891 June 15, a series of tornadoes started in Jackson county, near the town of Jackson, traversing Martin, Faribault, Freeborn, Mower and Fillmore counties, on a line nearly parallel with, but from five to fifteen miles north of, the Southern Minnesota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, doing a large amount of damage to farms and farm buildings, and causing the death to about fifty people along the track of the storm.

1892. June 7, Republican national convention held at Minneapolis. The Australian system of voting used at the November general election.

1893. The Legislature authorizes the appointment of a capitol commission to select a site for a new capitol, and providing a tax of two-tenths of a mill for ten years to pay for the site and the erection of a building. A great financial crisis causes the failure of several banks and many mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the larger cities of the state.

1894. September 1. forest fires start in the neighborhood of Hinckley, in Pine county, carrying death and destruction over nearly four hundred square miles of territory, destroying the towns of Hinckley and Sandstone, causing the death of 417 people, rendering homeless and destitute 2,200 men, women and children, and entailing a property loss of about $1,000,000.

1895. A census of the state was taken during the month of June, and the total population of the state was found to be 1,574,619.

1896. The Red Lake Indian reservation was diminished to about a quarter part of its former area, and on May 15 a large tract of agricultural and timber lands formerly belonging to that reservation was opened for settlement.

1897. July 2, the monument at Gettysburg to the First Minnesota Regiment was dedicated.

1898. July 27, the corner stone of the new capitol was laid. Minnesota supplied four regiments for service in the Spanish-American War, being the first state, May 7, to respond to the president's call. October 5, the Pillager Indians attacked United States troops near Sugar Point, Leech lake.

1899. Semi-centennial of the territory and state celebrated by the Old Settlers' Association, June 1, and by the Historical Society, November 15.

1900. Population of Minnesota, shown by the national census, 1,751,394. Death of Senator C. K. Davis, November 27.

1901. In the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York, the superior exhibits of wheat, flour, and dairy products of Minnesota caused her to be called "the Bread and Butter State."

1902. August 23, the fortieth anniversary of the Sioux War celebrated at New Ulm. Monuments and tablets erected there and at other places in the Minnesota valley.

1903. Tide of immigration into Minnesota, particularly in northern and western sections. April 22, death of Alexander Ramsey, first territorial governor, later governor of the state, United States senator, and secretary of war.

1904. Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Minnesota exhibits win many first prizes for flour, butter, fruits, iron ores, work of pupils in schools, etc.

1905. January 3, Legislature convenes in the new capitol. The population, according to the state census, June 1, was 1,979,912.

1906. September 3, live stock amphitheater on the state fair ground dedicated, with address by James J. Hill. Attendance at the fair on that day, 93,199; during the week, 295,000.

1907. Folwell Hall, the new main building for the College of Science, Literature and Arts, of the University of Minnesota, completed at cost of $410,000 for the building and its equipment.

The total number of students of this University enrolled in all departments for the year was 4,145.

1908. The fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Minnesota to statehood was celebrated in connection with the state fair, its attendance during the week being 326,753.

1909. Death of Gov. John A. Johnson as the result of an operation, at Rochester, Minnesota, September 21, 1909. Lieut.-Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart sworn in as governor by Chief Justice Start, in the Supreme Court retiring room, at 11 o'clock the same day.

1910. Population of Minnesota, shown by the national census, 2,075,708. Death of State Treasurer Clarence C. Dinehart, June 8. E. S. Pettijohn appointed to succeed, June 11. Forest fires in northern Minnesota during the second and third week in October, results in death to about thirty people and the destruction of about $20,000,000 of property. Spooner and Baudette wiped out.

1911. The Legislature ratified the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution for election of United States senators by popular vote. October 18, George E. Vincent was inaugurated president of the University of Minnesota.

1912. The Legislature in special session enacted a new primary election law and "corrupt practices" act. October 19, the statue of Governor Johnson on the capitol ground was unveiled.

1913. June 16-20, the American Medical Association held its sixty-fourth annual session in Minneapolis. United States postal savings bank and parcel post inaugurated in Minnesota. Practical reforms in state road laws enacted. Work begun on the new building of the St. Paul Public Library and Hill Reference Library. New postoffice and new railroad depot building in Minneapolis. November 5, the historic Carver's cave, all trace of which had been lost for forty years or more, was definitely located.

1914. March, Minneapolis made the reserve city in the Northwest for the system of regional national banks. Remarkable impetus to building operations in Minnesota cities. April 4, Frederick Weyerhauser, extensive lumber operator, died in his winter home at Pasadena, California. April 15, plans adopted for St. Paul's new terminals and union depot. May 9, a bronze statue of Gen. James Shields, tendered by the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army

of the Republic to the state of Minnesota, for a niche in the capitol. Unveiled in November; formally presented to the state by Commander Samuel Appleton, of the Loyal Legion; accepted by Governor A. O. Everhart; eloquent memorial address by Comrade and Companion John Ireland, archbishop. July 4-11, the National Educational Association held its annual convention in St. Paul. November, Winfield Scott Hammond, Democrat, elected governor of Minnesota, defeating William E. Lee, Republican nominee.

1915. January 2, session of the thirty-ninth Legislature opened at the state capitol; Hon. J. A. A. Burnquist, lieutenant-governor, president of the Senate; H. H. Flower, speaker of the House of Representatives. January 3, Winfield Scott Hammond inaugurated governor of Minnesota. February 12, birthday of Abraham Lincoln observed by Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion by a banquet at the West hotel, Minneapolis. Oration by Bishop William A. Quayle, of the Methodist Episcopal church. February 19-20, forty-ninth annual convention of the Minnesota Editorial Association assembled at the St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, President H. C. Hotaling, presiding. December 30, death of Governor Hammond. December 31, Lieutenant-Governor Burnquist assumed the office of governor.

1916. February, discovery of discrepancies in the office of Walter J. Smith treasurer of the state, and his subsequent resignation.

CHAPTER II.

Geology of Chippewa County.

Chippewa county lies in the west part of Minnesota and is wholly within the basin of the Minnesota river, this stream forming its southwestern boundary. Montevideo, the county seat of Chippewa county, is one hundred and twenty-five miles west from St. Paul and Minneapolis, one hundred miles north from the Iowa line and thirty-six miles east from Dakota. Chippewa county has an approximately triangular outline. Its length on its north boundary is about thirty-nine miles and its greatest extent from north to south is twenty-seven and one-half miles. The area of Chippewa county is 594.21 square miles, of which about ten thousand acres are covered by water.

SURFACE FEATURES.

Natural Drainage.—The Chippewa river, flowing through the center of Swift county and the west part of Chippewa county, to Montevideo, is the largest affluent received by the Minnesota river from its north side. The east branch of the Chippewa river, draining the northeast part of the county, enters the Chippewa river in the north part of Tunsberg township. The southeast part of Chippewa county belongs to the basin of Hawk creek, which reaches the Minnesota river in the west edge of Renville county.

Lac qui Parle, an expansion of the Minnesota river, about ten miles long and from a quarter of a mile to one mile wide, lies on the southwest side of Kragero, the most western township of Chippewa county. The county has frequent sloughs, which are covered by water in the spring, but it possesses only a few permanent lakes. The most noteworthy are Black Oak lake, one and one-half miles long from east to west, five miles east of Montevideo; Shakopee or Buffalo lake, two miles long from north to south, in the northwest corner of Louriston; Willow lake, also about two miles long from north to south, crossed by the north line of Stoneham; and Lone Tree or Bad Water lake, two miles long from east to west, through which Hawk creek flows in the east part of Lone Tree township. Many of these lakes, with the exception of Buffalo lake, are now drained by county ditches, so that they no longer exist, except in seasons of very high water.

Nearly all of Chippewa county, if we except valleys worn by streams, is moderately undulating, the elevations and depressions, which differ only ten to twenty feet in height, being made by long smooth slopes. These undulations are too small to be observed in an extensive view, so that the traveler across the prairie sees it stretch away on all sides in an approximately flat plain. The trend of the slight elevations in the county and of the intervening sloughs is prevailing from northwest to southeast; but the undulations vary much in both width and height and depth, and are seldom distinctly continuous more than one or two miles.

On the southwest boundary of the county the Minnesota valley is from one to two miles wide, and from the mouth of the Pomme de Terre river to Lac qui Parle and Montevideo is about one hundred feet deep, having here a less depth than in any other part of its extent from Big Stone lake to its mouth. Below Montevideo its depth increases to about one hundred and fifty feet at Granite Falls and one hundred and eighty-five feet below Minnesota Falls, where it is crossed by the line between Chippewa and Renville counties. The erosion of this valley was effected by the river Warren, the outlet of the glacial lake Agassiz. Lake Agassiz at one time covered nearly all of the Red River valley and drained southward through Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake. The River Warren is the name given by geologists to this great river. It extended across the Minnesota valley from bluff to bluff. The Minnesota river, a comparatively insignificant stream, now flows in a tortuous channel in the bottom of this great valley.

The valley of the Chippewa river, seventy-five to one hundred feet deep along most of its course, and one-fourth mile to one mile in width, was probably also an avenue of drainage from the melting ice-fields in their northward retreat. Between the Chippewa river and the Pomme de Terre river in Swift county, in the twenty-three miles from Appleton to Montevideo, the glacial floods at first flowed in several channels, which are excavated forty to eighty feet below the general level of the drift-sheet, and vary from an eighth to a half of a mile or more in width. One of these, starting from the bend of the Pomme de Terre river one and one-half miles east of Appleton, extends fifteen miles southeast by Milan to the Chippewa river near the center of Tunsberg township. This old channel is joined at Milan station by another, which branches off from the Minnesota valley, running four miles east-southeast; it is also joined at the northwest corner of Tunsberg township by a very notable channel which extends eastward from the middle of Lac qui Parle. The latter channel, and its continuation

in the old Pomme de Terre valley to the Chippewa river, are excavated nearly as deep as the channel occupied by the Minnesota river.

ALTITUDES.

Following is a table of elevations taken from profiles in the office of Col. C. C. Smith, engineer, formerly of St. Paul:

	Feet above sea.
Line between Renville and Chippewa counties, grade	1,047
Minnesota Falls	1,041
Granite Falls	941
Palmer's creek, grade	921
Brofee's creek, grade	932
Cut 10 feet in rock, grade	948
Montevideo	927
Chippewa river, water, 913, grade	930
Top of bluff, grade	1,009
Watson	1,029
Beginning of descent, grade	1,028
Depression, grade	937

Elevation Minnesota river.—The height of the Minnesota river at ordinary low water, on the boundary of this county, is approximately as follows:

	Feet above sea.
At the mouth of Pomme de Terre river	934
Lac qui Parle	926
At the mouth of Chippewa river	913
Above Granite Falls	908
Below Granite Falls	870
Below Minnesota Falls	856
At the line between Chippewa and Renville counties	852

The highest land of Chippewa county, about eleven hundred feet above the sea, is in Woods and the north part of Lone Tree townships, the most northeasterly in the county; the lowest is along the Minnesota river, nine hundred thirty to eight hundred and twenty-five feet above the sea. Estimates of the mean heights of the townships of the county are as follow:

Woods, 1,100 feet above the sea; Lone Tree, 1,080; township 117, range 37, 1,075; Louriston, 1,075; township 118, range 38, 1,070; Stoneham, 1,060; Grace, Havelock and Leenthrop, each 1,060; Granite Falls, 1,025; Mandt, 1,060; Rosewood, 1,050; Sparta, 1,000; Big Bend, 1,050; Tunsburg, 1,015, and Kragero, 1,010. The mean elevation of Chippewa county is approximately 1,050 feet above the sea.

Soil and Timber.—The entire area of Chippewa county has a very productive soil, consisting of clay, with which some sand and gravel are intermixed. It is the unmodified glacial drift or till. Decaying vegetation year by year during centuries has blackened and enriched the upper one or two feet of this deposit, called the soil. This gradually changes within the next foot to the subsoil of yellowish till, weathered to this color through a depth of ten to twenty feet (rarely more), below which it is dark blue, as found in deep wells. Limestone in boulders and pebbles and in a finely pulverized condition is present as a considerable ingredient of the drift and contributes much to its fertility. Wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, flax, potatoes and other garden vegetables and fruits, stock-raising and dairy products are the varied resources of agriculture in this part of the state.

Timber is found in this county only in narrow belts along streams and in small groves on the borders of lakes; all besides being natural prairie or grass land, ready for pasturage, mowing or plowing, with no tree or shrub on tracts often several miles in extent. Among the species of trees are basswood, white or soft maple, box-elder, wild plum, green ash, white elm, red or slippery elm, cork-bark elm, hackberry, bur oak, ironwood and cottonwood. The shrubs include prickly ash, smooth sumach, frost grape, Virginia creeper, climbing bitter-sweet, choke-cherry, red and black raspberries, the wild rose, prickly and smooth gooseberries, black currant, red-osier dogwood, wolfberry, elder, sweet viburnum or sheepberry and willows.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Archaen Rocks.—The only outcrops of rocks underlying the glacial drift are in the Minnesota valley or in deeply eroded tributary valleys. The rocks thus exposed are gneiss of Archaen age, allied with the syenite, granite and gneiss of St. Cloud and the adjoining region and of a large area farther north, reaching from the Lake of the Woods nearly to Lake Superior. Thick drift deposits cover the greater part of the country occupied by these rocks in Minnesota, but they are doubtless continuous and constitute the floor on which the drift lies, excepting that probably thin patches of Cretaceous beds

intervene in many places, from the international boundary south to the Minnesota valley.

In the deserted channel between Lac qui Parle and the Chippewa river, rock is exposed near the southeast corner of section 6, in Tunsburg township. It is also seen at the southeast corner of this township, in the bottomland on the east side of the Chippewa river, three miles above its mouth. Another low exposure in one mile west of Montevideo, half-way between the river and the bluff. Close south of Montevideo, a knob of gray gneiss, nearly vertical in lamination, with west-southwest strike, rises thirty feet above the bottomland. One to two miles southeast of Montevideo are extensive outcrops of gneiss, rising forty to sixty feet and extending one and a half miles from the river to the bluff at its northeast side. At a little lake near the river its dip is forty-five degrees south, ten degrees to twenty degrees east. Adjoining this the gneiss incloses a mass of hornblende schist, twenty rods long from northwest to southeast and from twenty feet to six rods wide. Its dip is thirty-three degrees southeast by south. Two miles southeast of Montevideo the rock is reddish gray gneiss, dipping forty-five degrees to sixty degrees southeast. In the line of strike of these ledges, another exposure of this rock is found farther northeast, in a ravine in the north part of section 21, Sparta township, about half a mile from its junction with the Minnesota valley. Two and one-half miles farther to the southeast a small outcrop of the same rock was seen in the bottomland in section 34, Sparta township, rising some forty feet above the river.

At Granite Falls and Minnesota Falls, ledges of gneiss occur on both sides of the river, filling the valley with a multitude of knobs and short ridges thirty to seventy-five feet high. These rocks begin five miles above Granite Falls, near the mouth of Stony run, their outcrops along this distance being mostly on the southwest side of the river. The prevailing strike is nearly northeast to southwest and the dip is commonly from twenty-five degrees to forty degrees towards the southeast. The strata are reddish or gray gneiss, which is frequently so disintegrated by the weather that its outcrops have become turfed, varying occasionally to more enduring gray and red granites. These rocks also sometimes contain trap dikes, of massive, very heavy, dark green rock, as at the rapids, one mile above Granite Falls, wher etwo dikes, respectively twenty and forty-eight feet wide, occur fifty-four feet apart, their course being northeast to southwest, conformable with the strike of the rocks. Elsewhere the gneiss may include a bed or lenticular mass of hornblende schist, as is seen at the east end of Granite Falls bridge and dam. The gneiss, also seen here in contact with this bed, dips

sixty degrees southeast. At the north end of the Minnesota Falls dam the rock is flesh-colored gniess, much contorted and obscure in dip, which in one place was seen to be thirty degrees southeast. It is intersected by many joints. Gray Syenite, probably valuable for building and ornamental purposes, has been quarried on the left side of the river, about a half mile from Minnesota Falls. A large specimen of it, elegantly polished, was composed of white quartz and black hornblende, in nearly equal parts, somewhat schistose as to the direction of its grains. The trap dikes, hornblende schist, syenite and granites are together but a small portion of these rocks, which mainly are gneiss. Its outdrops, from Granite Falls to one mile below Minnesota Falls, are very prominent, rising in irregular and picturesque confusion throughout the entire valley, nearly two miles wide. Lower ledges continue less frequently for a mile or two beyond these, to the vicinity of the county line.

Remarkably water-worn surfaces were noted on the southeast slope of the ridge of rock cut by the railroad nearly two miles southeast of Montevideo, and of another a few rods distant toward the west. In the tip of the southwest side of the railroad-cut, forty-five feet above the river, there was a pot-hole eight feet deep, three or four feet in diameter in its upper part and one and a half feet near its bottom, but this has been destroyed by the recent double tracking of the railroad. Fifteen feet west from this is another pot-hole, ten inches in diameter. On the northeast side of the cut, thirty feet east from the one first mentioned, a third is seen, fully eight feet deep and one and a half to two feet in diameter, inclined seventy degrees southeast, conforming nearly with the dip of the rock. Three others, each extending about five feet below the surface of the rock, are also seen on the northeast side of the cut, within twenty feet southeast from the last. All of these, excepting the second, have been half cut away in the excavation for the railroad. At Granite Falls the outcrops of rock are water-worn in many places twenty to thirty feet above the river.

The most northwestern localities where decomposed and partially kaolinized gneiss was observed, are in a ravine north of the river opposite Minnesota Falls, and at a depth of five feet beneath the surface in the northeast quarter of section 26, Tunsburg township, near the deposit of travertine that has been burned for lime.

Remnants of Cretaceous beds, spared by glacial erosion, probably lie between the Archaen rocks and the drift in some places in this county, but no observations of them were obtained in the examination of the Minnesota valley, nor by the wells near by.

Glacial and Modified Drift—Glacial striae, seen at several places on the outcrops of gneiss in East Granite Falls, bear south forty-five degrees to fifty degrees east, referred to the true meridian. The drift in the county presents nearly the same features that have been described in the chapter on Lac qui Parle county geology. It consists mainly of till, averaging probably a hundred and fifty feet in depth, and is spread with a nearly uniform, moderately undulating contour, having a much more even surface than the underlying rocks where they are exposed to view in the Minnesota valley.

A Buried Moraine—A stratum distinguished by its remarkable abundance of boulders supposed to be the buried moraine of some earlier glacial epoch, is contained in the till, at a depth of forty to fifty feet below the general surface, along this part of the Minnesota valley, in which it usually produces a narrow shelf or terrace upon the bluffs. It is plentifully strewn with boulders, and in some portions these occur in heaps and patches covering half the ground. Southward, this stony tract, bearing many boulders of all sizes up to ten feet in diameter, continues nearly to the head of Lac qui Parle, diminishing in width from four to two miles and elevated twenty-five feet above the river. On its higher eastern portion, near the line between Swift and Chippewa counties, four neatly flat-topped boulders, each marked with striae bearing southeast, were observed within a distance of forty rods along the road, probably indicating a plane in the drift where it was subjected to glacial erosion.

The old water-courses southeast of Appleton frequently have their bed upon this stony stratum. In section 8, 19 and 20, Kragero township, the bottoms of these channels, from an eighth to a quarter mile wide, are almost paved with boulders of all sizes up to ten feet. For two miles southeast from the southeast corner of section 29, Kragero township, a bluff forty to fifty feet above Lac qui Parle is continuously strewn on its verge and front with very abundant small and large boulders. They are also seen in great abundance on the bluffs of the channel that extends east from Lac qui Parle and contains the "Big slough," especially in section 6, Tunsburg township, where a very rocky narrow terrace is formed on each bluff forty or fifty feet above the railroad and slough.

The bluffs of the Minnesota valley on each side of Lac qui Parle and southeastward to Montevideo and Granite Falls, usually show, about forty feet below their top, a boulder-covered terrace or bench, one to three rods wide, and knolls and small ridges of boulders, doubtless fallen from this stratum in the erosion of the valley, are found at many places on the bottom-

land. Nearly all the boulders mentioned in this article, as also in the drift generally throughout the county, are granite, syenite and gneiss. The explanation of these observations which seems most probable, is that a terminal moraine, accumulated here in the early part of the ice-age and consisting originally of mounds and hills of coarsely rocky drift, has become spread in a nearly level stratum and deepy buried in the drift-sheet under the eroding and leveling action and additional deposition of drift by the more extended ice-sheet of a later epoch.

Modified Drift—The low plain of modified drift, consisting of stratified clay and sand, which borders the Chippewa river, show a prevailing trend to be from north to south or southeast. A terrace of modified drift, consisting of sand horizontally stratified but with its layers often obliquely bedded, elevated twenty-five to forty feet above the Minnesota river, extends with varying width along a distance of about four miles from Brofee's creek, in section 35, Sparta township, northwest to the outcrops of rock at the north side of section 35, Sparta township, two miles southeast from Montevideo. It is mostly narrow and inconspicuous, but reaches its greatest height in its southeast portion; its greatest width is about a half mile, in section 29, Sparta township. Between this terrace and the river is the alluvial bottomland of recent formation, only about ten feet above the river and annually overflowed by it.

Building Stone.—The outcrops of rock in the Minnesota valley have been very slightly quarried at a few points, the most promising of which is half a mile south of Minnesota Falls. Most of these outcrops have too contorted and irregular bedding and too variable a texture for this use. Boulders, found scantily on the greater part of the county, but very abundant in some localities, have furnished much of the masonry for foundations and cellar walls, the curbing of wells and culverts of roads.

Lime has been burned from magnesian boulders by some of the citizens of Tunsburg township. It is white and of excellent quality. Hardly one in a hundred of the very abundant boulders referred to in the buried moraine is limestone.

A deposit of travertine, or "petrified moss," occurring in the northeast quarter of section 23, Tunsburg township, has also been considerably burned for lime. It here forms a nearly level layer two to three feet thick, extending fully a half mile, as shown by frequent exposures upon the side of the buff of till northeast of the Chippewa river. Only its southeast portion is adapted for lime-burning, the rest being gravelly. It appears to mark a line at which springs issued because of impervious beds above or below it.

These springs are now partly intercepted by a tributary ravine thirty rods northeast, in which "petrified moss" is forming along a distance of about an eighth of a mile, at a height of three to six feet above the rill. It is from this same formation, where it is crossed by the bed of Spring creek, two miles north of Montevideo, that the large springs which now furnish the water supply for the city of Montevideo are located. These springs are sufficiently elevated, so that the water is collected and conveyed by gravity through a line of vitrified terra-cotta pipes to the city reservoir, situated on the Windom campus in the city of Montevideo.

Another deposit of similar travertine, not however, of amount or quality to make it available for lime-burning, was seen in an excavation on the upper side of the road, three-quarters of a mile southeast of Montevideo. It is close east of a short ravine, and was exposed along a distance of forty feet, with a thickness of one to two feet, being two to three feet above the roadway.

Bricks—Red bricks have been made in Montevideo, from clay found in the southeast part of the town, on the general level of the upland, one hundred feet above the river. The section is soil, one and one-half feet; yellow clay, used for brick-making, three feet; clayey sand, six inches; with clay containing limy concretions below. At Watson station a similar deposit of yellow clay, free from gravel and probably suitable for brick-making, reaches to a depth of about twenty feet.

CHAPTER III.

The Prairie Flora of Southwestern Minnesota.

By L. R. Moyer, and printed in the Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Science, Vol. No. 3, 1910.

In its physical features western Minnesota is an undulating plain, lying about one thousand feet above the ocean level. This plain is of glacial origin, and consists of blue and yellow till, probably underlaid with beds of Cretaceous rock. Entering the state about thirty miles south of Big Stone lake and extending southeasterly toward the southern boundary of the state is a great terminal moraine known to the early voyagers as the "Coteau des Prairies." In the western part of Lincoln county the coteau rises to the height of about one thousand nine hundred feet. The northeasterly slope of the coteau consists of till, containing many boulders—worn and rounded by the glacial waters. Some of these boulders are of granite rocks similar to the rocks in the northern part of the state, and others are of magnesian limestone—such as are not now found in places nearer than at Winnipeg.

Another terminal moraine, known to geologists as the "Dovre moraine," extends from a point in Kandiyohi county north of Willmar, northwesterly through Swift, Pope and Douglas counties, and culminates in the Leaf hills in the southern part of Otter Tail county, where an elevation of one thousand seven hundred and fifty feet is reached.

Between the Leaf hills on the north and the summit of the Coteau des Prairies on the south lies the Minnesota valley. This valley in western Minnesota has a width of about one hundred and twenty miles and through the center of this region the Minnesota river—or more properly the glacial river which preceded it—has eroded a deep channel, cutting through the drift and through the geologically recent rocks on which the drift is superimposed, down to the original Archaen rocks which appear to cross the state from the northeast to the southwest. These rocks are exposed in great ledges at Beaver Falls, Granite Falls, Montevideo and Ortonville. This river bed or channel is from one hundred to two hundred feet in depth and will average about one mile in width. In many places the bluffs are quite abrupt and in other places they have become much worn down. A great

river once occupied this valley, extending across from bluff to bluff, and was the outlet of a great lake which covered all the Red River country. This great lake is known to geologists as Lake Agassiz and the ancient river has received the name of the River Warren. The Minnesota river, which now occupies this great channel, is a typical prairie river. In midsummer, when it is dry, and likewise in winter, when its affluents are frozen up, it is an insignificant stream; but when a heavy snowfall melts in April with unusually heavy spring rains, it is still capable of becoming a great stream, sweeping everything before it.

From the south, the Minnesota river receives such important affluents as the Redwood river, the Yellow Medicine river, the Lac qui Parle river, the Yellow Bank river and the Whetstone river. All of these streams head in the Coteau des Prairies and in the case of sudden rains sent down from their headwaters enormous floods. From the north the Minnesota receives Hawk creek, which heads in the hills north of Willmar, and the Chippewa and Pomme de Terre rivers, which both head in the Leaf hills.

The soil of this region is mostly a deep black loam—formed from the materials brought from the north by the glaciers, containing much decomposed limestone, and is very rich and fertile. There are some sandy areas, apparently formed from the till by the water that flowed away from the melting ice. There are areas—more or less large—of loess, or wind-formed soil.

With the exception of narrow strips along the streams or on the north slopes of protected bluffs, or in ravines, such as the coulees cut by streams in the slopes of the coteau, the region under consideration is all prairie.

Much of this region was at on time timbered and it is not uncommon to find well preserved trees deeply buried in the drift. Such a tree was found in digging a well at Montevideo, in the bluff near the south end of Fifth street, some twenty feet below the surface. The tree was probably a pine, carried there by the last extension of the glaciers. It seems likely that the reason for the treeless condition of much of this region is due to diminished rainfall. At Montevideo the average rainfall is twenty-one thirty-three one hundredths inches. This rainfall is sufficient to produce a thrifty growth of trees in the deep rich alluvial soil of the river valleys, but seems to be insufficient to induce a successful stand of trees on a closely compacted soil of heavy till without cultivation. It has been thought, too, that the rainfall is too unequally distributed through the year—sufficient perhaps in the summer, but deficient in the winter. Others have suggested that the hot southwest winds from the plains scorch and whither the trees

and make the forest impossible. Many think, and with much show of reason, that the treeless condition of the prairies is due to prairie fires set by man. Professor Shaler has advanced the idea that the American Indians, before the advent of the whites, had advanced to such a degree of culture that they had begun to regard the great herds of bison then living on the prairies somewhat in the light of domestic animals, and that they purposely set fire to the prairie and forest openings to make better pasturage for them.

Among the trees native to this region and forming the great body of the native forests are the following: American elm (Ulmus americana), green ash (Fraxinus lanceolata or pennsylvanica), bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa), box elder (Acer Negundo), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), basswood (Tilia americana), slippery elm (Ulmus fulva), silver maple (Acer sacharinum), cork elm (Ulmus racemosa), hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), ironwood (Ostrya virginiana), willow (Salix amygdaloides), red cedar (Juniperus virginiana).

Along the borders of the forest may be found such shrubs as wild plum (Prunus americana), wild red cherry (Prunus pennsylvanica), choke cherry (Prunus virginiana), sheepberry (Viburnum lentago), downy arrow wood (Viburnum pubescens), burning bush (Enonymus atropurpureus), red osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera, or more properly perhaps stolonifera riparia of Rydberg), june berry (Amelanchier oblongifolia), smooth rose (Rosa blanda), Maximillian's rose (Rosa Maxmilliani), hawthorn (Crataegus Sp.), shining willow (Salix lucida), heart leaved willow (Salix cordata), sandbar willow (Salix longtifolia), buffalo berry (Shepherdia argentea).

Nearly all of these shrubs and trees have an eastern range and they appear to be advancing westward. The buffalo berry is the only one of them that seems to have come from the west, and that seems only to be found at the head of Big Stone lake. Where the woodlands are not heavily pastured, the forest seems to be advancing on the prairie. This advance is led by the shrubs, especially by the wolf berry. In small valleys and wherever the soil is uneven the wolf berry springs up, forming a dense shade and destroys the tough prairie sod. Under the shelter of its leaves, sunflowers, silphiums and other tall compositae spring up, to be followed by box elders, green ash, bur oak and other forest trees. On low bottom the sand bar willow answers the same ends, forming dense patches on the river bottoms, to be followed by box elders, ash and elms. On other and higher prairies the borders of the forest are extended through the growth of shrubs, such as the wild rose, wahoo, choke-cherries and wild plums. As soon as

the shrubs have taken possession of the ground the seeds of trees spring up amongst them and the forest is extended.

The black walnut is found as far west as Walnut Grove in Cottonwood county. There is a grove of sugar maples in what is known as the Lynn woods on the headwaters of the Redwood river, where it descends from the coteau southwest of Marshall, and there is another grove of the same tree where lake Whipple lies embosomed in the Dovre moraine at Glenwood in Pope county. There is also said to be a grove of sugar maples in the ravine formed by the Minnesota river, where it cuts through the coteau in South Dakota.

When we turn to the prairie flora of this region, we are beset with many difficulties. In the first place the prairie flora has been destroyed. The breaking plow has been at work in this region for about fifty years, extending the wheat fields, and the remaining portions of the prairie have been fenced in by barb wire fences and closely pastured. The showy prairie flowers are gone, and even the grasses have been mostly destroyed. Along the roadsides and on railway rights-of-way a few individuals of the original flora are still to be found, but they are being rapidly driven out by the introduced blue grass and by European weeds.

No ecological survey of this region, conducted according to modern ecological methods, has ever been made, and it does not seem possible to make such a survey now. It may, however, be best to put on record some notes regarding this flora, based partly on recollection and partly on herbarium material. The writer greatly regrets that he feels incompetent to write accurately about the most important constituents of this flora—the prairie grasses.

For convenience this flora may be considered in different groups or areas characterized somewhat as follows: (1) The upland prairie flora found on high rolling well drained land; (2) the slough or marsh flora on land covered by water, or at least wet for the greater part of the year; (3) the prairie meadow flora, usually a zone area around a marsh, or rich low lands between low hills; (4) the alkali flora on low saline level prairies, where vegetable growth is much stunted; (5) the valley flora, where there is good drainage but plenty of moisture; (6) the bluff flora, where the soil is dry and where xerophytic plants abound; (7) the rock flora on gneiss or granitic rocks and on the surrounding shallow soil where the conditions are still more xerophytic; (8) the bog flora found around prairie springs. Let us consider these floras, or different plant societies, somewhat in detail.

I. THE HIGH ROLLING PRAIRIE FLORA.

The greater part of this region consists of high rolling prairies. These are now all under cultivation, so that the characteristic prairie plants are destroyed. These notes refer to what the observant traveler might have seen forty years ago. With the opening of spring the first plant to attract the attention of the traveler would doubtless mave been the pasque flower, Pulsatilla hirsutissima as we have been in the habit of calling it, or *Anemone patens wolfgangia*, if we are bound by the Vienna agreement. It opens its pale lilac petals early in April on dry ground everywhere, and is almost equally conspicuous later on in its fruiting stage when it flings to the breeze its silvery silken styles. *Ranunculus rhomboideus* is found opening its golden petals low down among the gray grasses of the previous year. At about the same time of the year the diminutive *Carex pennsylvanica* is seen blooming everywhere. It is in May, too, that the holy grass, *Hierochloe odorata*, earliest of grasses, sends up its sweet scented panicle in little depressions of the prairie. The deep purple flowers of the prairie violet, *Viola pedatifida*, now begin to appear on the hills. The yellow flowers of the star grass, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, brighten up the springing grass. The prairie blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium campestre*, blooms with the star grass, and many of the plants show white flowers. In dry places the earliest of the Compositae, *Antennaria campestris*, forms patches of gray on the prairie. Toward the end of May the early meadow rue, *Thalictrum dioicum*, opens its delicate blossoms on rich ground. *Viola pratincola* opens its modest flowers, but buries its cleistogamous flowers in the ground. The ground plum, *Astragalus caryocarpus*, opens its showy racemes of violet-purple flowers, to be followed by its thick-walled fleshy edible pods, said to be part of the bill of fare of the early voyageur. *Vicia amerocana* is common in rich places, and *Vicia linearis* sometimes could be found toward the western boundary of the state.

With the beginning of June, several grasses become conspicuous, and among these perhaps the most common and beautiful are the pale panicles of *Koeleria cristata*, opening everywhere on bluff side and prairie. A much taller and almost equally beautiful grass is *Phalaris arundinacea* often found in moist places on the prairie. The slender wheat grass, *Agropyron tenerum*, is seen sending up its slender spikes everywhere. This grass has persisted along road sides and on dry bluffs, and has perhaps the most agricultural value of any of the native grasses. On richer and moisture prairies

the awned wheat grass, *Agropyron caninum,* is found sending up its nodding bearded spikes, while in very dry places the western wheat grass, *Agropyron smithii,* is common, and its broad flattened spikes are very conspicuous.

Sometimes, but not very often, *Comandra umbellata* is found forming patches on the prairie early in June, where its long running root stocks seem to connect the plants together.

On high rolling prairies, *Psoralea esculenta* sends up its spreading bushy tops, villous with whitish hairs, bearing spikes of bluish flowers. This plant has a deep, farinaceous root and was called "pomme-de-terre" by the French frontiersmen, and it was from the abundance of this plant along its sandy banks that the Pomme de Terre river took its name. By the Sioux Indians, this plant was called the Teepsenee, and it was their principal food plant. One who chose to follow an Indian trail in the early days was sure to find, wherever the Indians had camped, a great pile of these thickened roots from which the edible central part had been extracted. These roots are rich in starch and have a pleasant flavor. I do not know that any attempt has ever been made to cultivate this plant. Perhaps it would take too many years to get a crop. In shallow depressions of the prairie one is sure to find a rich growth of *Lathyrus venosus,* with its showy bluish or purple flowers. In early June, too, the prairie rose, *Rosa pratincola,* begins to bloom, and one who has seen it at its best will never be able to forget its beauty. Toward autumn, the corymed flowers are followed by the large, showy, glabrous fruits which distinguish it from the smaller fruited smooth stemmed rose, *Rosa blanda,* and the more prickly rose, *Rosa Maximilliani,* found along the river banks and edges of timber. The proper nomenclature of these roses would be much easier did we not find many bushes seemingly intermediate between the two. Another prairie shrub, *Amorpha nana,* blooms early in June and its long slender curving spikes of deep purple flowers are very beautiful. *Amorpha canescens,* almost always called shoe strings for the reason that its roots are so hard to cut with a breaking plow, blooms a little later. Its flowers are not nearly so showy, while its densely canescent foliage serves largely to give the prairies their prevailing gray tint. Two species of *Lepidium* are in bloom by road sides and on waste ground. By the middle of June, the red flowers of *Phlox pilosa* are to be seen everywhere, while the marsh vetchling, *Lathyrus palustris,* is blooming in low rich places. The vetches are especially common about gopher mounds. Towards the close of June, the silvery-white foliage of *Psoralia argophylla* begins to be dotted with its deep purple flowers. Among the rarer June flowers is *Agoseris glauca,* a plant of western range, observed in Big Stone county.

Early in July the grayness of the prairie due to the *Amorphas* and *Psoraleas* is heightened by the whitening glumes of the ripening porcupine grass, *Stipa spartea*. The loosening seed grains, with their long, spiral awns, work through one's clothing and irritate one's flesh in a way never to be forgotten. The Canada milk vetch, *Astragalus canadensis,* becomes a conspicuous object on the prairie where the soil has been loosened by the pocket gopher. Where the soil is somewhat moist the whitely tomentose, showy milk weed, *Ascleyias speciosa,* raises its stout stem, thickly covered with its large oval leaves, carrying at its top its clustered umbels of large flowers. In dry places the rough ox-eye, *Heliopsis scabra,* begins to bloom, —a forerunner of the great show of Compositae to follow. In rich places the showy tick-trefoil, *Desmodium canadense,* may be seen in bloom, together with two prairie clovers, *Petalostemon candidum* and *Petalostemon purpureum,* the latter being one of our most showy prairie flowers. The tall *Elymus canadensis,* with its nodding head, is now one of the most notable of prairie grasses and the field thistle, *Cirsium discolor,* is becoming a conspicuous object everywhere. Its flowers are light purple or pink, while its stems and the under sides of its leaves are densely white tomentose. Occasionally one finds a white-flowered plant. *Scutellaria parvula* is a modest and unassuming plant on level ground, while *Chenapodium album* grows up in waste places.

In the early part of August the tall stems and purple spikes of the big, blue stem grass, *Andropogon furcatus*, are conspicuous objects on rich moist prairies. Indeed, one who has seen this noble grass in great areas growing on the wild prairie, especially if he has seen it in full bloom in early morning, swaying before a gentle south wind, will have impressed on his mind a sight never to be forgotten. This grass was the blue stem of the early settlers, and the hay made from it was more prized than that of any other grass. In these rich upland meadows there is sometimes found the tall meadow rue, *Thalictrum purpurascens*, always a conspicuous object. On rich soil the great rag weed, *Ambrosia trifida*, grew to immense proportions, often forming thickets where horses and riders might be concealed from view; while the common rag weed, *Ambrosia artemisiaefolia,* was found on the prairie everywhere. Both of these rag weeds became pernicious weeds, after the cultivation of the prairie began, and grew much larger on cultivated ground. The rough cinque foil, *Potentilla monspeliensis,* is occasionally found on the prairies, but is not so common as in the older parts of our country. *Convolvulus sempium* grows around gopher mounds and climbs over *Symphoricarpos.* Since the cultivation of the country began it has be-

come common in fields. In dry places, *Eragrostis purshii* often forms a considerable portion of the soil cover, spreading like a mat over the ground. *Gerardia tenuifolia,* another August flower, is common on bluffs and frequent on level prairie. The earliest sunflower to bloom is *Helianthus scaberrimus,* common on prairies and persistent as a weed in wheat fields. It is commonly called rosin-weed. Closely related to the rag weeds, but with broad entire leaves, is *Iva xanthifolia,* growing to the height of six or seven feet in rich locations and becoming a pernicious weed after the cultivation of the prairie began. The early, smooth golden rod has been called *Solidago Missouriensis,* but it is clearly different from *Solidago Missouriensis,* as it grows on the foot hills of the Rockies, and Dr. Ryberg is of the opinion that it should be referred to *Solidago glaberrima* of Martens. *Solidago serotina* is common in moist places, and on the borders of meadows grows to immense proportions. Late in August *Solidago nemoralis* is found in dry places and is readily identified by its one-sided panicles. Another autumnal golden rod is *Solidago rigida,* probably the most common of them all, persisting in old pastures. Perhaps *Solidago canadensis* is equally common. In some of its forms it seems to be the variety *gilvocanescens* of Rydberg. Another August plant is the wild liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota.* Its yellowish flowers open in July, but its brown seed pods, with glandular prickles, make it more noticeable in August. No use is made of it for its medicinal properties. In taste the root resembles the liquorice of commerce, but it is more bitter. Among the tall August grasses may be noted *Panicum virgatum, Sorghastrum nutans* and *Bromus kalmii.* The varieties or species of *Physalis* found on the prairies in August are of difficult limitation. Some seem to be *Physalis longifolia,* of Nuttall, some approach *Physalis lanceolata* of Micheaux, and others are clearly *Physalis virginiana* of Miller. *Amaranthus blitoides* and *Amarantus graecizans* are common in waste places, especially on new breaking. The latter forms a bushy clump, and in autumn breaks loose at the root and goes bounding across the prairie before the wind. The Russian thistle, *Salsola tragus,* is becoming a common weed in similar locations and shows the same tendency to become a tumble weed. It is uncertain whether or not the common purslane, *Portulaca oleracea,* was a native of this region; but it is frequently found in such locations as to suggest that it was here before the advent of white men. The evening primrose is a common August flower and may be called either *Onagra strigosa* or *Oenothera strigosa,* but the plant needs more study. A small prostrate spurge, probably *Euphorbia glyptosperma,* is a common plant on wild prairie but more noticeable on new breaking. The prairie dock, *Rumex mexicanus,* is

most common on moist ground. Among the grasses of late summer may be noted *Muhlenbergia racemosa* and *Eragostis major*. The latter is common in gardens and on cultivated ground.

A stately plant of early autumn is *Pernathès racemosus,* growing on rich ground, sometimes to the height of six feet. The only gentian common on the autumnal prairie is the *Gentiana puberula,* and it opens its blue flowers very late, sometimes blooming even in October, when the prairie grasses have taken on the brown tints due to frosts. The prairie is now whitened with *Aster multiflorus* and its allies. It is easy to find plants which may be called *Aster exiguus* (Fernald) Rydberg, and on the plains of South Dakota are plenty of forms that may be called *Aster comutatus,* of Torrey & Gray. However, there seems to be so many connecting forms that it seems about as well to call the whole group *Aster multiflorus.*

2. THE SLOUGH FLORA.

Perhaps the earliest spring flowering plants of the prairie sloughs and marshes are the water crowfoots. When the water is low, *Ranunculus delphinifolius* is found blooming in muddy places in the latter part of May, or if the water is high, it will be found a little later blooming in the water itself. *Ranunculus abortivus* is found in moist places at about the same time, and *Ranunculus sceleratus* soon follows. In deep sloughs and in the still waters of rivers *Ranunculus circinatus* and *Ranunculus aquatilis* are seen showing their white flowers in June. An *Eleocharis* which seems to be *E. palustris glaucescens* may be seen growing in shallow water on in wet places early in June. *Scirpus fluviatilis* and *Scirpus polyphyllus,* together with *Juncus nodosus, Juncus lurida, Carex festucacea, Carex arcta, Carex cephaloidea, Carex vulpinoidea* and *Carex gravida* furnish much of the grass-like vegetation of the sloughs in June. In the shallow water of creeks a true grass, *Alopecurus geniculatus,* may be found showing its timothy-like heads. In deeper water the common cat-tail, *Typha latifolia,* may be seen. The tufted loose strife, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora,* may be found nestling among the reeds and grasses, and in deep open water, that reptile-like appearing plant, *Hippuris vulgaris,* may frequently be found. Another plant found in the sloughs in June, is *Steiromena lanceolatum.* It is toward the close of June, too, that the only shrub common to the sloughs, *Spiraea salicifolia,* is in bloom.

With the beginning of July, another loose strife, *Steironema ciliatum,* is in bloom. It was on July 12, 1888, that the writer collected *Bacopa rotundi-*

folia in a prairie slough in Lac qui Parle county, perhaps the only Minnesota collection ever made of this plant. Another slough plant to be looked for in July is *Lycopus americanus*. The arrow heads, *Sagittaria latifolia* and *Sagittaria cuneata*, are now in bloom and *Scirpus lacustris* and *Scirpus americana* are fruiting in rather deep sloughs, along with *Sparganium eurycarpum*.

With the beginning of August the swamp milkweed, *Asclepias incarnata*, begins to bloom in grassy sloughs. *Berula erecta* is found in slow streams, while *Cicuta maculata* and *Sium cicutaefolium* are found in deeper water. With the drying up of the sloughs in August several species of *Potentilla* become noticeable. Some of these are clearly *Potentilla monspeliensis*, others appear to be *Potentilla pentandra*, while still others may be Rydberg's *Potentilla leucocarpa*. It is in August, too, that *Pedicularis lanceolata* is in bloom, while *Radicula hispida* and *Radicula palustris* are common in muddy places. This plant has been called *Nasturtium* and *Roripa*. *Phragmites communis* is now waving its shining purple panicles in the deeper sloughs, and in springy and boggy places the great water dock, *Rumex brittanica*, is conspicuous. *Polygonum lapanthifolium* is common on moist grounds, while *Polygonum emersum* shows its dense rose-colored spikes in the deeper sloughs. This last mentioned plant when touched by the autumnal frosts gives forth a spicy fragrance never to be forgotten by one who has once inhaled it. *Beckmannia crucaeformis* is blooming in muddy places, or more generally growing out of the water. *Ranunculus macounii* may now be looked for on moist ground.

Early in September *Helenium autumnale* and *Solidago graminifolia* open their yellow heads on ground that has been wet all summer. The diminutive *Eleocharis acicularis* is growing in muddy places, covering the ground like a carpet. *Ambrosia psilostachya* is now found in moist places. *Boltonia asteroides* is in bloom on all wet grounds, and its white, star-like flowers do much to make the low lands look as white as the upland prairie where *Aster multiflorous* is in bloom. *Aster paniculatus* is found in the same low sloughs. The later autumnal flowers of low ground are *Bidens frondosa*, *Bidens leavis* and *Artemisia biennis*, and soon frost puts an end to the whole prodigal show.

3. THE PRAIRIE MEADOW FLORA.

The earliest of prairie grasses, *Hierochloe odorata*, has already been referred to. This grass matures so early as not to be an important constituent of the prairie meadows. *Poa compressa* has been occasionally found,

but is by no means common. A tall *Poa* collected at Clara City was identified as *Poa pseudopratensis* by Professor Scribner. *Poa pratensis* is not often found in a natural meadow, but it is crowding out the native grasses by road sides and in pastures. *Panicum scribnerianum* is quite common in prairie meadows early in June, but it ripens early and does not contribute much to the hay crop. *Agrostis alba,* seemingly native, is quite common, but much more common is *Poa triflora,* a grass that forms a large part of the hay of prairie farmers. Among the weeds in the native meadows must be classed *Hordeum jubatum,* a grass that seems to be more than maintaining itself. It furnishes good pasture early in the season, but its rough, barley-like awns are very injurious to stock and often cause great damage to the hay crop. Among the coarser grasses of the prairie meadow is *Spartina cynosuroides,* growing to the height of from three to five feet. *Echinochloa crus-galli* is found blooming in August in the wetter parts of the prairie meadows. In many meadows the bulb-producing wild onion, *Allium canadense,* is common.

4. THE ALKALI FLAT FLORA.

On some western Minnesota prairies the soil is strongly impregnated with alkaline salts, especially where the surface is so level that the drainage is poor. In such places it would seem that "lye" from the ashes left from frequent burning of the prairies has accumulated until few plants can survive the trying conditions. On these flat prairies *Astragalus hypoglottis,* looking strangely like red clover, is frequently found. This is a circumpolar plant, and extends in similar locations across the steppes of Siberia. It is occasionally found in valley lands. Another plant of these locations is the common lousewort, *Pedicularis canadensis.* One might conclude from the notation of its range given by Britton and by Macmillan, that it is to be found only in wood-lands; but in western Minnesota, it is never found in such locations. The small, white lady slipper, *Cyprifedium candidum,* once common on these flat prairies, is now very rare. A few specimens linger near a spring on the west bluff of the Chippewa river near Montevideo. Another plant of early June quite indicative of alkaline conditions is *Zygadenus chloranthus,* with its long racemes of greenish flowers. Here, too, several *Senecios* are to be found, probably *Senecio balsamitae* and *Senicio plattensis.* The long-stemmed hawksbeard, *Crepis runcinata,* is to be looked for where alkali is unusually abundant. It seems to be a xerophytic plant, with a large, thickened root, from which the long stems shoot up early in June. Britton's manual gives the habitat of *Zizia cordata* as "in woods"; the "Metaspermae

of the Minnesota Valley" says that it grows in thickets and on gravelly banks in the southeastern part of the valley, but it is common in western Minnesota on flat alkaline prairies or around the borders of prairie meadows. It never grows in woods or thickets in this part of the state. The characteristic dock around the margins of saline springs is *Rumex persicarioides.* The red goosefoot, *Chenopodium rubrum,* common in the sea coast marshes, appears again in wet places in the alkaline prairies of western Minnesota. *Ranunculus septentrionalis* is common in valleys and on the borders of alkali spots; but the characteristic crowfoot of these locations is *Ranunculus cymbalaria.* Both of these plants are largely progagated by stolons; but the *Cymbalaria* is one of the finest examples of this mode of propagation. *Stachys palustris* is common in abandoned fields where the soil is too wet and alkaline for cultivation. It is quite variable and most of the leaves seem to be petioled. Perhaps it should be regarded as a distinct variety. In some of its forms it is very similar to *Stachys teucrifolia* Rydberg. The wild mint found here has generally been referred to as *Mentha canadensis,* but this species has been reduced to a variety of *Mentha arvensis* in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual. *Lithrum alatum* is especially abundant on the flat sandy prairies of Swift county. A *Pycnanthemum* is also found—probably *P. virginianum.* It is well to remember in passing that in the region under consideration there is very little land so impregnated with alkaline salts as not to be covered with prairie grasses. These are mainly such species as are found in prairie meadows, dwarfed somewhat by the inhospitable soil.

5. THE VALLEY FLORA.

It has been said that the prairie flora is deficient in species, but rich in individual plants. One who has journeyed for any great length of time on the open prairie becomes weary of the endless repetition of individuals, and comes out with a sense of relief upon a broad river valley such as that of the Minnesota. He will not find the grasses greatly different from those of the prairie meadow, unless it be those of bluff sides, and these will be spoken of further on.

On rich, dry river bottoms one will find *Elymus virginicus L.* in place of *E. canadensis L.* On low grounds he will find *Panicum capillare* and *Echinochloa crus-galli;* on river banks, *Eragrostis hypnoides,* dwarf and creeping, and possibly in the slow river itself the stately and beautiful *Zizania palustris.* On low valley lands the grass flora differs but little from that of the prairie sloughs. Here we find, as the prevailing grass, *Spartina*

michauxiana Hitch, and here it reaches its best development. On higher-lying bench lands is found *Andropogon furcatus,* associated, if the soil is pretty dry, with *Andropogon scoparius.* In early spring *Hierochloe odorata* is very noticable, and on lower ground later in the season *Panicum capillare* is common. Several species of *Cyperus* are found on river banks, and among them *C. erythrorhizos* and *C. strigosus.* The pasque flower is common on bench lands, and on lower levels in early May *Anemone caroliniana,* the most beautiful of spring flowers, opens its pale blue and white petals. The wild strawberry is now in bloom and appears to be *Fragaria virginiana illinoiensis.* The violet of our river bottoms has been thought to be *Viola pratincola* Greene; but it needs more study. Some of our plants appear to be *Viola cucullata* Ait, or *Viola papilonacca* Pursh, *Viola palmata* has been collected here, but is very rare. *Caltha palustris* is a common spring flower here, occurring in wet meadows. *Sisymbrium incisum* Engl. or *Sophia incisca* Green is common on bench lands. The variety *hartwigianum,* or *Sophia hartwigiana* Greene, has been collected at Big Stone lake. *Capsella Bursapastoris* is an introduced weed, while *Ellisia Nyctelea* is a very common native, and sometimes becomes a troublesome weed in grain fields and gardens. *Corydalis aurea* is plentiful near rocky ledges, blooming in the latter part of May.

Among the valley flowers of early June are several *Senecios. Senecio palustris* is found on the shores of lakes, as well as in the valleys. *Senecio integerrimus* Nutt and *Senecio atriapiculatus* Rydb, are both referred by Dr. Greenman in his revision of Senecio in the seventh edition of Gray's manual to *Senecio integerrimus,* but the Montevideo specimens seem to be quite distinct. Perhaps a further study of a larger number of specimens would show that the two species run into each other. The wind flowers make a brave show in early June. The most common of these is *Anemone canadense* L. *Anemone virgineana* L. is quite rare here, but *Anemone cylindrica* is quite common. Its fruiting heads continue to elongate after the flowers are gone and become quite conspicuous. The spiderworts are now in bloom. Our plant appears to be *Tradescantia bracteata* Small. The typical milkweed of the river bottoms is *Asclepias syriaca* L, although *Asclepias ovalifolia* is occasionally found. *Asclepias speciosa* is confined to wet places on the high prairie. *Erysimum chiranthoides* is common along the borders of timber on dry soil. *Erysimum styrticolum* Sheldon has been collected at Ortonville, but in the opinion of Dr. Robinson it should be united with the rather more common *Erysimum inconspicum* MacM., and both plants referred to *Erysimum parviflorum* Nutt. *Silene antirrhina* L. is more or

Virginia and White-tailed Deer

American Bison (Buffalo)

less common, and *Silene noctiflora* L., has been collected on the railroad track at Montevideo. *Euphorbia dictyosperma* Fisch & Mey, has been collected in the valley both at Montevideo and Granite Falls. The Montevideo Station is the only one referred to in the "Metaspermae of the Minnesota Valley." The new edition of Gray's manual omits Minnesota from its range. This is doubtless due to the reduction of *E. arkansana* and *E. missouriensis* to the above named species. *Potentilla anserina* is common in wet meadows, and *Potentilla paradoxa* has been collected at Big Stone lake. *Galium boreale* is a very common valley plant in the latter part of June. When in full bloom it frequently whitens acres of land at a time. That cosmopolite, *Achillea millefolium,* is also found. *Scrophularia leporella* Bicknell is frequently found on the edges of valleys. *Myosurus minimus* is a very rare plant in this region, but it has been collected at Ortonville and Montevideo. *Camelina sativa* has been collected on the railroad right of way at Montevideo. *Prunus pumila* has been collected at the foot of Big Stone lake, and on the Leaf hills in Otter Tail county. Perhaps the shrub found at the latter location is *Prunus cuneata* Raf. The common cornel found in the valleys here seems to be *Cornus stolonifera* Michx. The fact that it is not stoloniferous has led Dr. Rydberg to propose for it the varietal name of *interior. Cardamine bulbosa* is frequently found in spring brooks.

The July flora is not so conspicuous. The two sweet clovers, *Melilotus officinalis* and *Melilotus alba,* both introduced plants, are blooming on waste grounds. In similar locations *Lappula virginiana,* a distinguished looking plant when young, is producing its inconspicuous flowers or ripening its prickly-barbed fruit, a sad disappointment to one who has watched its growth. *Euphorbia marginata* Pursh is not common in this region, but is found on the southwesterly edge of our area growing in alluvial soil. *Lobelia spicata hirtella* is common in valley meadows. *Teucrium occidentale* Gray, or its variety *boreale* (Bicknell) Fernald, is found at the foot of bluffs where the soil is rich. *Apocynum androsemifolium* is now blooming in open places, and *Apocynum cannabinum* in its variety *hypericifolium* is found along the edges of timber land. *Echinocystis lobata* is twining its graceful stems over shrubs and fences, opening its long racemes of pale flowers in profusion. *Utricularia vulgaris* in its variety *americana* is thrusting up its yellow flowers in marshy ponds; *Erigeron philadelphicus* is blooming in moist places, while the small-flowered *Erigeron ramosus* is blooming on dry bench lands. Other Compositae are now beginning to bloom, *Sylphium perfoliatum* in rich alluvial soil, *Veronia fasciculata* in low grounds, and *Eupatorium purpurem* in still moister places.

August shows many more blooming plants. Perhaps the rarest of these is *Cassia Chamaecrista,* found on the river banks at Granite Falls. *Scutellaria lateriflora* is blooming in wet places, while *Ranunculus pennsylvanica* is ripening its fruit in similar locations. At the foot of bluffs are found *Verbena hastata, Verbena stricta, Verbena urticaefolia* and, at Big Stone lake, *Verbena bracteosa.* The pink umbels of *Allium stellatum* are now seen on rocky banks everywhere. *Sisymbrium officinale* is ripening its seeds in waste places, while *Sisymbrium altissimum* is becoming a troublesome weed along railway tracks and in grain fields. *Plantago major* is exceedingly common and was doubtless a native here. *Cuscuta gronovii, Cuscuta glamerata,* and perhaps *Cuscuta arvensis,* are found on various plants, mostly *Compositae. Hieracium umbellatum* is quite a rare plant in this region, but has been collected at Big Stone lake. It is believed that *Artemisia graphalodes* has been collected in the valleys here, but as that species has been united with *Artemisia ludoviciana* it will have to be called by the latter name. *Dalea alopecuroides,* formerly *Purosela Dalea,* is occasionally found on river bottoms here. *Polanisia trachysperma* T. & G., seems to have been collected in the river valley at Montevideo, although that location is somewhat outside of its range. *Polanisia graveolens* Raf, is a very common plant on lake shores. *Acorus Calamus* has been collected at Carlton lake, Montevideo, but is very rare in this part of the state. *Strophostyles pauciflora* (Benth) Wats., a rare leguminous plant here, is found at Big Stone lake. The typical river valley thistle is *Cirsium altissimun,* sometimes growing to the height of seven or eight feet. In the Minnesota river near Big Stone lake there has been collected *Mryiophyllum spicatum* and *M. verticillatum* and they are doubtless common in suitable locations throughout this part of the state. The common blazing-stars of the river valleys are *Liatris scariosa* and *L. pycnostachya,* the former growing on higher and dryer ground. The river valley sunflower is *Helianthus grosse-serratus* Willd., while the broad-leaved species found near the edges of the timber is *Helianthus tuberosus.*

In late summer *Lobelia syphilitica* is common in wet meadows. The *Lactucas* are represented by *L. canadensis, L. hirsuta, L. ludoviciana,* and *L. pulchella,* the latter being quite common. *L. scariola integrata* is too common in gardens. *Thlaspi arvense* is spreading rapidly along railway embankments and promises to become a troublesome weed. What seems to be *Spiranthes gracilis* is frequently found in wet meadows. *Grindelia squarrosa* is found at Montevideo near the railroad track, and along the State line south of Gary.

Among the fall asters of the river valleys may be mentioned, *Aster salicifolius* and *Aster lateriflorus* growing on low ground. *Aster laevis* is found on higher ground along the edges of timber, while *Aster novae-angliae,* the most beautiful of asters, is found along spring brooks. *Boltonias* are common in wet places and contribute much to the beauty of the autumnal landscape.

6. THE BLUFF FLORA.

It is along the bluffs of the river valleys that there is found the greatest number of plants having a western range. The grass flora resembles that of the upland prairie, including *Andropogon scoparius, Bouteloua curtipendula, Bouteloua oligostachya, Agropyron smithii, Agropyron tenerum, Stipa spartea, Sporobolus heterolepsis* and *Calamovilfo longifolia.*

Among the early spring flowers may be noted *Agoseris cuspidata,* with flowers much like a dandelion. This genus has been called *Troximon* and *Nothocalais.* One of the showiest bluff flowers is *Pentstemon grandiflorus,* but it is rather rare in this region. *Pentstemon gracilis* has been collected at Ortonville, and *Penstemon albidus* is plentiful at Montevideo. Two other common bluff flowers are: *Lithospermum angustifolium* and *L. canescens. Geum triflorum,* with its purple calyx and long plumose styles, is a very showy object in May and early June. Another May flower on prairie knolls is *Allium reticulatum.* It is quite dwarf and has white flowers. *Astragalus adsurgens* forms dense caespitose masses on prairie knolls, its dense spikes and purplish flowers making it look something like red clover. *Astragalus lotiflorus,* Hook, is found on dry banks, or near the tops of bluffs where the ground is very dry and hard. In suitable locations it is quite plentiful. The flowers are inconspicuous. *Astragalus missouriensis* Nutt., while not admitted into the new edition of Gray, has been collected at Ortonville, Granite Falls and Minnesota Falls. The "Illustrated Flora" gives its range as from Nebraska to the Northwest Territory and south to New Mexico. It seems to be a native and not an introduced plant. *Astragalus flexuosus* Doug. has been collected at Montevideo and is very plentiful near the railway station at Ortonville. *Oxytropis lamberti,* Pursh. is a very showy plant on bluffs throughout the upper Minnesota valley. It has been called a loco weed, but I have never heard of stock being poisoned by it. *Onosmodium hispidissimum,* Mackenzie, is very common throughout this district. It was impossible to make our plant agree with any of the descriptions in the old manuals and it is some satisfaction to know that there is a new species for it. *Gaura coccinea* is not an uncommon plant here. Its rose or scarlet

flowers make it very beautiful. *Oenothera serrulata* is another June plant very common along bluffs. Its yellow flowers remain open all day. Our larkspur seems to be *Delphinium azureum*, and it, too, is quite conspicuous along the bluffs in June.

Two yellow flaxes are very noticeable along the bluffs during July—*Linum rigidum* and *Linum sulcatum*. *Ascelepias verticillata* is often found on bluffs and may be counted a bluff plant, although it is found on level prairies as well. Another mid-summer plant found on bluffs and high rolling prairies is *Brauneria angustifolia*, noticeable for its large heads and long purplish rays. This plant was known to old frontiersmen as thirst weed. Its gray-colored, thickened roots were used by early travelers as an antidote for thirst. Taken into the mouth, it has a salty, peppery taste, increasing the flow of saliva so that the weary traveler forgets that there is no good drinking water to be had. *Coreopsis palmata* is another July Composite, quite showy and beautiful. In dry, sandy places one is quite sure to find the golden aster, *Chrysopsis villosa*, with its rough, gray leaves and branches and yellow flowers. Another July bluff plant is the green milk weed, *Acerates viridiflora lanceolata*. A typical xerophytic plant found on sandy bluffs is *Lygodesmia juncea*. It has scarcely any leaves and seems to delight in the dryest and most sterile soil. Quite a rare plant on dry sandy bluffs is *Oenothera pallida*, a white flowered evening primrose. It has shreddy, white bark. Our horsemint appears to be *Monarda mollis* and is found on dry banks in early August. *Polygala verticillata*, with greenish flowers, is found on dry ground. It is not a conspicuous plant, and is one that is apt to be overlooked. *Artemisia frigida* is found on the dryest bluffs, sometimes whitening the whole bluff side, as seen from a distance. *Artemisia longifolia* is quite common in similar locations. A not uncommon aster on the bluff lands is *Aster oblongifolius*, with beautiful purple flowers. Another striking plant of the bluffs is *Aster sericius*, with silvery, silky leaves. *Kuhnias* are very common plants on the bluffs. Our plant seems to be *Kuhnia eupatoroides*. The attempt to separate this variable species into two or more species seems to have ended in failure. The blazing stars of the bluffs are *Liatris cylindricea* and *Liatris punctata*, the latter more common. *Liatris scariosa* is also frequently found on bluff lands, where *Lepachys columnaris* is also quite common. *Rudbeckia hirta* is not very common near the Minnesota river, but is found on the Leaf hills. *Oxybaphus nyctagineus* and *Oxybaphus hirsutus* are both found on dry banks, the latter more common. Both open their flowers late in the afternoon. *Polygonum ramosissimum*, Michx, is the name now given to our tall, dry-land knot-

weed. Heretofore we have called our plants *Polygnomum camporum*—at least for the most part. *Artemisia dracunculoides,* Pursh, is an early autumn plant on dry land. *Artemisia caudata* is found on thinner soil, usually near rocks.

7. THE ROCK FLORA.

The Minnesota valley, as we have remarked, is crossed in several places by ridges of archaic rocks. Near these rocks and in crevices in them, the conditions are even more xerophytic than on the bluffs. The grass flora of these rocky areas does not differ greatly from that of the bluffs. *Bouteloua oligostachya* here reaches a better development. Indeed this valuable grass seems to be more than maintaining itself, and is becoming an important constituent of dry pastures. *Sporobolus brevifolius* belongs in the same plant society as the *Bouteloua* and is usually found with it. *Festuca octoflora* is found on thinner soil and ripens its seed in early summer. *Agrostis hyemalis* is another rock grass, although of course it is found in many other places. Growing in shallow pools on the rocks is a dwarfed form of *Alopecurus geniculatus,* not more than two decimeters high. It seems to be a distinct variety. Growing among the grasses in these rock areas, *Juncus tenuis* is quite a common plant.

Selaginella rupestris is common on the rocks with many interesting mosses and lichens. The common fern found in the crevices of these rocks appears to be *Woodsia ilvensis.* The only other ferns that have been found here are *Cystopteris fragilis* and *Polypodium vulgare,* but both of these are quite rare.

The earliest spring flower in these areas is *Lomatium orientale* (Coulter & Rose). It blooms in April, sending up its umbel of white flowers from a thick fusiform root stock. Blooming at a time when the prairies are still gray with the last year's grasses, it is a difficult plant to find. Early in May *Androsace occidentalis* is a very common, but rather inconspicuous, flower. Associated with this plant, but not so common, is *Draba Caroliniana,* another very dwarf plant. Growing on the rocks, or where the soil is very thin, *Draba nemorosa* is very common. It is very small in early spring when it commences to bloom, but the plant forks repeatedly and continues to bloom and fruit until it reaches a height of at least three decimeters. *Aquilegia canadensis* grows under the shadow of these rocks and is one of the most beautiful spring flowers. *Arenaria lateriflora* has been found in similar locations. *Myosotis virginica* is a rather common plant growing in the crevices of the rocks. *Gillia linearis,* a western plant, is found on the rocks

at Cedar lake near Montevideo, but is not very common. *Acerates lanuginosa* is another rare plant of these rocky ledges. Perhaps one of the smallest plants to be found among these rocks is *Centunculus minimus*. Another diminutive rock plant is *Gratiola virginiana* growing in the shadow of rocks. *Plantago purshii* is very common on dry ground near these rocks. *Hedeoma hispida* is common too growing on rocks, while *Heuchera hispida* grows on dry soil near by. *Arabis hirsuta* as found on the rocks here is a plant of considerable size. *Isanthus brachitus* is a little plant blooming in the crevices of rocks in July. *Manillaria vivipara,* a true cactus, is found on granite ledges near Ortonville. Its bright red flowers are very beautiful. *Opuntia fragilis* is common on the rocks in all parts of the upper Minnesota valley. *Hosackia americana* (lotus) is quite plentiful around Big Stone lake and has been collected as far east as Montevideo. Other plants of a western range collected at Montevideo are: *Potentilla pennsylvanica strigosia,* Pursh.; *Potentilla pennsylvanica; Talinum parviflorum,* Pursh.; *Houstonia longifolia,* common on the rocks; *Polygonum tenue,* also very common on gneiss rocks, fruiting in September. *Pernathes aspera,* Michx., is frequent on rich bench lands near rocks. It is a stately looking plant with a southwestern range.

8. THE BOG FLORA.

There are few bogs in western Minnesota, consequently the list of bog plants is short. Among the plants found about springs and in wet places are: *Epilobium coloratum,* Muhl.; *Epilobium densum,* Raf.; *Epilobium adenocaulon, Mimulus glabratus Jamesii,* Gray, found in cold springs; *Callitriche heterophylla,* Pursh, collected in Spring creek, near Montevideo; *Gentiana procera,* Holm., found in marshy bogs near Glenwood. *Lobelia kalmii,* L., found in spring bogs in Pope county; *Parnassia caroliniana,* found in bogs around lake Minnewaska.

Some of the names used in this paper have an unfamiliar sound. This is due to the action of the Vienna Congress in restoring to use certain generic names that have not been used by American botanists for many years. For the sake of uniformity it is likely that their use will have to be acquiesced in.

THE PRAIRIE LEGUMES OF WESTERN MINNESOTA.

By L. R. Moyer, before The Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.

It may seem presumptuous in one whose knowledge of field botany is only that of an amateur to come before this academy with a paper on so threadbare a topic. The general subject of the Minnesota flora has already been ably discussed by Dr. Upham in his "Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota," published as Part VI of the annual report of progress of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for the year 1883. This scholarly work, while admittedly incomplete, was contributed to by botanists from all parts of the state, and represented at the same time the field observations of Dr. Upham himself while engaged in the actual field work of the geological survey. Eight years later, in 1892, there appeared the much more elaborate and pretentious work of Prof. Conway MacMillan, entitled "The Metaspermae of the Minnesota Valley." Of this work it may be said that it was based on insufficient field work, and so abounds in conclusions not warranted by the facts. Valuable papers on the Flora of Minnesota appeared from time to time in the "Minnesota Botanical Studies," particularly the papers by Sheldon, Heller and Wheeler. The only special report on the flora of western Minnesota is a paper by William A. Wheeler, entitled "A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Flora of the Red River Valley in Minnesota" (Vol. II Minn. Bot. Studies, 569), in which there are enumerated twelve prairie plants and shrubs belonging to the Leguminosae. The second volume of Britton & Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States and Canada" appeared in 1897, and covered western Minnesota in a more satisfactory way than any other publication. It seems likely, in view of the Vienna agreement, that its system of nomenclature will soon seem antiquated. Robinson & Fernald's "Gray's New Manual of Botany" is a very helpful book, but its plant descriptions are too brief to be entirely satisfactory, and it already appears that it omits some Minnesota plants. Coulter & Nelson's "New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany" is a disappointment in that it is quite locally confined to a small part of the Rocky Mountain region, with Wyoming as a center, and does not purport to cover the plains and prairies at all. It had been the hope of western botanists when they found that the "New Gray's Manual" was limited to the regions east of the western boundary of Minnesota, that the New Rocky Mountain Botany would cover the adjacent regions to the west. The book was therefore a disappointment, but it leaves the field open for some enthusiastic

young man to write a plains flora, or perhaps a Flora of the Mississippi Valley. It may be said that the plains flowers are not very attractive, but it will be found that they are well adapted to their environment, and therefore worthy of careful study.

It is perhaps generally known that western Minnesota is for the most part a high, rolling prairie, from one thousand to one thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea. The largest area of level land in this region is the Red River valley, the ancient bed of the glacial Lake Agassiz. The observations noted in this paper are more pertinent to the high rolling prairie regions lying south of the Red River valley proper. These prairies are practically all of a drift formation. The regions to the north of them, or perhaps western Minnesota itself, seems at one time to have been underlain by extensive formations of limestone, which became food for the glacier, and was ground up and incorporated with the other materials in such a way as to produce a soil of surpassing fertility. In respect to the amount of decomposing limestone found in the soil, western Minnesota differs markedly from eastern Minnesota, or from Wisconsin, and the difference is all in its favor. An outcrop of granitic rocks crosses the state from its northeast corner to its southwest corner, but the material from which the extraordinarily fertile soil of western Minnesota was formed was very largely sedimentary rocks abounding in carbonate of lime. Very few exposures of this rock are now to be found remaining in place. There is found on the northeasterly side of Big Stone lake, about half a mile from its head, an outcrop of shale, bearing many concretions, apparently gypsum crystals, but the exact nature of these, so far as the writer knows, has not been determined. Professor Todd, of the United States geological survey, is of the opinion that this outcrop is Carlisle shale of the Benton group. Should this opinion prove to be correct one might hazard a guess that the immense number of large and powerful springs found along the southwesterly side of Big Stone lake are due to the running out in this locality of the water-bearing Dakota sandstone.

Rich as this soil is minerally, it is probable that part of its fertility is due to the action of nitrifying bacteria which found congenial hosts on the roots of leguminous plants formerly so abundant on the prairie. This is merely suggested without any purpose of going into the extensive literature of this branch of the subject. Certain it is that those parts of the prairies lying highest and driest and apparently possessing the least fertile soil have produced the best crops for many years, some having stood continuous wheat cropping for forty years. Lands lying on a somewhat lower level and

apparently possessing much more soil humus, have not been nearly so productive, and it is a fact that the original prairie sod in such locations did not contain nearly so many leguminous plants. It has been noticed, too, that those portions of the original prairie that have been fenced and long pastured and afterwards broken up and planted to ordinary farm crops have not been nearly so productive as the prairies that were broken without being pastured. It is reasonable to believe that there must be some connection between this lack of fertility and the fact that the leguminous plants were so quickly destroyed by cattle.

Like the buffalo, the leguminous flora of western Minnesota has now practically passed away, and the traveler on the prairies sees only farm crops, or waste pieces of land bearing weeds of various kinds, many of them being immigrants from Europe. It seems proper to put on record some account of these plants before the memory of them entirely dies out. They practically exist now only in herbaria, or as isolated individuals in waste places or along railway rights of way; and even in such places they are being rapidly driven out by more persistent vegetation. Kentucky blue grass is driving out the original prairie grasses as well as the leguminous plants.

As nearly as the writer can remember, the most common of the prairie legumes was *Psoralea argophylla*, Pursh, and it was the silvery silky-white pubescence of this plant that contributed so much toward giving the prairies their prevailing gray tint. It is a plant of wide distribution all over the northwestern plains.

On high rolling prairies, and on bluffs and ridges, one was sure to find *Psoralea esculenta*, Pursh, a hairy, grayish-looking plant, with the aspect of a lupine. Deep in the tough prairie sod was buried its oval or oblong farinaceous root. Encased in its tough leathery exterior, this root supplied a white, starchy and mealy interior of agreeable flavor. This plant, the tipsini or teep-se-nee of the Indians, the Pomme de Terre of the French voyageur, was the source of a large part of the food supply of the natives. It is said the Indians dried it and made it into flour which was used for thickening soups and for other purposes. The young men who followed the early breaking plows on the western Minnesota prairies can testify that the roots were very good eaten raw. The Pomme de Terre river received its name from the abundance of this plant on the sandy prairies along its banks near where it was crossed by the old Joe Brown trail.

When Professor Holzinger was a home missionary in Cottonwood county he collected *Psoralea tenuiflora*, Pursh, in that county, but it was a

rare plant. It was afterward collected between Morton and Granite Falls by Prof. MacMillan. It also occurs in the southwest corner of Lac qui Parle county on the slopes of the Coteau des Prairies.

The common ground-plum of the Minnesota prairies was known as *Astragalus caryocarpus* Ker. in the old manuals, and bears the same name in Robinson & Fernald's New Manual. Dr. Rydberg separated it from Astragalus and proposed it the new genus Geoprumnon. Prof. Nelson in the New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany leaves the plant in Astragalus as did Dr. Britton, but favors the division of the old species so that our plant becomes *Astragalus crassicarpus* Nutt. It was very common in the early days, and tradition tells us that its fleshy pods were frequently cooked by travelers as a substitute for green peas. One writer has testified that its flavor is midway between that of green peas and asparagus. For many years back the plant has been so infested with "pea bugs" that no one would care to eat the dish.

The widely distributed *Astragalus Carolinianus* L, or *A. Canadensis* L., extends throughout western Minnesota, but it was nowhere very common. It was found on prairies, in valleys and along river banks. The specific name "canadensis" is used in the new Gray's Manual and by Dr. Rydberg in his Flora of Colorado, while the New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany follows Dr. Britton and Dr. Small in preferring the name "carolinianus." It seems that both names appear in Linnaeus' "Species Plantatrum," "carolinianus" being No. 9 and the other No. 10.

At widely separated intervals over the prairies of the western part of the state there are found knolls, often of considerable height, formed of drift materials, which may be considered as either remnants of moraines or water-formed kames. It is an interesting fact of plant distribution that it was on the tops of these kames, and nowhere else on the prairies, that were to be found in the early days fine specimens of *Astragalus nitidus* Doug., usually called *Astragalus adsurgens* Pall, in the early reports. This plant grew from a deep tap-root, and its exceedingly numerous stems, branching only at the base, formed a dense matted clump. Its compact spikes of purplish flowers have something of the aspect of heads of the common red clover. The New Gray's Manual regards the plant as identical with *Astragalus adsurgens* Pall, but that species is regarded as growing only in Asia by Dr. Rydberg, and by the New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany.

On flat alkaline prairies and sometimes in river valleys *Astragalus hypoglottis* L. was very common in the early days. It is a slender little plant and does not form dense clumps as do many other of the Astragali. The New Rocky Mountain Botany regards it as identical with *Astragalus goniatus*

Nutt., but Dr. Rydberg is of a different opinion and regards the Siberian plant as distinct from the American.

On the slope of a railway cut at Ortonville there were collected in 1898 a few specimens of *Astragalus missouriensis* Nutt. This plant is new to the flora of the state, and the writer was at first inclined to think that it had been introduced by the railway; but a visit to the same locality a few years later led to finding many specimens in the vicinity growing in the original prairie sod, so that it may be regarded as truly indigenous. The plant is not mentioned in the New Gray's Manual, so that it is an addition to the "Manual region" as well as to the flora of the state. This plant has been separated from Astragalus by Dr. Rydberg, and is placed by him in his new genus Xylophacos. This Astragalus has since been collected at Granite Falls and Minnesota Falls.

Growing toward the summits of rather steep banks and bluffs, where the sod is somewhat broken up by the washing of rains, one is apt to find *Astragalus lotiflorous* Nutt. This plant is placed by Dr. Rydberg in the old genus Phaca. But if one will compare a well-developed fruiting specimen of *Astragalus lotiflorous* with a similar specimen of *Astragalus missouriensis* it will be very hard to believe that the plants belong to two distinct genera. It seems best to leave them both in Astragalus. Perhaps some of our western Minnesota plants belong to Sheldon's *Astragalus eliocarpus,* but a comparison of the plants with specimens from Colorado leave the matter in great doubt.

Astragalus flexuosus, Doug., was collected at Montevideo in 1885, but the station soon became obliterated. It is quite common near the railway yards at Ortonville. Dr. Rydberg would place this plant in Nuttal's old genus Homalobus.

Sheldon reports the collection of *Astragalus tenellus* Pursh in Otter Tail county, and it seems likely that one of the writer's collections at Ortonville was this species. Dr. Britton places this species in Homalobus, as does Dr. Rydberg in his Flora of Colorado.

Along the summits of bluffs and on prairie knolls *Aragallus Lambertii* (Pursh) Greene is a fairly common plant, and always an object of interest. It is one of the Loco weeds and is common in bluffy pastures, but no instance of cattle poisoning from eating it has come to the writer's knowledge. The New Gray's Manual uses the name Oxytropis for the genus, while Dr. Britton used the name Spiesia in the Illustrated Flora and the name Aragallus in the Manual.

Wild Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota* Pursh, was fairly common on rich

moist prairies, growing sometimes where the soil was partly alkaline. The root of the wild species seems not to be so sweet as the licorice of commerce.

The boys who broke the prairies of western Minnesota forty years ago have vivid recollections of the devil's shoe strings, the plant with so tough a root that it would double around the sharpest plowshare and clog the breaking plow. This plant is *Amorpha canescens* Pursh, and it was very common. Its whitened foliage did much to give the prairies their characteristic gray tint. *Amorpha nana* Nutt., called *Amorpha microphilla* Pursh in the New Gray's Manual, was less common. Its foliage was green and glabrous and its spikes of bright purple flowers were very showy. *Amorpha fruticosa* L. was common on the banks of streams, but it could hardly be called a prairie plant. *Parosela dalea* (L) Brit. or *Dalea alopecuroides* Willd., as it is called in the New Gray, was found occasionally, but it was a rare plant.

Among the prairie clovers *Petalostemon candidus* Michx was common, and it is probable that *Petalostemon oligophyllus* (Torr.) Rydb. was common too, but the two species have so much in common as to be difficult to distinguish. *Petalostemon purpureus* (Vent.) Rydb, was common, too, while *Petalostemon villosus* Nutt., so common in the eastern part of the state, was either absent or very rare.

The perennial pea, *Lathyrus venosus* Muhl., was quite common in especially rich ground, near gopher mounds. *Lathyrus palustris* L. was common, too, especially in its variety, *Lathyrus palustris linearifolius* Ser.

One Lespideza, *L. capitata* Michx., may be recorded as a prairie plant, but it was nowhere very common. It was usually found on dry banks and bluffs.

Lotus americanus (Nutt.) Bisch., or, as it is called in the New Gray's Manual, *Hosackia americana* (Nutt.) Piper, appears never to have been very common in this region, but has been collected by the writer at Big Stone lake and Montevideo, and by Sheldon at Lake Hendricks.

These western prairies can scarcely claim more than one Desmodium, *D. canadensis* (L) DC., and this was nowhere very common, and did not grow far from bluffs and river valleys. *Strophostyles pauciflora* (Benth.) Hook. has been collected by the writer as far west as Big Stone lake, but it can hardly be called a prairie species. *Vicia americana* Muhl. was common throughout the prairie region, in rich moist places, and *Vicia linearis* (Nutt.) Greene, a western species, has been collected as far east as Ortonville.

In conclusion, it may be said that the prairie Legumes, while belonging to but few species, were rich in individuals, and probably contributed much to the fertility of the prairies.

CHAPTER IV.

The Lac qui Parle Mission.

On the first day of June, 1837, the Rev. Stephen Return Riggs and his wife, Mary Ann (Longley) Riggs, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts, arrived at Ft. Snelling on their way farther west to take up their work as missionaries to the Indians in the Northwest. The Rev. S. R. Riggs had received his schooling at Jefferson College and at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny and had early consecrated himself to the mission cause. His wife had been tenderly nurtured and carefully educated and had been teaching school at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and, later, in a seminary in southern Indiana at the time of her marriage to the young minister of the gospel. Not long before that the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, of Ripley, Ohio, had started for the Dakota field to enter upon his work as a missionary and, shortly after their marriage, Mr. Riggs and his wife accepted commissions from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and began the work which for forty years kept them almost constantly laboring among the Sioux Indians, much of which time was spent in Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties. During that time and while attached to the mission at Lac qui Parle, Mr. Riggs performed his invaluable service of compiling his grammar and dictionary of the Dakota tongue and of translating the entire Bible into the Sioux tongue.

LEARNING THE NATIVE LANGUAGE.

In his wonderfully interesting and illuminating story, "Mary and I; Forty Years With the Sioux," published in 1880, the Rev. S. R. Riggs sets out at considerable length something of the trials and hardships experienced out here on the outpost of civilization by himself and his devoted wife, and also of the joy which attended their work and the pleasure they took in bringing to the natives a knowledge of other and better ways. For some time after their arrival at Ft. Snelling and during the summer spent at Lake Harriet, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs devoted themselves to a study of native

manners and customs and Mr. Riggs set himself, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel W. Pond, to a study of the Dakota tongue. Early in September they were ready to undertake the journey to Doctor Williamson's mission at Lac qui Parle. At Traverse des Sioux they were met by Doctor Williamson and Gideon H. Pond, who were there with teams from the mission, and the long journey across the broad prairies of the West began. "At first," wrote Mr. Riggs, "we kept in sight of the woods of the Minnesota, and our road lay among and through little groves of timber. But by and by we emerged into the broad savannahs—thousands of acres of meadows, unmowed, and broad, rolling country covered, at this time of the year, with yellow and blue flowers. Everything was full of interest to us, even the Bad Swamp—Wewe Shecha—which so bent and shook under the tramp of our teams that we could almost believe it would break through and let us into the earth's center. For years after, this was the great fear of our prairie traveling." On September 18 the Riggses arrived with their host of Lac qui Parle mission, which was situated at the foot of the lake of that name, on the east side of the Minnesota river, and there began the remarkable work described so entertainingly in the pleasant evening time of his life by Mr. Riggs in his story of "Forty Years With the Sioux."

DOCTOR WILLIAMSON'S MISSION.

Thomas Smith Williamson had been ten years a practicing physician in Ripley, Ohio. There he had married Margaret Poage, a member of one of the first families. One after another, their children had died and "perhaps that led them to think that God had a work for them to do elsewhere." At any rate, after spending a year in Lane Theological Seminary, the Doctor turned his thoughts toward the Sioux, for whom no man seemed to care. In the spring of 1834, he made a visit up to Ft. Snelling and in the year following he returned to that point, as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with his wife and one child, accompanied by Miss Sarah Poage, Mrs. Williamson's sister, and Alexander G. Huggins and his wife, with two children. That company reached Ft. Snelling a week or two in advance of Mr. Stevens, and were making preparations to build at Lake Calhoun; but Mr. Stevens claimed the right of selection, on the ground that he had been there in 1829, and so Doctor Williamson and his party accepted the invitation of Joseph Renville, the Bois Brule trader at Lac qui Parle, to go two hundred miles into the interior. At the

time the Riggses made their way to the mission, the Williamson party had been two full years in the field and had made a very good beginning.

A few days after their arrival, Mrs. Riggs wrote: "The evening we came we were shown a little chamber, where we spread our bed and took up our abode. On Friday, Mr. Riggs made a bedstead by boring holes and driving slabs into the logs, across which boards are laid. * * * Yesterday was the Sabbath, and such a Sabbath as I never before enjoyed. Although the day was cold and stormy, and much like November, twenty-five Indians and part-bloods assembled at eleven o'clock in the school room for public worship. Excepting a prayer, all the exercises were in Dakota and French, and most of them in the former language. Could you have seen these Indians kneel with stillness and order, during prayer, and rise and engage in singing hymns in their own tongue, led by one of their own tribe, I am sure your heart would have been touched. The hymns were composed by Mr. Renville, the trader, who is probably three-fourths Sioux."

TRANSLATING THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Doctor Williamson had erected a log house, a story and a half high. In the lower part was his own living room, and also a room with a large, open fireplace, which then, and for several years afterward, was used for the school and Sabbath assemblies. In the upper part there were three rooms, still in an unfinished state. The largest of these, ten feet wide and eighteen feet long, was appropriated to the use of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs. They fixed it with loose boards overhead and quilts nailed to the rafters and improvised a bedstead. In that room they made their home for five winters. Concerning that period, Mr. Riggs wrote: "There were some hardships about such close quarters, but, all in all, Mary and I never enjoyed five winters better than these spent in that upper room. There our first three children were born. There we worked in acquiring the language. There we received our Dakota visitors. There I wrote, and wrote again, my ever-growing dictionary. And then, with what help I could obtain, I prepared for the printer the greater part of the New Testament in the language of the Dakotas. It was a consecrated room."

The missionary work quickly began to open up before the devoted band. The Indian village of Lac qui Parle, at the foot of the lake, consisted of about four hundred persons, chiefly of the Wahpeton, or Leaf-village band of the Dakotas, very poor and very proud. Joseph Renville, as a half-breed and fur trader, had acquired an unbounded influence over

many of them, and they were willing to follow his leading. Thus it was that the young men of his "soldiers' lodge" were the first, after his own family, to learn to read. On the Sabbath there were wont to gather in the lower room of the mission house twenty or thirty men and women, but mostly women, to hear the Word as prepared by Doctor Williamson, with Renville's aid. A few Dakota hymns had been arranged and were sung under the leadership of Mr. Huggins or young Joseph Renville, the elder Renville and Mr. Pond making the prayers in Dakota. Early in the year 1836, a church had been organized, which at that time contained seven native members, mainly from the Renville household. In the winter that followed the arrival of the Riggses, nine were added, making a native church of sixteen, of which one-half were full-blood Dakota women, and in the others the Dakota blood greatly predominated.

TEACHING THE INDIANS.

"It was very fortunate for the work of education among the Dakotas that it had such a stanch and influential friend as Joseph Renville, Sr., of Lac qui Parle," wrote Mr. Riggs in his recollections of "Forty Years With the Sioux." "It was never certainly known whether Mr. Renville could read his French Bible or not. But he had seen so much of the advantages of education among the white people, that he greatly desired that his own children should learn to read and write, both in Dakota and English, and through his whole life gave his influence in favor of Dakota education. Sarah Poage, afterward Mrs. G. H. Pond, had come as a teacher and had, from their first arrival at Lac qui Parle, been so employed. Mr. Renville had four daughters, all of them young women, who had, with some other half-breeds, made an English class. They had learned to read the language, but understood very little of it, and were not willing to speak even what they understood. All through these years the teaching of English, commenced at the beginning of our mission work, although found to be very difficult and not producing much fruit, has never been abandoned. But for the purpose of civilization, and especially of Christianization, we have found culture in the native tongue indispensible.

"To teach the classes in English was in Mary's line of life. She at once relieved Miss Poage of this part of her work and continued it, with some intervals, for several years. Often she was greatly tried, not by the inability of her Dakota young lady scholars, but by their unwillingness to

make such efforts as to gain the mastery of the English. Teaching in Dakota was a different thing. It was their own language. The lessons, printed with open type and a brush on old newspapers and hung round the walls of the school room, were words that had a meaning, even to a Dakota child. It was not difficult. A young man has sometimes come in, proud and unwilling to be taught, but by sitting there and looking and listening to others, he has started up with the announcement, 'I am able.'"

INDIAN NOMENCLATURE.

The first-born child of Mr. and Mrs. Riggs was named Alfred Longley by its parents, but the Dakotas named the child "Good Bird," Zitkandan Washda, which they said was a good name. In those days it was a habit with them to give names to the white people who came among them. Doctor Williamson they called Payjehoota Wechasta—"medicine man," or more literally, "grass-root man"—that is, Doctor. To G. H. Pond they gave the name Matahota, "grizzly-bear." S. W. Pond was Wamdedoota, "red-eagle," and Mr. Riggs was Tamakoche, "his country," a name which they said some good Dakota long before had borne. To Mrs. Riggs they gave the name of Payuha; at first gutteralizing the "h", which made it mean "curly-head," on account of her curling locks, but afterward they naturalized the "h" and said it meant "having-a-head."

The problem of securing native help in the chores of the mission was a serious one for the missionaries. Mrs. Riggs had not been accustomed to doing washing and it came hard to her. The other women of the mission preferred to wash for themselves rather than train natives to do it. And indeed, at the beginning, this was found to be no easy task. For, in the first place, Dakota women did not wash. Usually they put on a garment and wore it until it rotted off. This was pretty much the rule. No good, decent woman could be found willing to do for white people what she would not do for herself. The missionaries could hire all the first women of the village to hoe corn or dig potatoes, but not one would take hold of the wash-tub. And so it was that Mrs. Riggs's first washerwomen were of the lowest class and not very reputable characters. But she persevered and conquered and the effort proved a great public benefaction; for the gospel of soap, as Mr. Riggs observed, was a necessary adjunct and outgrowth of the gospel of Salvation.

THE NATIVE HABITAT.

The tent of the Dakotas was formed of buffalo skins, stretched on long poles placed on the ground in a circle and meeting at the top, where a hole was left from which the smoke from the fire in the center could find vent. Others were made of bark tied to poles placed in a similar manner. A small place was left for a door of skin stretched on sticks and hinged with strings at the top, so that a person on entering raised it from the bottom and crawled in. During the winters the door would be protected by a covered passage formed by stakes driven into the ground several feet apart and thatched with grass. There they would keep the wood which the women would cut during the cold weather, the thermometer commonly ranging around eighteen or twenty degrees below zero. Upon lifting the little door, one would find a cold, smoky lodge about twelve feet in diameter, a mother and her child, a blanket or two, or a skin, a kettle, and possibly a sack of corn.

During the first years of missionary work at Lac qui Parle, the school was well attended and it was only once in a while that the voice of opposition was raised against the children, but occasionally some one would come up from below and tell about the fight that was going on there against the treaty appropriation for education. The missionaries down there, it seems, were charged with wanting to get hold of the Indians' money, and so the provision for education, made by the treaty of 1837, effectually blocked all efforts at teaching among those lower Sioux. The Wahpatons of Lac qui Parle had no interest in that treaty; had not yet made any treaty with the government, and had not a red cent of money anywhere that missionaries could, by any hook or crook, lay hold of; nevertheless, it was easy to work up this matter in their own minds and make it all seem true, with the result that the village soldiers were ordered to stop the children's attendance at school. For a time the little school had a vacation, but the absurdity of the situation was seen pretty soon and the children were easily induced to return to their lessons.

SHUT OUT FROM THE GREAT WORLD.

Lac qui Parle was in those days much shut out from the great world. The missionaries were two hundred miles away from the postoffice at Ft. Snelling and seldom received a letter from their friends and kinsfolk in the

East within less than three months after it was written. Often it was much longer, for there were several times during their stay at Lac qui Parle when they passed three months, and once five months, without a mail. Communication with the postoffice was generally through men engaged in the fur trade. Though some of these trappers and traders had no sympathy with the efforts of the missionaries, they were ever willing to do them a favor as Americans. Sometimes mail was sent and received through the agency of native runners, but that was a costly method, for the postage charged by the government—although it then was twenty-five cents on a letter—was no compensation for a Dakota in those days.

Once a year, at least, one of the missionaries would go down to the mouth of the Minnesota, for the transportation of the annual supplies was to be looked after and various matters of business transacted. Mr. Riggs was sent down in the spring of 1838 and considered himself fortunate in having the company of Rev. S. W. Pond, who had twice made a visit to Lac qui Parle on foot, the first trip having been made more than two years before in mid-winter, a fearful journey; for, what with ignorance of the country, deep snows, starvation and an ugly Indian for his guide, Mr. Pond came near reaching "the spirit land" before he reached Lac qui Parle. In the summer of 1840 Mrs. Riggs, who had been cooped up at the mission for nearly three years, made a trip back to Ft. Snelling, taking with and, accompanied by the Renville girls and an Indian woman or two, she her her baby daughter, Isabella, leaving the little boy, "Good Bird," behind; and her husband joined Renville's annual caravan going to the fur-traders' Mecca, had a good visit with white folks at the garrison, made the long journey back across the prairies and were back at the mission before the last of July.

DISPUTE AS TO LAKE'S NAME.

While the widening of the river was known from the earliest days of the French traders as Lac qui Parle, the "Lake that speaks," no one about the lake had any knowledge of any great Indian talk held there that might have justified the name. To the Riggses the romance was all taken out of the French name by the criticism of Eagle Help, who pointed out that the Dakota name for the lake, Mdaeyaydan, did not mean "Lake that talks," but "lake that connects." Another version of the name, however, has it that at times when the wind was from the right quarter the breaking of the waves against the stones on the shore gave off a distinct musical note,

or sound, which accounted for the giving of the name to the lake by the early voyageurs.

The Sioux on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers were known to have been but a small fraction of the Dakota people and the party at the Lac qui Parle mission had frequent intercourse with the Sissetons of Lake Traverse. Sometimes, too, they had visits from the Yantonais, who followed the buffalo on the great prairies this side of the Missouri river, but more than half of the Sioux nation were said to be Teetons, who lived beyond the Big Muddy. In the fall of 1840 Mr. Riggs and Mr. Huggins prepared themselves with a small outfit and started for the Missouri to see what might be accomplished in the way of missionary activity among the natives of that section, but, after a month of effort, returned, having arrived at the conclusion that they could not do much, or attempt much, for the civilization of Christianization of those roving bands of Dakotas.

A CHANGE OF STATION.

In the spring of 1842 the Riggses had been transferred to the mission station at Traverse des Sioux, where they remained until 1846, when it was decided that they should go back to Lac qui Parle. The four years since they had left had brought many changes. They had been years of discouragement and hardship all along the line. The brothers Pond had gone back to the people of their first love, the old Lake Calhoun band, then located a short distance up from the mouth of the Minnesota, and at Lac qui Parle the work had gone backward. Bad corn years had driven some of the native Christians to take refuge among the annuity Indians of the Mississippi; temptations of various kinds had drawn others away; the death of Joseph Renville, who had stood by the work from the beginning, had a further discouraging effect and thus it was that the church at Lac qui Parle was reduced to less than half of its former membership. Doctor Williamson had been called to Ft. Snelling to open a mission, and thus it was that the month of September, 1846, found the Riggses traveling over the same road that they had gone on their first journey, just nine years before. Meantime Fanny Huggins, daughter of Alexander Huggins, formerly of the mission and who had been transferred to Traverse des Sioux, had married Jonas Pettijohn and for the next five years the Pettijohns were the helpers of the Riggses at Lac qui Parle. The day school filled up and the missionaries took some children into their families. The young men who had learned to read and write when they were boys entered the school and

wanted to learn something of arithmetic and geography. Thus the work progressed, Mr. Riggs meanwhile continuing his work on his Dakota grammar and dictionary, he and his wife occasionally making a trip back East. Their children then numbered "a round half dozen" and the two elder had been sent East to receive their education. In 1852 the Misses Lucy and Mary Spooner, of Kentucky, joined the mission as teachers and a company of Dakota young men were growing up and preparing to carry on the work in the future.

On the 3rd of March, 1854, the mission house was destroyed by fire, accidentally communicated, and until a new domicile could be erected the family made its quarters in the adobe church which some time before had been constructed. While plans were under way for the erection of the new house, the whole mission field was carefully reviewed and the design for rebuilding at Lac qui Parle was given up, the mission being moved to a point above Pay-zhe-hoote-ze, about twenty-five or thirty miles down the river, afterward called Hazelwood; the materials prepared for rebuilding at Lac qui Parle were floated down the river and by the month of September the new station was finished. There the Riggses remained until the Sioux uprising in 1862 compelled the abandonment of the mission and the labors of these devoted missionaries were thereafter continued elsewhere, remote from the Lac qui Parle country in which they had spent the very best years of their lives.

MEMOIR OF REV. STEPHEN R. RIGGS, D. D., LL. D.

In 1894 the Minnesota Historical Society published the following memoir of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, whose mission work throughout this section of Minnesota in the days when the Indians held the land, marks him so conspicuously as a figure of noble prominence in the history of these two counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle:

"Stephen Return Riggs was a descendant of Miles Riggs, a native of Wales, who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, soon after the arrival of the first Pilgrims. His parents were Stephen Riggs and Annie Baird. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 12, 1812, one of eleven children. In 1829 the family removed to Ripley, Ohio, where, in the August following, his mother died. Sixteen years later his father died. Stephen Riggs began his academic education in Ripley and in the spring of 1833 went to Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1834. He studied theology partly at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny,

Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach by the Chillicothe presbytery in the autumn of 1836. The following winter he spent at Hawley, Massachusetts, and preached to the West Parish people. During the winter he was accepted by the prudential committee of the American Board as a missionary and designated to the Dakota mission. Returning to Ohio in the spring, he was ordained as a missionary to the Dakotas by the Chillicothe presbytery at West Union, Ohio, in April, 1837. On February 16, 1837, he was married to Mary Ann Clark Longley, in Hawley, Massachusetts, an estimable and devoted woman, who bravely bore all the hardships and dangers of missionary life for over a quarter of a century. They started for their field of work in March and reached the Lake Harriet mission, near the falls of St. Anthony, in June, 1837, where Doctor Riggs began his life-long labors for the Dakota Indians, going to Lac qui Parle in September of the same year. Doctor Williamson and the Pond brothers had already begun the work in this region. He gave diligent study to the Dakota tongue, soon speaking it with fluency, and translating the scriptures, hymns and other works into it; besides laboring faithfully for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the natives. In 1840 he made a journey to Ft. Pierre. In 1842, while on a visit East, he supervised the printing of a considerable portion of the Bible in Dakota, also a hymn book and some school books, of which he had performed most of the authorship. In the spring of 1843, he returned to his mission field and established a new station at Traverse des Sioux, but in 1846 was sent again to Lac qui Parle, where he continued to labor until 1854, in the meantime spending a winter (1851-52) East, supervising the printing of the "Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language," compiled by himself and his associates in the mission work, Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and Revs. Gideon H. and Samuel W. Pond, after many years of patient labor and study. This great work, one of the most important contributions to Indian philology produced in America, owed its publication largely to a fund contributed by members of the Minnesota Historical Society.

"On March 3, 1854, the mission houses at Lac qui Parle were consumed by fire and they were compelled to move to Hazelwood, or 'Oomahoo,' where he resided until the massacre, August 18, 1862, when he and his family were in great danger, but providentially escaped to a place of safety. During the winter of 1862-63, Doctor Riggs labored hard for the conversion of the Indian prisoners confined at Mankato and elsewhere. In the Sibley expedition of 1863 to the Missouri he served as chaplain and interpreter. He continued his missionary work after the termination of the Indian War,

visiting in the summers, missions in Nebraska and Dakota and meantime working during winters on his translation of the Bible into Dakota, which was completed and published just before his death in 1883. He lived during these latter years at Beloit, Wisconsin, in which city Mrs. Mary Riggs, his devoted wife, died.

"Doctor Riggs was subsequently remarried. The end of his long and eventful career came to him at Beloit, August 24, 1883, in his seventy-first year. Doctor Riggs was a man of small stature, but of much endurance and courage. Many times during his stay on the frontier, his life was in danger, but he always faced peril with calmness. He was an industrious scholar and an observant author. His works are numerous and all evince ability. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1873 by Beloit College and of Doctor of Laws by Jefferson College. An interesting account of his long and faithful labors is given in his work, 'Mary and I,' published in 1880. Eight children had been born to them, several of whom also engaged in the missionary work among the Dakotas."

BEGINNING OF THE LAC QUI PARLE MISSION.

It was in the year 1835 that the Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., and Alexander Huggins, a farmer, with their wives, established a Presbyterian mission at Lac qui Parle. The Bois Brule trader, Renville, became a member, and subsequently his wife, the first pure Dakotah that ever professed and the first that ever died in the Christian faith, joined. During the year 1837 G. H. Pond offered his services as a farmer and teacher at Lac qui Parle, which mission also was further strengthened about the same time by the arrival of Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, a graduate also of Jefferson College, and his wife, they moving over from the mission at Lake Harriet. From the very beginning, the quiet, fervent work of this devoted band exerted an excellent influence over the Indians in that section and was fruitful of much good. The mission received a serious setback, though not an irreparable one, March 3, 1854, when the mission house was destroyed by fire, two of the children of Mr. Riggs having gone into the cellar with lighted candles to procure some vegetables for their mother and unintentionally communicating fire to the combustibles there. Nearly everything was destroyed. The missionary, in a letter, says: "A few books were thrown out of the window, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon and a few others, but neither my Hebrew Bible, Septuagint, Vulgate, French Bible nor Greek Testament, nor a single copy of the English Scriptures, were saved. A short time

since, I had, at the request of Doctor Williamson, obtained of M. Renville his father's large French Bible, for the library of the Minnesota Historical Society. It was printed at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1588, if I remember correctly, and was not only the oldest, but probably the first Bible in Minnesota. For its historical value we all very much regret its loss. While some of the Dakotahs came, both during and after the fire, to steal, the majority exerted themselves to save for us what could be saved."

VALUABLE MISSION SERVICE.

During the spring and early summer of 1857 the public mind throughout all lower Minnesota, or that part of it that then had been settled, was greatly aroused over an atrocity perpetrated in the extreme southwestern frontier of Minnesota, the recital of which stirred to indignation the hearts of the settlers toward the Indians. In the spring of 1856 persons from Red Wing had visited a point in the northwestern corner of Iowa, a lake known as Spirit Lake, a few miles from the Minnesota border, and there had laid off a town, which by the winter of 1857 contained six or seven log cabins on the borders of the lake. About fifteen or twenty miles north, in Minnesota, there was also a small place called Springfield.

For several years, Inkpadootah, a Wahpaykootay Dakotah, had been roving with a few outlaws, having been driven away from their own people by internal difficulties. These Indians were hunting in northwestern Iowa, where one was bitten by a white man's dog, which he killed. The whites then proceeded to the Indian camp and disarmed the redskins, but the latter soon procured other arms, after which, on Sunday, the 8th of March, they arrived at Spirit Lake and proceeded to a cabin where only men dwelt and asked for beef. Understanding, as they afterward asserted, that they had permission to kill one of the cattle, they did so and commenced cutting it up, when one of the white men came out and knocked down the Dakotah. For this act the settler was shot, and another one coming out of the cabin, he also was slain. Surrounding the house, the Indians then fired the thatched roof, and as the men ran out all were killed, making the whole number eleven.

REDSKINS CAPTURE WHITE WOMEN.

About the same time the Indians went to the house of a frontiersman of the name of Gardner, demanding food, and all the food in the house was given them. The son-in-law and another man left to go and see if all was

right at a neighborhood cabin, but they never came back. Toward night, excited by the blood they had been spilling during the day, the Indians returned to the Gardner cabin and killed Gardner, his wife, two daughters and the grandchildren, carrying off Abbie, the surviving daughter. The next day they continued their diabolical work and brought into camp Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Noble. That day a man of the name of Markham visited the house of Gardner and saw the dead bodies. Secreting himself until night, he proceeded to the Springfield settlement over the line in Minnesota and reported what he had seen.

Three miles above the home of the Thatcher family, on the lake, there lived a family of the name of Marble. On Thursday, the 12th of March, an Indian, who had been on friendly terms with Marble's family, called at his house and (as near as Mrs. Marble, with her imperfect knowledge of the language, could make out) told them that the white people below them on the lake had been nipood (killed) a day or two previously. This aroused the suspicion of the Marbles, and nonetheless that the great depth of the snow made it almost impossible to get out and ascertain the truth of the story. The next day, quite early in the forenoon, four Indians arrived at Marble's house and were admitted. Their demeanor was so friendly as to disarm all suspicion. They proposed to swap rifles with Marble, and the terms were soon agreed upon.

After the swap, the chief suggested that they should go out on the lake and shoot at a mark. Marble assented. After a few discharges they turned to go in the direction of the house, when the savages allowed Marble to go a few paces ahead, and immediately shot him down. Mrs. Marble, who was looking out of the cabin, saw her husband fall and immediately ran to him. The Indians seized her and told her that they would not kill her but would take her with them. They carried her in triumph to their camp, whither they previously had taken three other white women, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thatcher and Miss Gardner.

WHOLE SETTLEMENT SLAUGHTERED.

Inkpadootah and his party then proceeded to Springfield, where they slaughtered the whole settlement, about the 27th of March. When the United States troops arrived from Ft. Ridgely, they buried two bodies and the volunteers from Iowa buried twenty-nine others. Besides these, others were missing. The outlaws, perceiving that the soldiers were in pursuit, made their escape. The four captive women were forced by day to carry

heavy burdens through deep snow, and at night-fall they were made to cut wood and set up the tent, and, after dark, to be subject to the indignities that suggested themselves to the savages. When food began to fail, the white women subsisted on bones and feathers. Mrs. Thatcher was in poor health in consequence of the recent birth of a child, and she became burdensome. Arriving at the Big Sioux river, the Indians made a bridge by felling a tree on each side of the river bank. Mrs. Thatcher attempted to cross, but failed and, in despair, refused to try again. One of the men took her by the hand, as if to help her, and, when about mid-way, pushed her into the stream. She swam to the shore, but the savages pushed her off and then fired at her until life was extinct.

GOOD WORK OF MISSION INDIANS.

"In the early spring," wrote Doctor Williamson concerning this incident, "it was next to impossible to make any considerable efforts for their rescue, and it was not known what direction the captors had taken. Time passed on. Two military expeditions reached the place where the massacre took place, but did nothing, except to bury the slain. Early in the month of May two young men from Lac qui Parle, who had been taught by the mission to read and write and whose mother is a member of our church, while on their spring hunt found themselves in the neighborhood of Inkpadoota and his party. Having heard that they held some American women in captivity, the two brothers visited the camp—though this was at some risk to their lives, since Inkpadoota's hand was now against every man—and found the outlaws and succeeded in bargaining for Mrs. Marble, whom they first took to their mother's tent," and then conveyed to a trading house at Lac qui Parle, where she was visited by those connected with the mission at Hazelwood and clothed once more in civilized costume. The desire to rescue the two surviving white women now became intense. One night a good Indian, named Paul by the whites, an elder of the mission church, entered the mission house and said: "If the white chief tells me to go, I will go." "I tell you to go," replied Mr. Flandrau, then Dakotah agent. With two companions, he started the next day and after a diligent search the outlaws were found on the banks of the James river with a band of Yanktons. A few days before, Mrs. Noble had been murdered. A Yankton, who had lost his legs by disease, had purchased the two women. One night Mrs. Noble was ordered to go out and be subject to the wishes of the party. She refused to go and a son of Inkpadootah dragged her out by the

hair and killed her. The next morning a Dakotah woman took Miss Gardner, the sole surviving captive, to see the corpse, which had been horribly treated after death. Paul, by his perseverance and considerable presents, at length redeemed the captive, who was conveyed to the mission house and later restored to her sister in Iowa.

THE REV. DR. T. S. WILLIAMSON.

Thomas South Williamson was born in South Carolina in March, 1800. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and completed his medical education at Yale in 1824, entering upon the practice of his profession in Ohio. He entered into the service of the American Board of Missions soon afterward and was sent as the first missionary to the Dakotas. It was at Prairie du Chien, when he was on the way up the Mississippi river, that he saw the first Dakota or Sioux Indian. It was there, too, that he met for the first time that truly great man, Joseph Renville, who was to do so much for him later on. It was through the influence of this masterful man that Doctor Williamson decided to locate at Lac qui Parle. Doctor Williamson's party consisted of himself and wife, Miss Sarah Poage, a sister of Mrs. Williamson, and Alexander H. Huggins and family. They reached Ft. Snelling on May 16, 1835, and on June 12, of that year, he organized the first Christian church in Minnesota, a congregation of twenty-two members, made up mostly from the garrison at Ft. Snelling. The church was called the First Presbyterian church of St. Peters. Doctor Williamson's party left Ft. Snelling on the 23rd of June in the fur company's Mackinaw boat, laden with traders' goods and supplies. The Minnesota river was then at a good stage of water. The boat was propelled by poles, oars, a sail and by pulling the willows along the banks. Progress was very slow and it took eight days to reach Traverse des Sioux, near where St. Peter is now located. From the Traverse they took passage in wagons or carts, for at that time the Red River ox carts were still in use, and reached Lac qui Parle on July 9, seventeen days out from Ft. Snelling. They went by the way of Black Oak lake, crossing the Chippewa river on section 15 in the town of Tunsberg, about two miles northeast of where Watson now stands. Doctor Williamson established himself as a religious teacher of the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux, near the trading post of Mr. Renville. Mr. Renville had charge of the place called Ft. Adams in the records of the Columbia Fur Company, and it seems to have been established about the year 1826. The site of the fort is now entirely obliterated, but the location

of the old mission station is marked by a granite block set by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational church of Montevideo. It is on section 13, town 118, range 42, on the north side of the highway about three hundred feet east of the Minnesota river bridge. The stone bears the inscription "Lac qui Parle Mission, 1835." The fort and the mission buildings were on the north side of the Minnesota river, but the corn fields cultivated by the Indian women were on the river bottoms on the south side of the river. An earlier trading post seems to have existed at Lac qui Parle, conducted by one Duncan Cameron, an adventurous Scotchman, who died in 1811 and was buried on a bluff near Lac qui Parle. The site was known as Cameron's Grove for many years, but is now forgotten. Tradition has come down of a fierce encounter between the Foxes and the Dakotas somewhere near the source of the Minnesota river, but the exact location of the battle is not known.

In the month of June, 1828, Samuel Gibson, a drover from Missouri, lost his way while driving cattle to Ft. Snelling and abandoned them near Lac qui Parle. Mr. Renville took charge of them, and sixty-four head were subsequently sold for seven hundred and fifty dollars and the money sent to the drover. In the spring of 1823 a number of Swiss reached Ft. Snelling from the Selkirk settlement at Winnipeg. They had come down by the way of Lake Traverse. They must have come down along the old Red River trail through the towns of Lac qui Parle and Camp Release, or along the old government road through Chippewa county. Joseph R. Brown, one of Minnesota's most eminent men, narrowly escaped death at Lac qui Parle in 1827, at the time of the quarrel between the Sioux and the Chippewas.

MAJOR LONG'S EXPEDITION.

In 1823 Major S. H. Long led an exploring expedition to the headwaters of the Minnesota river, and from there to Lake Winnipeg, returning by the way of the Lake of the Woods. The expedition seems to have abandoned its canoes at Traverse des Sioux and to have gone across the great bend of the Minnesota river. Keating, in his narrative of the expedition, says of the Blue Earth river that it rises in the Coteau des Prairies. This is the first mention found in any report of this great range of hills, so noticeable from the greater part of Lac qui Parle county. The expedition kept too far away from the Minnesota river to notice the quartz outcrop at New Ulm, but further up the river they were struck with the frequent

occurrence of fragments of archaic rock in the river valley. Two days afterwards they discovered primitive rock in place. This is the first record made of the discovery of the ledges of granitic rock which cross the valley all the way from the mouth of the Yellow Medicine to the foot of Big Stone lake. Keating describes these rocks quite accurately. He speaks of the rapids at Granite Falls and says the place is called the Grand Portage. He speaks of the Yellow Medicine river, of the Chippewas coming in from the north, and of Beaver creek, since called the Lac qui Parle river. He called the Yellow Bank river Spirit Mountain creek. He gave some attention to the flora and spoke of the lilium philadelphicum, the lilium superbum and the gerardia.

In the years 1834 and 1835 Featherstonhaugh, an English geologist, visited the Northwest. According to the report of W. W. Mather, who was with him, they ascended the Minnesota river by boat to Lac qui Parle. There they hired horses to Lake Traverse. From there they went to the summit of the Coteau des Prairies, then back to Big Stone lake and down its southwesterly side to its outlet, and then back to Ft. Renville, as the trading post at Lac qui Pearle seems to have been at that time called, where they met Doctor Williamson. Fetherstonhaugh returned by water.

So it was not into a wholly unknown country that Doctor Williamson and his party came to in 1835. But it was very new and it was two hundred miles to Ft. Snelling by the usual traveled route. But they went to work with a will and before the end of July, Miss Poage had begun the teaching of the first term of school ever held in the Minnesota valley. Her pupils were Joseph Renville's children and a few Indian women and children.

Doctor Riggs, in his account of one of his trips from the Traverse des Sioux to Lac qui Parle, speaks of an artificial mound that could be plainly seen north of the government trail on the prairie just before reaching the Chippewa river. This mound may still be seen. It is on section 11, in the town of Tunsberg. This is on the farm now owned by C. L. Norman, but formerly owned by Hans Halvorson.

MARTIN M'LEOD'S TRADING POST.

After the death of Joseph Renville the trading post at Lac qui Parle appears to have been managed by Martin McLeod. He was born in Montreal in 1813, of Scotch parentage, and received a liberal education. He came to the Northwest in 1836, voyaging in an open boat on Lake Superior

to La Point, Wisconsin, and thence walking more than six hundred miles to the Pembina settlement on the Red river. In the following March he set out with two British officers and a French guide for the trading house of Joseph R. Brown at Lake Traverse. They were nineteen days on the way, during which they encountered several blizzards, in which the two officers lost their lives. McLeod was afterward a fur trader for many years under General Sibley. It is said that when he was passing his time as fur trader at Lac qui Parle he read Plutarch, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, Montesquieu and the best literature of the day. He was continually sending down to General Sibley for more books. He wrote many letters to Canadian newspapers describing Minnesota. He was in the Legislature several terms and was an influential member. He was married to a Sioux woman. Doctor Williamson testified to his great kindness at the time the mission buildings were destroyed by fire. The location of his trading post is not known, but it is believed to have been on the Lac qui Parle river, opposite the old village of Lac qui Parle.

CHAPTER V.

Camp Release.

By Lycurgus R. Moyer

In July, 1823, Major Long's expedition for the exploration of the Minnesota valley and the Red River valley reached Ft. Snelling. On the 9th of that month they began the exploration of the valley, a part of the company traveling by canoe up the river and a part traveling by land. At Traverse des Sioux, on the 14th of that month, the two parties united and from there traveled by land along the south side of the river. They left Traverse des Sioux on the 14th and reached Big Stone lake on July 22. The old Red River trail crossed the town of Camp Release in a northwesterly direction, cutting the township nearly through its center, so it is safe to say that the expedition passed through Camp Release about July 20, 1823. The old Red River trail was very likely a well-marked road at that time, for it was the route which the settlers at Ft. Garry were wont to take on their annual trips to St. Louis, then the nearest trading point and an important seat of the fur trade. Major Long first encountered the Indians at Big Stone lake and found them raising corn on an island in the lake, probably Chamberlin island. Joseph Renville was with the expedition as interpreter and guide. It was after this man that Renville county was named. Mr. Renville afterward established a trading post at Lac qui Parle, and it was to his post that the missionaries and teachers of the American Board came on the 9th of July, 1835. It is believed that the missionaries usually traveled on the north side of the Minnesota river, but when the Chippewa river happened to be high they must frequently have passed through Camp Release. Indeed, after the establishment of the missionary station at Hazlewood, in Yellow Medicine county, the usual route of travel must have been through Camp Release.

INDIANS LOSE ANCESTRAL HOME.

The Medawakanton and Wapekuta Indian reservation was established by the treaty of Mendota concluded on August 5, 1851, and signed by nearly all the prominent chiefs of the different bands of the Sioux then living in the

state. The only chief who was able to sign his own name was Little Crow, who had been educated by the missionaries at Lac qui Parle. One of the most influential signers of this treaty was Red Iron, whose camp was at that time and for many years afterward within the boundaries of the original town of Camp Release. The principal camp of the Red Iron band seems to have been on section 30, about two miles south of Montevideo, in that part of the town afterwards attached to Yellow Medicine county. The camp was picturesquely located on the top of a high bluff, commanding extensive views in every direction. The Minnesota river, timbered on either bank, here washes the foot of the bluff and is a beautiful, rapid stream. In the early days the fishing here was excellent. Carlton lake and Cedar lake were but a short distance away and it was not much more than a mile to the mouth of the Chippewa river. There were beaver in the Chippewa river and muskrat in the numerous marshes in the Minnesota river valley. There were several thousand acres of timber within a radius of five miles, while the surrounding prairies were in summer the home of innumerable herds of buffalo. About 1860, or perhaps a little before that, the government had here broken up several hundred acres of prairie, and the Indians had been induced to plant the ground to corn and other crops. The government paid for the breaking and paid the Indians for doing the work. The Indian village seems to have been on the bluff in the summer and in the timber by the river in the winter. The curious, jug-shaped underground granaries where the Indians stored their dried corn were plainly visible long after the settlement of the country by white men began. The Red Iron village might have continued to exist for many years had it not been for the Sioux war of 1862. The Red Iron villagers seem to have had little to do with this war, but its result to them was the loss of their reservation and their ancestral homes.

CAUSES OF WAR NOT KNOWN.

An impartial history of this war is yet to be written, most of the contemporary records having been written in the heat of passion, while the memory of its atrocities were yet rankling in the bosoms of the writers. The real causes of the war are not known, but perhaps the most potent reason was a political one. The doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils was then in full force. Joseph R. Brown, one of Minnesota's noblest men, had been the Indian agent during the administration of James Buchanan. Connected with the Indians by family ties and in daily intercourse with them as trader for many years, he had learned to know the Indians as few did,

and it was largely due to his initiative that the government entered upon the great task of settling each Indian family on a well-cultivated farm, with a comfortable house to live in.

On the incoming of the Republican administration, the agency passed into the hands of a politician, Major Galbraith. It is said that he entered enthusiastically into the work begun by Joseph R. Brown; but he did not understand the Indians well, and, becoming the slave of strong drink, lost his head when the critical hour arrived.

THE SIBLEY EXPEDITION.

None of the sickening details of the Sioux war need be recounted here. The outbreak occurred on August 18, 1862. It was more than a month after this that an expedition against the Indians led by General Sibley crossed the Minnesota river at Ft. Ridgley and began its march up the valley. The battle of Wood lake was fought on September 23, 1862, and resulted in the flight of the Indians. The Sibley expedition followed slowly, sending out proclamations to the Indians advising them to surrender. Little Crow, with a small band of followers, left the prisoners with the friendly Indians at Red Iron's camp and fled to Big Stone lake and Minnewakon. The battle at Wood lake, like most Indian battles, was unexpected. General Sibley had reported when he crossed the Minnesota river that he believed he would find the Indians in force at Red Iron's village or Lac qui Parle. A day or two later he reported the Indians concentrating at Lac qui Parle. Soon afterward he reported the savages in force fifteen miles from Lac qui Parle and sixty miles above Ridgley. His next report was to the effect that he believed he would find him (Little Crow) and fight him at or near Lac qui Parle. But the battle of Wood lake followed. The command did not move the next day; but three days afterward, on September 26, 1862, it was at Camp Release at the mouth of the Chippewa river, and he reported that friendly Indians had given up ninety-one white prisoners. It was in this report made to Governor Ramsey that the name of "Camp Release" first appears. The Indian camp was under a flag of truce and had been taken possession of and was guarded by General Sibley's men. On September 28 he reported that he had apprehended sixteen suspected Indians in the friendly Indian camp. He appointed Colonel Crooks, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Governor) Marshall, Captain Grant and two other officers to try the suspected Indians. A regular military court was convened, witnesses were sworn and

the trial of the suspects went on. Another dispatch, dated the same day, was headed Camp Release, nine miles below Lac qui Parle, and in it he said that there had been given up by the Indians ninety white captives and one hundred half-breeds and that the friendly Indians' camp consisted of one hundred and fifty lodges. On September 30 he reported that he had in his possession one hundred of the white prisoners and one hundred and fifty half-breeds. On October 3 he reported that the military tribunal was trying between twenty and thirty suspected Indians, and that he was sending the friendly Indians below, i. e., to Yellow Medicine, to secure their crops. He had then secured the release of one hundred and seven white captives and one hundred and sixty-two half-breeds. On October 4 he reported that he had sent below ninety rescued white prisoners, and that the remaining seventeen "will go down tomorrow." He had broken up the Indian camp and was sending them below to secure the crops. On October 5 he reported that a flag of truce had come in from thirty lodges, and that fifty more lodges were on the way down. The chiefs, Sleepy Eye and White Lodge, had gone to the Coteau des Prairies. On October 7 he reported that he had twenty Indian prisoners under sentence of death; that thirty-seven lodges had arrived under a flag of truce, and that twenty more were within ten miles. On October 8 he reported that he would disarm the thirty-six lodges as soon as the others came in. On October 9 he reported that "about sixty lodges of Indians are near me, which I shall purge today or tomorrow." On the next day his report showed that he had forty lodges and ninety more were coming in. On October 11 he suspended the execution of twenty convicts, having received orders to send the captives below—some one thousand five hundred Indians, three hundred of whom were men, this referring to the Indians in the guarded camps. On October 13 General Sibley reported having one hundred and one Indian men in custody. On the same day he sent Colonel Marshall with an expedition to Lac qui Parle and the Coteau des Prairies. On October 15 he reported that he had one hundred and one Indian prisoners chained together, two and two, preparatory to removal to Ft. Snelling, and two hundred and thirty-six more at Yellow Medicine, some of whom were under suspicion. On October 17 the general reported that the expedition sent to Lac qui Parle had captured twenty-three men, twenty-two women and twenty-three children, the general expedition then having one hundred and twenty-three men prisoners. On October 21 General Sibley reported that the commission was proceeding with the trial, and that one hundred and twenty cases had been disposed of—mostly found guilty of

murder. Colonel Marshall's expedition had arrived, with thirty-nine men and one hundred women and children prisoners, he then having four hundred Indians in irons and between sixty and seventy under surveillance. Colonel Marshall's expedition apparently proceeded almost directly west from Camp Release. He reported that he passed twenty-six miles south of Big Stone lake and that he went within thirty-five miles of the James river.

CAMP RELEASE A BUSY PLACE.

If General Sibley sent other reports from Camp Release they have not been published. General Pope was in command of the department of the Northwest at St. Paul, and on October 27 he reported to General Hallock that the regiments were marching down the Minnesota river. Thus it will be seen that for about a month in the fall of 1862 Camp Release was a very busy place. The early settlers found the prairie strewn with camp wreckage and parts of the prison pen still standing. The writer picked up a human skull on the old camp ground in 1870 and F. C. Whitmore picked up an officer's sidearm, which was later in use as a tyler's sword in the Masonic lodge at Montevideo for many years. The old rifle pits are still visible on the state reservation at Camp Release. The old Indian corn fields had partly grown up to seedling cottonwood and poplar trees when the first white settlers came, but the corn rows were still visible.

When D. G. Wilkins came west in 1865 he was guarded by a detachment of soldiers. He first staked out a townsite in Camp Release near where Mr. Henning now lives, and the stakes showed plainly on the prairie for many years. He afterward moved across the Minnesota river and started the townsite of Chippewa City. The following winter Mr. Wilkins engaged in lumbering in the woods on sections 19 and 30 in that part of Camp Release now in Yellow Medicine county and attempted tc drive them down the Minnesota river. The venture was not a success.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

The first permanent settler in Camp Release was Frank Stay, who came in the fall of 1868. Mr. Stay was born in Canada, but came to Minnesota in 1854 and spent his early life on the frontier. He was at Yellow Medicine in the employ of the government at the time of the outbreak in 1862, but made his escape through the kind offices of a friendly Indian. Peter Peterson, Bruno Arnold and Knut Nelson settled in the town in 1869.

Mr. Peterson's place was about a half mile above the mouth of the Chippewa river. He owned a good-sized dugout, or Sioux canoe, and many were the weary travelers that he "set across" the river in the days when there were no bridges or ferries. Mr. Peterson afterward sold his farm and took another claim in the town of Friendship, in Yellow Medicine county. He is remembered by the early settlers as a kindly-hearted man. Bruno Arnold had his claim in the ravine just west of Sibley's old camp. It is said that the first religious services held in the township were held at his house in 1870 by the Rev. August Schmidt. Mr. Arnold sold his farm to Frederick Ehlers and moved away into the Pomme de Terre country. The Rev. Mr. Schmidt lost his life in the Sauk Rapids tornado. The first ferry across the Minnesota river was established by George W. Frink in 1870, the boat-landing being on Knut Nelson's farm. Mr. Nelson operated the ferry for some years, when it passed into the hands of Ole A. Loe, then a young unmarried man. Mr. Nelson soon afterward sold his farm and moved out on a government homestead in the town of Friendship.

August F. Schultz, John Heidemann, Frederick Heidemann, John Falkenhagen, William Otto, John Otto and Hubert Haubris all settled on their claims along the Minnesota river in the spring of 1870. Mr. Falkenhagen and Mr. Schultz now reside in Montevideo, but Frederick Heidemann, the Ottos and Mr. Haubris all belong to a generation that has passed and gone. Andrew H. Amerud was another early settler in the river valley. He rendered his account many years ago, but several of his descendants are honored and respected citizens of Montevideo. Ole Gilbertson and Embright Viggerson made claims in 1870. Frederick Johnson settled on section 24, and built a hewed-log house. These settlers afterward all sold out and moved to the Artichoke lake country. L. R. Moyer took his claim on section 23, in August, 1870, it being part of the farm that he still owns. Richard J. Lewis came out in the spring of 1871, bringing three men with him, and pre-empted the farm he afterward sold to Mr. Finlayson. This farm is now one of the large farms owned by Gustav Eliason, of Montevideo. Several young men from New York took claims in the southeasterly part of the town in 1871. Among them were W. S. Shardlow, now of Montevideo; F. C. Whitmore, afterward a miller and a merchant, but now deceased; James M. Whitmore, now deceased, but whose descendants live in Montevideo; B. F. Miller and Eli B. Miller. George Lawrence, Ruth H. Lawrence and Mary E. Lawrence all took claims that year. Mr. Lawrence has recently died in Texas, Ruth H. Lawrence became the wife of Doctor Mur-

phy in Montevideo, and Mary E. Lawrence lived in Pueblo, Colorado, for many years, but has recently passed into the great beyond. Ole A. Loe and his brother, Knut, took claims just west of the Finlayson place. After operating the Minnesota ferry for some time, Ole went to farming and became quite prominent in local politics. He is now living in Oregon.

FIRST TOWN MEETING.

At the town meeting held in the spring of 1871, when the town was yet a part of Redwood county, Peter Peterson was elected moderator, L. R. Moyer was elected clerk, and Andrew Erickson, assistant clerk. The meeting voted a tax of fifty dollars and elected Hubert Haubris, Torger Christenson and Wilhelm Otto as supervisors; Andrew Erickson as town clerk, Peterson as treasurer, O. C. Merrill as assessor, L. R. Moyer and Andrew Erickson as justices of the peace, Frederick Heidman and August Gustaffson as constables, and August Gustaffson and Engebret Wigerson as pathmasters. The records do not show how many votes were cast at this town meeting, but at the general election held in the fall of 1871, thirty-six votes were cast for Horace Austin for governor and for the other state officers. William Pfaender received the same number of votes for state senator, as did most of the county officers except the register of deeds, where there was a contest. The meeting also voted for county commissioner for Lac qui Parle county, with the result that B. Nichols received thirty-six votes, C. A. Anderson twenty votes, Fred Ehlers thirty-six votes, and G. F. Jacobson sixteen votes. The electors voted unanimously in favor of changing the county lines in favor of both Yellow Medicine county and Lac qui Parle county.

At the second town meeting, August Kaster, who had been a business man in Waseca county, was elected town clerk, and August Schultz assisted him as clerk of election. A. W. Kelsey and Francis Whitmore were elected justices of the peace. Mr. Kaster became prominent in town affairs and was very successful in farming. He died a few years ago, highly respected.

At the third town meeting, in 1873, Eli B. Miller, Peter Peterson and Ferdinand Schmidt were elected supervisors, August Kaster was re-elected town clerk, and Henry Walter and Nels Starkson were elected justices of the peace. Henry Walter became quite prominent in town and county affairs and was at one time postmaster. He afterward took a homestead in the western part of the county, where one of the towns was named for him.

One Ole Anderson was elected constable at this meeting. We suspect this name is some kind of a *nom de plume* for our old friend, Ole A. Loe. The town was at that time pretty evenly divided as to whether they should or should not have a herd law.

EARLY ATTENTION TO ROADS.

At the fourth town meeting, Harrison Augir was elected chairman of the town board. He was very active in getting roads laid out, and was in many ways quite an original genius. He was an iconoclast in religion, but quite a student and thinker. A favorite maxim of his was this: "The agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." When grasshopper times came he moved further west and settled in the Palouse country in Washington. It was his belief that individual spirits survived bodily death. He passed on years ago to prove his theory.

Nels Starkson was elected supervisor, and C. J. Foss was elected town clerk. Among the early settlers of the township who have not been mentioned we find the names of Henry Graue, now of Montevideo; Ole A. Fonkelsrud, now of Montevideo; Christ Sommerfeld, now deceased; Arne T. Lund, H. E. Koffel, Christian Grini, J. K. Axness, Soren Nelson, Torger Olson and many others.

When Lac qui Parle county was organized, Eli B. Milfer, of Camp Release, was elected county superintendent. His daughter-in-law, who became Mrs. Frank Dickerson, taught the first public school in the township.

It would make this paper too lengthy to refer to township events which have occurred within the past thirty-five years. The state has acquired a reservation of about twelve acres, including the old Sibley camp ground, and has erected thereon a fine granite monument, more than fifty feet in height. The community has prospered, and the town shows evidences of material wealth, as well as progress along the lines of enlightenment and culture.

THE STORY OF NANCY M'CLURE.

I was born at Mendota, then called St. Peters, in 1836. My father was Lieut. James McClure, an officer in the regular army stationed at Ft. Snelling for several years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1833, and was sent to Ft. Snelling

to join his regiment soon after. In the fall of 1837 he was ordered to Florida, and died at Ft. Brooke, near Tampa bay, in the month of April following, at the early age of twenty-six. Of course I cannot remember him, but from what my mother and others have told me, I feel very proud that I had such a father. He was a brave, gallant and noble man, and had he lived he probably would have made a good record and my life would have been far different from what it has been. He married my mother at Ft. Snelling, and she always cherished his memory. Not long ago some letters of his were found among the papers of General Sibley at St. Paul, and they show that he loved dearly my mother and me, his only child. I know very little of my relatives on my father's side. It is only lately, through the help of Governor Marshall and another gentleman in St. Paul, that I have been able to hear directly from any of them, though I have tried for many years often and over again; but I am now in communication with them, and it gives me much happiness.

On my mother's side I know my family pretty well. My great-great-grandfather was named Ta-te-mannee, or the "Walking Wind." He was one of the principal chiefs of the Great Sioux or Dakota Indian nation of Minnesota. My great-grandfather's name was Ma-ga-iyah-he, or the "Alighting Goose." He was a sub-chief and a noted man. Of him Neill's "History of Minnesota" (page 903), giving an account of happenings at Ft. Snelling in 1828, says: "One day this month (February) an old Sioux named Ma-ga-iyah-he visited the fort and produced a Spanish commission, dated A. D. 1781, and signed by Col. Francisco Cruzat, military governor of Louisiana, the valley of the Minnesota at that time having been a portion of the Spanish domain, subsequently ceded to France."

THE WALKING SHOOTING IRON.

I think it probable this commission had been given to my great-great-grandfather, the Walking Wind, and that he journeyed away down to St. Louis to receive it from his Spanish "Father." I do not, of course, know the circumstances, but would like to. The Indians greatly prize papers of this kind, and take good care of them, sometimes preserving them for many years. I have in my possession a paper given the Walking Wind in 1806, by Gov. William Clark, Indian commissioner. I am now trying to find the Spanish commission and think I have discovered a trace of it. I know that some of my Indian relatives have some old papers, and I hope it is among them. But when I was a little girl my mother told me that once on a time,

fifty years ago, some of my great-grandfather's brothers were drowned in a flood on the Missouri river. They were encamped on the river bottom, and during the night the water suddenly rose and swept them and nearly all the village away. It may be that they had this paper and that it was lost with them.

The name of my mother's father was Manza-ku-te-mannee, or the Walking Shooting Iron—or gun. Another Indian of the same name, though commonly called Paul, was known to many of the old settlers and noted for his many services to the whites. My grandfather died when mother was about six years old, and she was raised by my grandmother. My mother's name was Winona, and my Indian name is also Winona, which, among the Sioux, means the first-born female child, and is as common a name among the Indians as Mary is among the white people. She was born at Redwood Falls. When she was young she was a very pretty woman, and very nice always. Before she met my father she was courted by two respectable mixed-blood gentlemen, Joseph Montreille and Antoine Renville, and Mr. Montreille wanted very badly to marry her; but the young white officer, my father, won her heart. Two years after my father's death, though, she married Antoine Renville and removed to Big Stone Lake. His father, Joseph Renville, was a very prominent trader in early days. There were three children by her second marriage—Sophia, now living at the Sisseton agency, South Dakota; Isaac, now a Presbyterian minister at that agency, and William, now dead. My stepfather, Mr. Renville, always treated me very kindly, and I have nothing but respect for his memory. My dear mother died at Lac qui Parle in 1850, after a long illness. I was with her and cared for her a long time, and her death nearly broke my heart. My stepfather died a true Christian death in 1884.

MOVED TO LAC QUI PARLE.

Until I was about two years old I lived with my mother at Mendota, where I was born. Then my grandmother took me to live with her at Traverse des Sioux, and cared for me two years. Then, as mother was married again, and wished it so much, I went to live with her and my stepfather at Lac qui Parle, and my home was with them for ten years, or until my mother's death.

I had a pretty good start in the world for a poor little half-blood "chincha," if all the good intentions toward me had been carried out. By a treaty made with the Indians in 1837 the mixed-blood children were each

to receive a considerable sum of money—five hundred dollars, I think. My money, with that of some other children, was put into the hands of a man named B. F. Baker,—the Indians called him "Blue Beard,"—a trader at Ft. Snelling, to be held by him in trust for us. But in 1841 he went down the river and died at St. Louis, and that was the last of the money. I never got a cent of it. There is a record of all this matter, but there might as well not be. My father, when he was in Florida, wrote to General Sibley, who was then at Mendota—but he was not a general then, only the head trader—and sent him money to provide for mother and me. Then when I was about eight years old, Martin McLeod—I think all of the old settlers of Minnesota know who he was—began to give me clothing, one or two suits every year, out of his store. He said my father had loaned him some money, and when he was sent away he (Mr. McLeod) could not pay him, and that my father told him to pay when he could, but to see that my mother and I were cared for, and if anything happened to my father the money was to be mine. I have forgotten the amount; I think it was seven hundred dollars, and yet that seems too large a sum. I do not pretend to know how much I got of it. After I was married, Mr. McLeod came to see me and gave me what he said was the last of it; I think it was fifteen dollars, but I am not certain. Of one thing I am certain—he gave me a good scolding for getting married.

EDUCATED AS A CHRISTIAN.

When I was a very little girl, perhaps about eight years old, I was put to school. My mother was very anxious that I should be educated and that I should become a good Christian. It was lucky that those noble men and women, the missionaries, had established schools among us at that early day and were willing to make such sacrifices of their own comfort to instruct the Indians in the true way of life. I try to be grateful to those dear souls for what they did for me and others, and yet I feel that I can never be sufficiently so. The first school I attended was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Williamson's at Lac qui Parle. While here I was the only girl that boarded in the Doctor's household, and was treated as one of the family. Quite a number of the other Indian children attended the school during the day, but they went home to their parents at night. Some of them lived in lodges or "tepees." Doctor Williamson's sister taught us. I do not remember her full name; we always called her "Aunt Jane." They were most excellent people and true Christians. I attended this school for two years, when

Doctor Williamson removed to another Indian village at Traverse des Sioux. Reverend Adams took Doctor Williamson's place as missionary at Lac qui Parle. When the Doctor and his family were about to leave Lac qui Parle, they were very anxious to have me go with them, and I was just as anxious to go; but my mother was not willing I should leave her to go so far away. I stayed with them to the last minute, and when they were ready to start "Aunt Jane" said she would go part of the way home with me, for I had two miles to walk to my stepfather's house. She went about half the way, and then came the time for us to part. I was only a little girl, but I was in great distress and sorrow at losing my friend. She took my hands in hers and talked to me a long time. Then we kneeled down and she prayed long and earnestly; then we parted, and I ran home crying. I was the most miserable girl in the world, and I never saw dear "Aunt Jane" any more.

FIRST INDIAN SCARE.

While at Doctor Williamson's school I had my first "Indian scare." How well I remember it. It was some time in the summer. The Doctor had some pretty young calves in a little yard near the house. He had three or four young children at this time and we used to water these calves and care for them in other ways, each of us claiming one. One day we heard an Indian coming toward the house, singing in a wild sort of way, and when we looked out we saw that he was drunk. He came up, jumped into the yard where the calves were, sprang at them like a panther and killed every one of the little innocent creatures with his cruel knife. We were all terrified at the sickening sight and screamed at the top of our voices. My stepfather's house was not very far away and I ran to it as fast as I could and told him. He came at once and stopped the wicked wretch from doing any further damage and drove him away. When the mother cows came home that evening and smelled the blood of their murdered offspring they filled the air with their wailings, and we children all had a good cry. I felt very wretched that night, but little did I think then that I was destined in after years to witness far more dreadful scenes.

After Doctor Williamson moved away I was sent to Jonas Pettijohn's school at Las qui Parle. Here four of us mixed-blood girls boarded in the house. Rose Renville was one of them and she was my room-mate. The other two were named Caroline and Julia. I do not remember their family names; indeed I do not think they had any, except, perhaps, their Indian names. I attended this school for two years. Mrs. Riggs was our teacher.

At these mission schools we girls were given religious instruction and taught reading, writing and something of the other lower branches, and to sew, knit and, as we grow older, to spin, weave, cook and do all kinds of housework. We were taught first in Indian, then in English. I was not much of a little numbskull and I learned pretty fast and without much difficulty. My teachers were very kind to me—praised me and encouraged me, and I hope I did not give them very much trouble.

CHURCH BELL, REDSKINS' TARGET.

I remember another trouble we had while I was at Pettijohn's school. About this time the work of the missionaries among the Indians was beginning to show. A great many were joining the church and becoming good Christians. The Indians, who were still in heathenism—or belonged to the "Medicine Dance," as we called them—did not like this. One Sunday when we went to church, twenty or thirty "medicine" Indians, all armed, were at the building and calling out that they would take away the blankets from all who entered and destroy them. In those days every Indian who could get one wore a blanket. We girls had one apiece, and on Sundays, when we went to church, we took care to have a nice clean one to wrap our little brown forms in, and we were as proud of it as the grandest lady in the land can be today of her sealskin. I can tell you, too, that it was not an easy matter for an Indian to get a blanket, either. A good one cost five dollars, and that was a big sum then. But the threats of the "medicine men" did not stop the Christian Indians from entering the church. They very readily gave up their blankets and went in to worship God, and to pray to Him that He would soften the hearts of their wicked brethren outside and make them His servants, too. After we all got in and the services began, the men outside began to shoot at the church bell as at a target. They shot it several times and actually cracked it so that it would not ring. Rev. S. R. Riggs was the preacher that day and he was so affected that he cried before us all.

Mr. Riggs suffered many other insults from those Indians. He lived in the next house to Mr. Pettijohn's, only a few steps away. One day in winter he was hauling wood with an ox team and some Indians came and shot the oxen while they were hitched to the load. I think this was all the team Mr. Riggs had at the time. The Indians acted very badly and I thought they would kill the people next, but after they had cut up the meat so that they could carry it they took it and went away. It was in the winter, as I have said, and meat was scarce and could not well be had with-

out going out on the plains where the buffalo were; it was easier to kill the missionary's oxen than to do that.

When I left Mr. Pettijohn's school I went home to take care of my mother, who was sick. As she was confined to her bed so long, I did not get to return to school for some time. Her death was a great blow to me, for we were much attached to each other, and now I was left alone in the world, an orphan girl of fourteen, with no one to care for me but my Indian relatives; though they were kind enough, I did not wish to live with them. How much I longed to be with some of my father's people then, I cannot tell you. I was always more white than Indian in my tastes and sympathies, though I never had cause to blush for my Indian blood on account of the character of my family. My mother knew my disposition and hopes and ambitions, and, on her deathbed, she told me to either stay with my grandmother, who had raised her, or go to Rev. Mr. Hopkins, one of the missionaries, and not to stay with the Indians. During mother's illness Reverend Adams and his good wife, the missionaries at Lac qui Parle, came often to see her and were most kind to her. When she died the body was dressed and prepared for burial by Mrs. Riggs, my former teacher, who was the wife of Rev. S. R. Riggs. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were here in 1891 and I had a good long talk with them over the old times. They live in St. Paul now.

TREATY OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.

So, after mother's death, I went to Mr. Hopkins and was taken into his school at Traverse des Sioux. I attended his school for about six months. His wife was my teacher. While here my intimate schoolmates were Victoria Auge and her sister, Julia La Framboise, mixed-blood girls, and Martha Riggs, a daughter of Rev. S. R. Riggs, the missionary. I learned very fast at this school, for I was now almost a woman. I was large for my age and strong and active. I could do all kinds of housework and was a pretty good seamstress. My home was with my Indian grandmother and I was the maid of all work. I was often flattered and I am afraid I became a little vain. I know that I used to try to dress myself well and to appear well. I was fond of reading and read what I could, but reading matter was scarce. On thing we had in plenty that I liked—flowers. The prairies were full of them and I delighted to gather them.

In the summer of 1851 a great event happened at the Traverse des Sioux. This was the celebrated treaty between the government and the Indians, when the Sioux sold all their land in Minnesota to the whites. It

was a grand affair. All the bands of Indians were there in great numbers. The commissioners came up, and with them a number of other white men, traders, attorneys, speculators, soldiers, etc. They had great times, to be sure, and I have always wondered how so much champagne got so far out on the frontier. Governor Ramsey was there, the governor of the new territory, a handsome man with a kindly face; he was a commissioner. Luke Lea, a one-legged man, was another commissioner. Another man with the commissioners was Hugh Tyler. He was a young man, very smart, with attractive manners, and a fine talker; he was there as an attorney for the traders, who were to get something by the treaty on old debts that the Indians owed them. Mr. Tyler came often to my grandmother's "tepee" to see me, and when he left he gave me a little Bible with his name in it.

Governor Ramsey, too, came two or three times to see me. I remember well that he came once with Luke Lea. My grandmother and I had two tents, or "tepees." One we used to cook and eat in and the other was what might be called our parlor. The governor and Mr. Lea came into the parlor tent, and, after a few minutes, they said: "Well, you are very nicely fixed here, but we don't see anything to eat." Then I laughed, because I saw that they thought we had but one tent and did not know of our kitchen; but I said nothing, though it was true that we did not have a very great supply. When they left, Governor Ramsey told me to send my grandmother over to headquarters and he would give her some provisions. So she went over and they gave her more good things than she could carry. I suppose that was what might be called an Indian trick played off on Governor Ramsey.

MARRIAGE TO DAVID FARIBAULT.

Soon after this I was married. I was only about sixteen and too young to marry, but nothing would do my lover but I must marry him, and I suppose many another woman, from her own experience, knows how it was. My husband was David Faribault, a son of John Baptiste Faribault, one of the first Frenchmen in Minnesota. He was a mixed-blood, a tall, fine looking man, and had a good reputation. He was a trader and very well-to-do for those days. I went to General Sibley for advice on this subject, for we all looked up to him in those days and thought whatever he said was right. He advised me to marry Mr. Faribault, said he was a good man, a fine money-maker and would always treat me well. So at last I consented and the wedding day was set.

The wedding came off at the time of the treaty and it was quite an

occasion. There was a great crowd present, Indians and whites. I wore a pretty white bridal dress, white slippers and all the rest of the toilet, and I had taken pains to look so as to please my husband. All those grand gentlemen crowded about me and made so many pretty speeches and paid me so many nice compliments that they quite turned my young and foolish head. Governor Ramsey, General Sibley, Mr. Lea, Mr. Tyler and all the rest were there, and some army officers, too, and so were the head chiefs and principal men of the great Sioux nation, and the affair even got into the papers. There was a wedding dinner, too, and somebody furnished wines and champagne for it, and I was toasted and drunk to, over and over again. I could do nothing in return for these compliments but bow my thanks, for I was a stout Presbyterian then and a teetotaler, and I would not take even the smallest sip of the lightest wine on any account.

About a month after my marriage a man came out from the East searching for me. He told me he had been sent by my father's people to take me back to them. I was much distressed. But I was a wife now, my duty was with my husband and I could not go. The man seemed disappointed when he found I was married and would not talk to me or give me any information. I do not know who he was, but I heard that he died on his way back to Pennsylvania, or wherever he came from.

VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

Two years after I was married I went down to St. Louis with my husband. He was going down to purchase a stock of goods and some horses. We went to St. Paul, and there took a steamboat, which was owned and commanded by Louis Robert. Mrs. Robert went with us and we had such a delightful time throughout the trip. I saw so many things I had long wanted to see, the great city—though it really wasn't very great then—and the thousand other sights On the boat, both going down and coming back, were a great many fine ladies and gentlemen, and they were all very kind to me. Indeed, the young Indian wife (I was only eighteen then) had far more attention than she deserved. In one thing I was disappointed. I had hoped that among so many people I would find someone that knew my father, but I did not. Mrs. Robert, who was my guide, kept me from becoming embarrassed and I enjoyed myself so much. She and her hsuband have been dead some years, but I think all the people in St. Paul must know who they were, for they lived there so long and there is a street in St. Paul named for Captain Robert.

Some time after my marriage my husband and I removed to Shakopee, where my husband continued in trade with the Indians for, I think, two years. He trusted the Indians to a large amount and they never paid him. Then we moved to LeSueur and lived one year; then to Faribault, where we lived four years, and then to Redwood Agency, where we were living at the time of the great Indian outbreak of August, 1862. Then it was that sad and hard times fell upon us and nearly crushed us.

BEGINNING OF SIOUX UPRISING.

At the time of the outbreak we were living two miles from the Redwood agency, on the road to Ft. Ridgely. We had a log house, but it was large and roomy and very well furnished. When we first came my husband intended engaging in farming and stock raising, but he soon got back to his former business, trading with the Indians, and when they rose against the whites he had trusted them for very nearly everything he had, for they were very hard up and the other stores would not trust them for anything. Besides the goods he sold them on credit, he let them have fourteen head of cattle for food. The winter and spring before had been very enjoyable to me. There were a good many settlers in the country, some few French families among them, and the most of them were young married people of pleasant dispositions. We used frequently to meet at one another's houses in social gatherings, dancing parties and the like, and the time passed very pleasantly. I was twenty-five years of age then, had but one child and could go about when I wanted to, and I went frequently to these gatherings and came to know a good many people. Then came the summer, and the Indians came down to the agency to receive their annual payments under the treaty of 1851; but the paymaster with the money was delayed on the road until the time for the payment had passed. He was at Ft. Ridgely with the money, all in gold, when the Indians rose. There were mutterings of trouble for some time, but at last it seemed the danger had passed away.

On the very morning of the outbreak my husband and I heard shooting in the direction of the agency, but supposed that the Indians were shooting wild pigeons. As the shooting increased I went to the door once or twice and looked toward the agency, for there was something unusual about it. My husband was out attending to the milking. All at once a Frenchman named Martelle came galloping down the road from the agency, and seeing me in the door, he called out: "Oh, Mrs. Faribault, the Indians are killing all the white people at the agency! Run away, run away quick!" He did

not stop or slacken his speed, but waved his hand and called out as he passed. There was blood on his shirt and I presume he was wounded.

NOT PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

My husband and I were not prepared for trouple of this kind. Our best horses and wagons were not at home. We had two horses in the stable and harness for them, but no wagon. My husband told me to get my saddle ready and we would go away on horseback, both of us being good riders. We were getting ready to do this when we saw a wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen and loaded with people, coming down the road at a good trot. My husband said we would wait and see what these people would say. When they came up to us we saw there were five or six men, three or four women and some children, and they were all in great fright. They asked us to put our horses to their wagon—as they could travel faster than oxen—and to get in with them. This we agreed to do, and soon had the change made. When they were harnessing the horses I ran to the house to try to secure some articles of value, for as yet we had taken nothing but what we had on our backs, and I had many things I did not want to lose. Woman-like, I tried first to save my jewelry, which I kept in a strong drawer. This drawer was swelled and I could not open it, and I was running for an ax to burst it, when my husband said, "Let it go—they are ready to start." So I took my dear little daughter, who was eight years old and my only child, and we started for the wagon. Just as I was about to get in—everybody else was in—I looked up the road toward the agency and saw the Indians coming. I was afraid they would overtake the wagon; so I declined to get in, and my husband got out with me, and we took our child and ran for the woods, while the wagon started off, the man lashing the horses every jump.

COULD NOT BEAR SICKENING SIGHT.

Just as we started for the woods, Louis Brisbois and his wife and two children, mixed-blood people, came up and went with us. We all hid in the woods. In a few minutes the Indians came up. Somehow they knew we were hidden and they called out very loudly: "O, Faribault, if you are here, come out; we won't hurt you." My husband was armed and had determined to sell his life for all it would bring, and I had encouraged him; but now it seemed best that we should come out and surrender, and so we did. The Indians at once disarmed my husband. They seemed a little sur-

Bob-White.
American Badger.
Canadian Beaver.
Raccoon.

Prairie Chicken.
Deer.
Red Fox with Prairie Chicken.
Gray (Timber) Wolf, with Cubs.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

prised to see the Brisbois family and declared they would kill them, as they had not agreed to spare their lives. Poor Mrs. Brisbois ran to me and asked me to save her, and she and her husband got behind me, and I began to beg the Indians not to kill them. My husband asked the Indians what all this meant—what they were doing, anyhow. They replied, "We have killed all the white people at the agency; all the Indians are on the war-path; we are going to kill all the white people in Minnesota; we are not going to hurt you, for you have trusted us with goods, but we are going to kill these Brisbois." And then one ran up and struck over my shoulder and hit Mrs. Brisbois a cruel blow in the face, saying she had treated them badly at one time. Then I asked them to wait until I got away, as I did not want to see them killed. This stopped them for half a minute, when one said: "Come to the house." So we started for the house, and just then two more wagons drawn by oxen and loaded with white people came along the road. All the Indians left us and ran yelling and whooping to kill them.

We went into the house. At the back part of the house was a window and a little beyond was a corn field. I opened the window and put the Brisbois family out of it, and they ran into the corn field and escaped. They are living somewhere in Minnesota today. The white people were nearly all murdered. I could not bear to see the sickening sight and so did not look out, but while the bloody work was being done an Irish woman named Hayden came running up to the house crying out for me to save her. I saw that she was being chased by a young Indian that had once worked for us, so I called to him to spare her and let her go. I heard that she escaped all right. Now, all this took place in less time than one can write about it.

FATE OF YOUNG WHITE GIRL.

When the killing was over the Indians came to the house and ordered us to get into one of the wagons and go with them back to the agency. This we did, my husband driving the team. The Indians drove the other team. Soon after we started an Indian gave me a colt to lead behind the wagon. About half way to the agency we saw the dead body of a man lying near the road. Just before we reached the ferry over the Minnesota river we saw a boy on the prairie to the right. There were but three Indians with us now. One of them ran to kill the boy. At this moment a German rode up to us. I have forgotten his name, but the Indians called him "Big Nose." I think he is living at Sleepy Eye now. One of the Indians said to the other

Indian, "Shoot him and take his horse." The other said, "Wait till my son comes back and then we will kill him." (His son was the one that had gone to kill the boy.) All this time I was begging them not to kill the man. I asked my husband to plead with them, but he seemed to be unable to speak a word. At last I told the German to give them his horse and run into the brush. This he did and escaped.

When we got to the ferry the boat was in the middle of the stream and standing upon it was a young white girl of about sixteen or seventeen years of age. The Indians called to her to bring the boat ashore, but she did not obey them. They were about to shoot her, when my husband told her they would kill her if she did not do as they ordered, and she brought the boat ashore. When it touched the bank a young Indian made this girl get on a horse behind him and he rode away with her, and I never heard what became of the poor creature. When I saw her being taken away I felt as badly as if she was being murdered before my eyes, for I imagined she would suffer a most horrible fate.

When we reached the agency there was a dreadful scene. Everything was in ruins and dead bodies lay all about. The first body we saw was that of one of La Bathe's clerks. It lay by the road some distance from the buildings. The rest were nearer the buildings, Mr. Myrick's among them. We did not stay long here, but pushed on to Little Crow's camp. We stayed that night with the Indians that brought us. Soon other prisoners, many of them half-bloods like ourselves, were brought in.

While we were in this camp we saw Captain Marsh and his men coming from Ft. Ridgely along the road towards the ferry. They could not see us, but we saw them, though at some distance. You know they were going to the agency, having heard that the Indians were rising. They stopped at our house and seemed to be getting water from the well. Poor fellows! Little did some of them think they were taking their last drink. They went on, and soon came to the ferry and fell into that bloody ambush where Captain Marsh, Mr Quinn and so many others were killed.

TAKEN TO SHAKOPEE'S CAMP.

The next day the Indians under Little Crow went to attack Ft. Ridgely. When they came back they reported that there were many half-breeds in the fort that fought against them and shouted to them: "We will fix you, you devils; you will eat your children before winter." This made them very

bitter against us, for they said we were worse than the whites and that they were going to kill all of us. Most of them had whiskey and it was a dreadful time. Towards evening a heavy storm came up and a thunderbolt struck and killed an Indian. Some one raised a cry, "They are killing the half-breeds now!" I caught up my child and ran. I saw my husband, with Alex Graham, running into Little Crow's corn field, and I saw him no more that night. An Indian woman went with me and we did not stop until we got to Shakopee's camp, seven miles away. It was Indians, anyway, the best I could do, but I had some distant relatives in that camp, and I would rather trust myself there than with Little Crow's drunken and infuriated warriors. My friends treated me very kindly—gave me a dry blanket and some dry clothes for my little girl, who was quite sick by this time. It was an awful night. Towards midnight the Indians brought in a lot of captive white women and children, who cried and prayed the rest of the night. How I felt for them, but, of course, I could not help them.

The next morning I left my child with my Indian friends and I and the woman who had come with me went back to Little Crow's camp to see what had become of my husband and how things were. No one had been killed except the Indian who was struck by lightning. To our surprise we found my husband in the camp and my companion's husband sitting over him very drunk, and with a butcher knife in his hand. The woman took the knife from her husband and all was quiet for a time. My husband said he came back soon after we left, and that the Indian had been following him and threatening to kill him all night.

The team of horses we let the white people have at our house took them safely to Ft. Ridgely. Just outside the fort one of the horses dropped dead. The other was left on the prairie, and the Indians that attacked the fort caught it. I think it was the fourth day of the outbreak that I was strolling through Little Crow's camp, when I saw my horse "Jerry." I untied him and was leading him away when an Indian ran up and said: "Here, I captured that horse at the fort, and he is mine." I told him I did not care how he got him; he was mine and I was going to take him. At last he allowed me to have him. I had that horse at Camp Release and took him with me to Faribault. The funny part of this story is that this same Indian is living here, near Flandrau, now. About two years ago he wanted to borrow some money from one of the banks here and wanted me to go with him and recommend him to the bank. He said he thought I ought to go, as he let me take that horse.

LOOKED BAD FOR MIXED-BLOODS.

Another day the cry was raised that the half-breeds were all to be killed. Little Crow held a council and would allow no Indians to attend it that had half-breed relatives. We thought this looked bad for us and there were all sorts of alarming reports. Three young Indians came and sat by our camp and talked, and were heard to say that when the half-blood men were killed one of them should have me for his wife; I presume they meant the one that should murder my husband. A few minutes afterward my uncle, with three of his cousins, rode into the camp. My uncle's name was Rday-a-mannee (the Rattling Walker). He was a very brave, good man and had taken no part in the outbreak. To my great joy, he said he had come to take us away. When Little Crow heard this he came out and told my uncle that he would not allow anyone to take away half-bloods from the camp, and if any one tried to he would order his warriors to kill him. How proud I was of my brave uncle when he made this reply: "Little Crow, I only want the people who belong to me, and I will take them. You think you are brave because you have killed so many white people. You have surprised them; they were not prepared for you, and you know it. When we used to fight the Chippewas you were all women; you would not fight. If I leave these people here you will worry them to death. Now, I am going to take my people, and I would like to see the man that will try to stop me." With this we started, and some of the Indians raised the war-whoop. But we kept on, my uncle and his cousins riding in the rear, their guns in their hands, and Little Crow and his warriors looking sullenly but silently at us.

The first day out we got as far as Yellow Medicine. From here we went to the mouth of the Chippewa river, where my uncle lived. Here I found my old grandmother, too, for she was the mother of Rday-a-mannee, and he and my own mother were full brother and sister. I now felt much better and my appetite came back. Since the outbreak I had scarcely eaten anything. Grandmother died only a few years ago in Manitoba; she was very old. My uncle is still living in Manitoba. He was accused of taking part in the outbreak, I suppose, and that is why he left the United States. But I know he was innocent; if I knew he was not, I would be very sorry, but I would say so. Some of the Indians who have been accused of taking part in that dreadful thing are innocent; but a great many more who are said to be innocent are really guilty.

THE BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE.

Some days after we got to the mouth of the Chippewa, Little Crow's and Shakopee's bands and all the other Indians came up. We all stayed here until General Sibley and his troops came into the country, and then the Indians went out to meet them. In a few days we heard the booming of the cannon in the battle of Wood Lake. Commonly the roar of cannon is a dreadful sound in the ears of women, but to us captives in the Indian camp the sound of General Sibley's guns was as sweet as the chimes of wedding bells to the bride. Very soon stragglers came in, bearing wounded, singing the death song and telling the tale of defeat. They were cursing the half-breeds, saying that General Sibley had numbers of them with him in the battle, and that every shot that one of them fired had hit an Indian. It did me real good to learn that so many of my race had stood loyal and true and had done such good service. You know that only a very few half-breeds took part in the outbreak. The Indians have always bitterly hated the half-breeds for their conduct in favor of the whites in that and other wars, and they hate them still. It seems they can forgive everybody but us.

But then came the word that the defeated Indians would take vengeance on the half-breed captives and the whites, too, as soon as they got back. It was another exciting time. Some of us dug holes in the ground and hid ourselves. I dug a hole large enough to hide myself and child in a few minutes, and I had only a little fire shovel to dig with, but I made the dirt fly. When the excitement was over—for the alarm was false—I tried again to dig with that same shovel, and somehow it wouldn't dig a little bit. I kept that shovel for years, but finally lost it.

When the warriors came back they had numbers of wounded, and the death song was going all night. I began to be very brave. The soldiers were near, the half-bloods were in the saddle and I felt that I would soon be safe. An Indian woman near me began abusing us. She said: "When we talk of killing these half-breeds they drop their heads and sneak around like a bird-dog." Her taunting speech stung me to the heart and I flew at that woman and routed her so completely that she bore the marks for some time, and I am sure she remembered the lesson a great deal longer. Perhaps it was not a very lady-like thing to do, but I was dreadfully provoked. Most of my companions were greatly pleased and the Indians did not offer to interfere.

I heard the Indians plan their part of the battle of Wood Lake. About

twenty of the chiefs and head warriors sat down near our tent one evening and talked it all over in my hearing. I do not remember who all of them were. Little Crow was there, and with him were Pa-ji-ro-ta (Gray Grass), Hu-sap-sa-pa (Black Leg), and his brother, Ta-taka-wa-nagi (Buffalo Ghost), Shakopee (Six), and others. I did not understand the plan very well, but it was agreed that General Sibley's forces were to be cut into two or three parts by the Indian movements. A strong party was to go into a large ravine. Another party was to show itself at another point and attract the attention of the soldiers; then the ravine party was to come up and cut the white forces in two, and so on. When I heard all this it did not alarm me the least bit. I knew that General Sibley, Colonel Marshall and Colonel McPhail and the other officers would have something to say and do about that fight. But the Indians were confident, and as they were leaving the camp, many of them said: "We will have plenty of pork and hardtack to-night."

RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVES.

At last General Sibley came and surrounded our camp. A great many officers came with him, and I remember that Colonel Marshall was one of them. They came into the camp and took away the white captives first. General Sibley knew me and told me to take my child and go with them. I asked him if all the half-bloods were going and he said they were not. I did not understand it all then and I said I would stay awhile. Major Fowler, who was married to my husband's sister, then came and told me I had better go, as the soldiers were greatly enraged at some of the half-bloods and their officers were afraid they could not "hold them." I told him I had a half-brother and a half-sister there and I would stay to protect them. So I stayed that night there and went over into Camp Release in the morning. I was a witness before the military commission that tried the Indians, and was called several times, but I could not recognize any of the prisoners as those I saw taking part in the murders of the whites. I was sorry that the guilty wretches I had seen were not brought up. I think I was at Camp Release about two weeks.

I cannot tell all of the scenes I saw while I was a captive. Some were very painful. I knew a great many of the white prisoners I was with, but now I only remember the names of Mrs. Crothers, Mrs. White and her daughter and Miss Williams. Some of the women came to me at times and asked me to let them stay with me. It was hard to refuse them, but I thought it best. I saw many women, some of them French women, that I

had met the winter before at the country dances and other parties I have spoken of. I saw George H. Spencer quite often; he was still suffering from his wounds.

The night before the troops came to Camp Release, twenty or thirty Indians came in with a young white girl of sixteen or seventeen. She was nearly heartbroken and quite in despair. When the half-breed men saw her they determined to rescue her, and we women encouraged them. Joe LaFramboise and nine other mixed-bloods went boldly up and took the girl from her brutal captors. The Indians threatened to shoot her if she was taken from them; but Joe was very brave, and said: "We are going to have her if we have to fight for her; and if you harm her it will be the worse for you. Remember, we are not your prisoners any more." So they took her and she was rescued at Camp Release. Two other half-breed boys acted very bravely on this occasion—the Robertson boys; each was named Thomas, but they were not related. One of them is living at Sisseton; the other died five years ago, but his family lives near Flandrau.

ARM LAME FROM KILLING WHITES.

One day Shakopee came to our camp and talked with me. He said he would not have taken part in the outbreak but for the fact that his son had gone off hunting and the whites had killed him. "And now," said he, "my arm is lame from killing white people." A few days afterward his son returned all safe. The only time I spoke to Little Crow was the day my uncle came for us. He ordered my husband to hitch up a team for him that he had taken. The horses being not well broken, were quite wild and he could not hitch them up himself.

When we were at Camp Release a Mrs. Huggins, who had been the wife of Amos Huggins, who had been killed, lived near us. He and I were children together at Lac qui Parle. One day her little girl, three years of age, a bright child, came to our tent when my husband and I were eating dinner, and we gave her a seat with us. The little thing said: "This is not like the dinner mamma made the day papa was killed. The Indians killed my papa on his very birthday. We were going to have a good dinner. Mamma made a cake and everything nice, and papa came home with a load of hay and the Indians shot him. But my papa isn't dead for sure. He is in heaven with God. You know, Mrs. Faribault, God is everywhere." We could not eat another bite after that.

I think the only time I laughed while I was a captive was at an Irish

woman, another captive. She was about forty-five years of age and not very shapely of form. Just before Camp Release we made many moves of a mile or two. The Indians had taken her ox team, and had often let her ride on the marches; but on the last march they made her walk. She came to our camp and inquired of my husband for John Mooer. She had on squaw clothes and had a baby in her arms; her face was very dirty, her hair tousled, and she was sputtering away in her Irish brogue and was a comical sight. She knew my husband, and she said: "Mr. Faribault, where are we goin' anyways?" My husband said: "We are going to the whites pretty soon." Then she said: "Well, I wish they would do something; I am sick of this campin' and trampin' all the time. That's my team they have, and the blackguards do be makin' me walk, and, be gosh, I am goin' to see John Mooer about it," and off she went to find Mr. Mooer.

STARTED FOR THE SETTLEMENT.

While the Indians were away fighting at Wood Lake, I and others of the mixed-bloods could have gone away from the camp; but Little Crow said if any of us did so those who remained should be killed, and so I thought it better to stay. Some women went away all the same, and escaped, too—Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Prescott, with their children, and others. They seemed to know that Little Crow's threat was only a bluff, but he might have carried it out had he won that battle.

At last a lot of us released captives were started off for the settlement below. There were seven wagonloads of us in the party, whites and mixed-bloods, all women. At St. Peter's a store building was cleared out, cooking stoves put up, and bedding given us. An officer, whose name I am sorry I cannot remember, was in charge of us. Joe Coursalle, a noted half-blood scout, was with us. In the evening the German, whose life I had saved the first day of the outbreak, came into the room. He was intoxicated, had a knife in his hand and said he was looking for an Indian to kill. The officer had gone out, but Coursalle was in and said to the reckless fellow, pointing to me, "Here is the woman that saved your life." This seemed to quiet him and he thanked me very kindly. Then the officer came in and said to him: "Get out, you rascal. If you want to kill an Indian so bad, go west, to the front. There are lots of them out there, and they want to fight," and he put him out.

I went to Faribault and stayed at the home of my brother-in-law, Major Fowler, for some time. My husband remained with the troops under

General Sibley. All we had left was my horse, "Jerry." Our property had all been taken or destroyed by the Indians, but our log house was not burned. Our loss, besides what the Indians owed my husband, was fully three thousand dollars. Our home was at Faribault for two years. We then moved back to Redwood, and then to Big Stone lake. Here, through L. Quinn, the scout, who was always my stanch friend, my husband got employment as interpreter under Major Crossman, who, with a party of soldiers, was on the way to build Ft. Ransom, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Big Stone lake. We reached the site of the new fort in June, 1867. My husband was placed in charge of the scouts at this fort.

MORE TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

In the fall of 1867 we went out about thirty miles from the fort on the Cheyenne river and kept a mail station, where the horses of the mail coaches were changed. We also kept a house of entertainment for travelers. While here we had much trouble from the Indians. We were beginning to "pick up" a little after losing everything in the outbreak of 1862, when another loss came. In June, 1868, my husband went to Winnipeg—or Ft. Garry—to put our daughter in school. While he was away the scouts rode up one day, told me that a strong Indian party was not far off and that we had better run away. I and others connected with the station got ready at once. Our wagon was not at home and my husband had the buggy. We put some things into two carts and hid some other goods and went as fast as we could to Ft. Abercrombie, forty miles away. We stayed at Abercrombie two weeks, until my husband came, and when we went back home we found that everything had been taken by the Indians, even the things we had hidden in the woods. So we were empty-handed again. Twice, while we lived here, the Indians stole horses from us, and at other times they tried to, but our men drove them off. One time our men had a fight with them in the night. My present husband was with us then and came near being killed. When we left Cheyenne we went to Sisseton agency, but only remained a few weeks. My life since then is hardly worth writing about.

My first husband died about eight years ago. Since then I have been married to Charles Huggan. We live on a farm near Flandrau. My only child, who was a captive with me, is the wife of Rev. John Eastman, a Presbyterian minister and a mixed-blood. They have six children, all bright, interesting and promising. When I was first married I was a Presbyterian, but Mr. Faribault and all his family were Catholics, so I became a Catholic

and am a member of that church still. I think Christian churches are like so many roads, all leading to the heavenly land. If we follow them carefully and walk uprightly in them, the All-Father will bring us to him at last.

NANCY HUGGAN.

Flandrau, S. D., May, 1894.

CHIEF BIG EAGLE'S STORY OF THE OUTBREAK.

The stories of the great Sioux War in Minnesota in 1862 never grow old. They are always new to many and never dull to anybody. Although many years have passed since that eventful episode, yet to many it seems but a few months since barbarism rode rampant over a great part of the state, and civilization, gashed and bleeding, was prone on the prairies, with none to bind up the wounds. All over the state are survivors of that terrible contest who remember its incidents and relate them as if the crack of the rifle and the din of the war-whoop yet rang in their ears. The story is always of interest to them.

There are two sides to this, as to every other story. The version of the white people ought to be well enough known. But the Indian side, strangely enough, has not been recorded. The soldiers of the Union read no stories of the great Rebellion with more interest than the narratives of the ex-Confederates, and never got the full and true story of the war until they began to write. So one can never fully understand the Sioux War of 1862 until the Indians tell their story.

Perhaps the most notable survivor of the old Sioux hostiles is Jerome Big Eagle, now residing near Granite Falls, in this state. His true Christian name, however, is Elijah. His Indian name is Wam-de-ton-ka, which literally means Great War Eagle, but he was commonly called Big Eagle. The Sioux for the common bald eagle is "hu-ya," and "wamde" means war eagle, "tonka" meaning great or big. He was a sub-chief, and may be termed one of the Sioux generals, since he had a band or division of his own. In 1894 a representative of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* interviewed Big Eagle at Flandrau, South Dakota, where he was temporarily on a visit, upon the subject of the war of 1862. He cannot speak English, and Rev. John Eastman, of Flandrau, an educated and intelligent gentleman, and Mrs. Nancy Huggan, a sketch of whose adventurous life appears on preceding pages of this volume, kindly acted as interpreters during the "talk," which lasted several hours.

Big Eagle was first informed that his statements were wanted solely in order that a correct knowledge of the military movements of the Indians during the war might be learned. It was suggested to him that no harm therefrom could come to him or any of his people; that neither the war banner nor the "bloody shirt" waved any longer in Minnesota; that it was well known that he was a prominent character in the war, but that he was now and had been for many years a quiet, industrious, Christian citizen, respected by all who knew him, and he was assured that he would be correctly reported. He readily consented to tell his story and gave full permission to use his name. Other Indians interviewed on the same subject gave certain information, but requested that their names be not printed. Big Eagle's story is here given substantially as related to the reporter by the two intelligent interpreters, or at least as it was understood.

The old man was very frank and unreserved. He did not seem to wish to avoid or evade an answer to a single question. He is of more than ordinary intelligence, and spoke candidly, deliberately and impassively, with the air and manner of one striving to tell "the whole truth and nothing but the truth." He proved a mine of information, and his story contains many items of history never before published.

INDIANS LOSE THEIR HUNTING GROUND.

"I was born in the Indian village of my father near Mendota, in 1827, and am now sixty-seven years old. My father was Grey Iron, a sub-chief of the Midawakanton Sioux. When he died I succeeded him as chief of the band and adopted the name of his father, Wambde-tonka, which, as is commonly called, means the Big Eagle. When I was a young man I often went with war parties against the Chippewas and other enemies of my nation, and the six feathers shown in the head-dress of my picture in the Historical Society at St. Paul stand for six Chippewa scalps that I took when on the warpath. By the terms of the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota in 1851, the Sioux sold all of their lands in Minnesota, except a strip ten miles wide on each side of the Minnesota river from near Ft. Ridgely to the Big Stone lake. The Medawakantons and Wacoutas had their reservation up to the Yellow Medicine. In 1858 the ten miles of this strip belonging to the Medawakanton and Wacouta bands and lying north of the river, were sold, mainly through the influence of Little Crow That year, with some other chiefs, I went to Washington on business connected with the treaty. The selling of that strip north of the Minnesota caused great dissatisfaction

among the Sioux, and Little Crow was always blamed for the part he took in the sale. It caused us all to move to the south side of the river, where there was but very little game, and many of our people, under the treaty, were induced to give up the old life and go to work like white men, which was very distasteful to many.

"Of the causes that led to the outbreak of August, 1862, much has been said. Of course it was wrong, as we all know now, but there were not many Christians among the Indians then and they did not understand things as they should. There was great dissatisfaction among the Indians over many things the whites did. The whites would not let them go to war against their enemies. This was right, but the Indians did not then know it. Then the whites were always trying to make the Indians give up their life and live like white men—go to farming, work hard and do as they did—and the Indians did not know how to do that, and did not want to anyway. It seemed too sudden to make such a change. If the Indians had tried to make the whites live like them, the whites would have resisted, and it was the same way with many Indians. The Indians wanted to live as they did before the treaty of Traverse des Sioux—go where they pleased and when they pleased; hunt game wherever they could find it, sell their furs to the traders and live as they could.

"Then the Indians did not think the traders had done right. The Indians bought goods of them on credit, and when the government payments came the traders were on hand with their books, which showed that the Indians owed so much and so much, and as the Indians kept no books they could not deny their accounts, but had to pay them, and sometimes the traders got all their money. I do not say that the traders always cheated and lied about these accounts. I know many of them were honest men and kind and accommodating, but since I have been a citizen I know that many white men, when they go to pay their accounts, often think them too large and refuse to pay them, and they go to law about them and there is much bad feeling. The Indians could not go to law, but there was always trouble over their credits. Under the treaty of Traverse des Sioux the Indians had to pay a very large sum of money to the traders for old debts, some of which ran back fifteen years, and many of those who had got the goods were dead and others were not present, and the traders' books had to be received as to the amounts, and the money was taken from the tribe to pay them. Of course the traders often were of great service to the Indians in letting them have goods on credit, but the Indians seemed to think the

traders ought not to be too hard on them about the payments, but do as the Indians did among one another and put off the payment until they were better able to make it.

"Then many of the white men often abused the Indians and treated them unkindly. Perhaps they had excuse, but the Indians did not think so. Many of the whites always seemed to say by their manner when they saw an Indian, 'I am much better than you,' and the Indians did not like this. There was excuse for this, but the Dakotas did not believe there were better men in the world than they. Then some of the white men abused the Indian women in a certain way and disgraced them, and surely there was no excuse for that.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

"All these things made many Indians dislike the whites. Then a little while before the outbreak there was trouble among the Indians themselves. Some of the Indians took a sensible course and began to live like white men. The government built them houses, furnished them tools, seed, etc., and taught them to farm. At the two agencies, Yellow Medicine and Redwood, there were several hundred acres of land in cultivation that summer. Others stayed in their tepees. There was a white man's party and an Indian party. We had politics among us and there was much feeling. A new chief speaker for the tribe was to be elected. There were three candidates—Little Crow, myself and Wa-sui-hi-ya-ye (Traveling Hail). After an exciting contest, Traveling Hail was elected. Little Crow felt sore over his defeat. Many of our tribe believed him responsible for the sale of the north ten-mile strip, and I think this was why he was defeated. I did not care much about it. Many whites think that Little Crow was the principal chief of the Dakotas at this time, but he was not. Wabasha was the principal chief and he was of the white man's party; so was I; so was old Shakopee, whose band was very large. Many think if old Shakopee had lived there would have been no war, for he was for the white men and had great influence. But he died that summer, and was succeeded by his son, whose real name was Ea-to-ka (Another Language), but when he became chief he took his father's name, and was afterward called "Little Shakopee," or 'Little Six,' for in the Sioux language 'Shakopee' means six. This Shakopee was against the white men. He took part in the outbreak, murdering women and children, but I never saw him in a battle, and he was caught in Manitoba and hanged in 1864. My brother, Medicine Bottle, was hanged with him.

"As the summer advanced, there was great trouble among the Sioux—troubles among themselves, troubles with the whites, and one thing and another. The war with the South was going on then and a great many men had left the state and gone down there to fight. A few weeks before the outbreak the President called for many more men, and a great many of the white men of Minnesota and some half-breeds enlisted and went to Ft. Snelling to be sent South. We understood that the South was getting the best of the fight and it was said that the North would be whipped. The year before the new President had turned out Major Brown and Major Cullen, the Indian agents, and put in their places Major Galbraith and Clark Thompson, who turned out the men under them and put in others of their own party. There were a great many changes. An Indian named Shonka-sha (White Dog), who had been hired to teach the Indians to farm, was removed and another Indian named Ta-opi (The Wounded Man), a son of old Betsy, of St. Paul, put in his place. Nearly all of the men who were turned out were dissatisfied, and the most of the Indians did not like the new men. At last Major Galbraith went to work about the agencies and recruited a company of soldiers to go South. His men were nearly all half-breeds. This was the company called the Renville Rangers, for they were mostly from Renville county. The Indians now thought the whites must be pretty hard up for men to fight the South, or they would not come so far out on the frontier and take half-breeds or anything to help them.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR WAR.

"It began to be whispered about that now would be a good time to go to war with the whites and get back the lands. It was believed that the men who had enlisted last had all left the state, and that before help could be sent the Indians could clean out the country, and that the Winnebagoes, and even the Chippewas, would assist the Sioux. It was also thought that a war with the whites would cause the Sioux to forget the troubles among themselves and enable many of them to pay off some old scores. Though I took part in the war, I was against it. I knew there was no good cause for it, and I had been to Washington and knew the power of the whites and that they would finally conquer us. We might succeed for a time, but we would be overpowered and defeated at last. I said all this and many more things to my people, but many of my own bands were against me, and some of the other chiefs put words in their mouths to say to me. When the outbreak came Little Crow told some of my band that if I refused to lead them,

to shoot me as a traitor who would not stand up for his nation, and then select another leader in my place.

"But after the first talk of war the counsels of the peace Indians prevailed and many of us thought the danger had all blown over. The time of the government payment was near at hand, and this may have had something to do with it. There was another thing that helped to stop the war talk. The crops that had been put in by the 'farmer' Indians were looking well, and there seemed to be a good prospect for a plentiful supply of provisions for them the coming winter without having to depend on the game of the country or without going far out to the West on the hunt for buffalo. It seemed as if the white men's way was certainly the best. Many of the Indians had been short of provisions that summer and had exhausted their credits and were in bad condition. 'Now,' said the farmer Indians, 'if you had worked last season you would not be starving now and begging for food.' The 'farmers' were favored by the government in every way. They had houses built for them, some of them even had brick houses, and they were not allowed to suffer. The other Indians did not like this. They were envious of them and jealous, and disliked them because they had gone back on the customs of the tribe and because they were favored. They called them 'farmers,' as if it was disgraceful to be a farmer. They called them 'cut-hairs,' because they had given up the Indian fashion of wearing the hair, and 'breeches men,' because they wore pantaloons, and 'Dutchmen,' because so many of the settlers on the north side of the river and elsewhere in the country were Germans. I have heard that there was a secret organization of the Indians called the 'Soldiers' Lodge,' whose object was to declare war against the whites, but I knew nothing of it.

PAYMENT DELAYED.

"At last the time for the payment came and the Indians came in to the agencies to get their money. But the paymaster did not come, and week after week went by and still he did not come. The payment was to be in gold. Somebody told the Indians that the payment would never be made. The government was in a great war, gold was scarce, and paper money had taken its place, and it was said the gold could not be had to pay us. Then the trouble began again and the war talk started up. Many of the Indians who had gathered about the agencies were out of provisions and were easily made angry. Still, most of us thought the trouble would pass and we said

nothing about it. I thought there might be trouble, but I had no idea there would be such a war. Little Crow and other chiefs did not think so. But it seems some of the tribe were getting ready for it.

"You know how the war started—by the killing of some white people near Acton, in Meeker county. I will tell you how this was done, as it was told by all of the four young men who did the killing. These young fellows all belonged to Shakopee's band. Their names were Sungigidan (Brown Wing), Ka-om-de-i-ye-ye-dan (Breaking Up), Nagi-wi-cak-te (Killing Ghost), and Pa-zo-i-yo-pa (Runs against something when Crawling). I do not think their names have ever before been printed. One of them is yet living. They told me they did not go out to kill white people. They said they went over into the Big Woods to hunt; that on Sunday, August 17, they came to a settler's fence, and here they found a hen's nest with some eggs in it. One of them took the eggs, when another said: 'Don't take them, for they belong to a white man and we may get into trouble.' The other was angry, for he was very hungry and wanted to eat the eggs, and he dashed them to the ground and replied: 'You are a coward. You are afraid of the white man. You are afraid to take even an egg from him, though you are half starved. Yes, you are a coward, and I will tell everybody so!' The other replied: 'I am not a coward. I am not afraid of the white man and to show you that I am not I will go to the house and shoot him. Are you brave enough to go with me?' The one who had called him a coward said: 'Yes I will go with you, and we will see who is the braver of us two.' Their two companions then said: 'We will go with you, and we will be brave, too." They all went to the house of the white man (Robinson Jones), but he got alarmed and went to another house (that of his son-in-law, Howard Baker), where were some other white men and women. The four Indians followed them and killed three men and two women (Jones, Baker, a Mr. Webster, Mrs. Jones and a girl of fourteen). Then they hitched up a team belonging to another settler and drove to Shakopee's camp (six miles above Redwood agency), which they reached late that night and told what they had done, as I have related.

"The tale told by the young men created the greatest excitement. Everybody was waked up and heard it. Shakopee took the young men to Little Crow's house (two miles above the agency) and he sat up in bed and listened to their story. He said war was now declared. Blood had been shed, the payment would be stopped, and the whites would take a dreadful vengeance because women had been killed. Wabasha, Wacouta, myself and others still

talked for peace, but nobody would listen to us, and soon the cry was 'Kill the whites and kill all these cut-hairs who will not join us.' A council was held and war was declared. Parties formed and dashed away in the darkness to kill settlers. The women began to run bullets and the men to clean their guns. Little Crow gave orders to attack the agency early next morning and to kill all the traders. When the Indians first came to him for counsel and advice he said to them, tauntingly: 'Why do you come to me for advice. Go to the man you elected speaker (Traveling Hail) and let him tell you what to do;' but he soon came around all right and somehow took the lead in everything, though he was not head chief, as I have said.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE FRIENDS.

"At this time my village was up on Crow creek, near Little Crow's. I did not have a very large band—not more than thirty or forty fighting men. Most of them were not for the war at first, but nearly all got into it at last. A great many members of the other bands were like my men; they took no part in the first movements, but afterward did. The next morning when the force started down to attack the agency, I went along. I did not lead my band and I took no part in the killing. I went to save the lives of two particular friends if I could. I think others went for the same reason, for nearly every Indian had a friend that he did not want killed; of course he did not care about anybody else's friend. The killing was nearly all done when I got there. Little Crow was on the ground directing operations. The day before he had attended church there and listened closely to the sermon and had shaken hands with everybody. So many Indians have lied about their saving the lives of white people that I dislike to speak of what I did. But I did save the life of George H. Spencer at the time of the massacre. I know that his friend, Chaska, has always had the credit of that, but Spencer would have been a dead man in spite of Chaska if it had not been for me. I asked about this once, but he said he was wounded at the time and so excited that he could not remember what I did. Once after that I kept a half-breed family from being murdered; these are all the people whose lives I claim to have saved. I was never present when the white people were wilfully murdered. I saw all the dead bodies at the agency. Andrew Myrick, a trader, with an Indian wife, had refused some hungry Indians credit a short time before when they asked him for some provisions. He said to them: 'Go and eat grass.' Now he was lying on the ground

dead, with his mouth stuffed full of grass, and the Indians were saying tauntingly: 'Myrick is eating grass himself.'

"When I returned to my village that day I found that many of my band had changed their minds about the war, and wanted to go into it. All the other villages were the same way. I was still of the belief that it was not best, but I thought I must go with my band and my nation, and I said to my men that I would lead them into the war, and we would all act like brave Dakotas and do the best we could. All my men were with me; none had gone off on raids, but we did not have guns for all at first.

"That afternoon word came to my village that soldiers were coming to the agency from Ft. Snelling. (These were Captain Marsh and his men.) At once I mounted the best horse I had and, with some of my men, rode as fast as I could to meet them at the ferry. But when I got there the fight was over, and I well remember that a cloud of powder smoke was rising slowly from the low, wet ground where the firing had been. I heard a few scattering shots down the river, where the Indians were still pursuing the soldiers, but I took no part. I crossed the river and saw the bodies of the soldiers that had been killed. I think Mr. Quinn, the interpreter, was shot several times after he had been killed. The Indians told me that the most of them who fired on Captain Marsh and his men were on the same side of the river; that only a few shots came from the opposite or south side. They said that White Dog did not tell Mr. Quinn to come over, but told him to go back. Of course I do not know what the truth is about this. White Dog was the Indian head farmer who had been replaced by Taopi and who was hanged at Mankato.

THE FIGHT AT NEW ULM.

"I was not in the first fight at New Ulm nor the first attack on Ft. Ridgely. Here let me say that the Indian names of these and other places in Minnesota are different from the English names. St. Paul is the 'White Rock;' Minneapolis is 'the Place Where the Water Falls;' New Ulm is 'the Place Where There is a Cottonwood Grove on the River;' Ft. Ridgely was 'the Soldiers' House;' Birch Coulie was called 'Birch Creek.' I was in the second fight at New Ulm and in the second attack on Ft. Ridgely. At New Ulm I had but a few of my band with me. We lost none of them. We had but few, if any, of the Indians killed; at least I did not hear of but a few. A half-breed named George LeBlanc, who was with us, was killed. There was no one in chief command of the Indians at New Ulm. A few

sub-chiefs, like myself, and the head soldiers led them, and the leaders agreed among themselves what was to be done. I do not think there was a chief present at the first fight. I think that attack was made by marauding Indians from several bands, every man for himself, but when we heard they were fighting we went down to help them. I think it probable that the first attack on Ft. Ridgely was made in the same way; at any rate, I do not remember that there was a chief there.

"The second fight at Ft. Ridgely was made a grand affair. Little Crow was with us. Good Thunder, now at Birch Coulie agency, was with us. He counted the Indians as they filed past him on the march to the attack, and reported that there were eight hundred of us. He acted very bravely in the fight and distinguished himself by running close up to the fort and bringing away a horse. He is now married to the former widow of White Dog, and both he and his wife are good Christian citizens. We went down determined to take the fort, for we knew it was of the greatest importance to us to have it. If we could take it we would soon have the whole Minnesota valley. But we failed, and of course it was best that we did fail.

"Though Little Crow was present, he did not take a very active part in the fight. As I remember, the chief leaders in the fight were The Thief, who was the head soldier of Mankato's band, and Mankato (Blue Earth) himself. This Mankato was not the old chief for whom the town was named, but a sub-chief, the son of old Good Road. He was a very brave man and a good leader. He was killed at the battle of Wood lake by a cannon ball. We went down to the attack on both sides of the river. I went down on the south side with my men, and we crossed the river in front of the fort and went up through the timber and fought on that side next the river. The fight commenced about noon on Friday after the outbreak. We had a few Sissetons and Wakpatons with us, and some Winnebagoes, under Little Priest, were in this fight and at New Ulm. I saw them myself. But for the cannon I think we would have taken the fort. The soldiers fought us so bravely we thought there were more of them than there were. The cannons disturbed us greatly, but did not hurt many. We did not have many Indians killed. I think the whites put the number too large, and I think they overestimated the number killed in every battle. We seldom carried off our dead. We usually buried them in a secluded place on the battlefield when we could. We always tried to carry away the wounded. When we retreated from Ft. Ridgely I recrossed the river opposite the fort and went up on the south side. All our army but the scouts fell back up the

river to our villages near Redwood agency, and then on up to the Yellow Medicine and the mouth of the Chippewa.

"Our scouts brought word that our old friend, Wapetonhonska (The Long Trader), as we called General Sibley, was coming up against us, and in a few days we learned that he had come to Ft. Ridgely with a large number of soldiers. Little Crow, with a strong party, went over into the Big Woods, towards Forest City and Hutchinson. After he had gone, I and the other sub-chiefs concluded to go down and attack New Ulm again and take the town and cross the river to the east, or in the rear of Ft. Ridgely, where Sibley was, and then our movements were to be governed by circumstances. We had left our village near the Redwood in some haste and alarm, expecting to be followed after the defeat at Ridgely, and had not taken all our property away. So we took many of our women with us to gather up the property and some other things, and we brought along some wagons to haul them off.

"We came down the main road on the south side of the river and were several hundred strong. We left our camps in the morning and got to our old villages in the afternoon. When the men in advance reached Little Crow's village—which was on the high bluff on the south side of the Minnesota, below the mouth of the Redwood—they looked to the north across the valley, and up on the high bluff on the north side, and out on the prairie some miles away, they saw a column of mounted men and some wagons coming out of the Beaver creek timber on the prairie and going eastward. We also saw signs in Little Crow's village that white men had been there only a few hours before and, judging from the trail they had made when they left, these were the men we now saw to the northward. There was, of course, a little excitement and the column halted. Four or five of our best scouts were sent across the valley to follow the movements of the soldiers, creeping across the prairie like so many ants. It was near sundown and we knew they would soon go into camp; we thought the camping ground would be somewhere on the Birch Coulie, where there was wood and water. The women went to work to load the wagons. The scouts followed the soldiers carefully and a little after sundown returned with the information that they had gone into camp near the head of Birch Coulie. At this time we did not know there were two companies there. We thought the company of mounted men (Captain Anderson's) was all, and that there were not more than seventy-five men.

BATTLE OF BIRCH COULIE.

"It was concluded to surround the camp that night and attack it at daylight. We felt sure we could capture it and that two hundred men would be enough for the undertaking. So about that number was selected. There were four bands—my own, Hu-sha-sha's (Red Legs), Gray Birds and Mankato's. I had about thirty men. Nearly all the Indians had double-barreled shot guns, and we loaded them with buck-shot and large bullets called traders' balls. After dark we started, crossed the river and valley, went up the bluffs and on the prairie, and soon we saw the white tents and the wagons of the camp. We had no difficulty in surrounding the camp. The pickets were only a little way from it. I led my men up from the west through the grass and took up a position two hundred yards from the camp, behind a small knoll or elevation. Red Legs took his men into the coulie east of the camp. Mankato (Blue Earth) had some of his men in the coulie and some on the prairie. Gray Bird and his men were mostly on the prairie.

"Just at dawn the fight began. It continued all day and the following night until late the next morning. Both sides fought well. Owing to the white men's way of fighting they lost many men. Owing to the Indians' way of fighting they lost but few. The white men stood up and exposed themselves at first, but at last they learned to keep quiet. The Indians always took care of themselves. We had an easy time of it. We could crawl through the grass and into the coulie and get water when we wanted it, and after a few hours our women crossed the river and came up near the bluff and cooked for us, and we could go back and eat and then return to the fight. We did not lose many men. Indeed, I only saw two dead Indians and I never heard that any more were killed. The two I saw were in the coulie and belonged to Red Legs' band. One was a Wahpeton named Ho-ton-na (Animals' Voice) and the other was a Sisseton. Their bodies were taken down the coulie and buried during the fight. I did not see a man killed on the prairie. We had several men wounded, but none very badly. I did not see the incident which is related of an Indian, a brother of Little Crow, who, it is said, rode up on a white horse near the camp with a white flag and held a parley and had his horse killed as he rode away. That must have happened while I was absent from the field eating my dinner. Little Crow had no brother there. The White Spider was not there. I think Little Crow's brothers were with him in the Big Woods at this time. The only Indian horse I saw killed that I remember was a bay. Buffalo Ghost suc-

ceeded in capturing a horse from the camp. Late in the day some of the men who had been left in the villages came over on their horses to see what the trouble was that the camp had not been taken, and they rode about the prairie for a time, but I don't think many of them got into the fight. I do not remember that we got many reinforcements that day. If we got any they must have come up the coulie, and I did not see them. Perhaps some horsemen came up on the east side of the coulie, but I knew nothing about it. I am sure no reinforcements came to me. I did not need any. Our circle about the camp was rather small and we could only use a certain number of men.

"About the middle of the afternoon our men became much dissatisfied at the slowness of the fight and the stubbornness of the whites and the word was passed around the lines to get ready to charge the camp. The brave Mankato wanted to charge after the first hour. There were some half-breeds with the whites who could speak Sioux well, and they heard us arranging to assault them. Jack Frazer told me afterward that he heard us talking about it very plainly. Alex Faribault was there and heard the talk and called out to us: 'You do very wrong to fire on us. We did not come out to fight; we only came out to bury the bodies of the white people you killed.' I have heard that Faribault, Frazer and another half-breed dug a rifle pit for themselves with bayonets, and that Faribault worked so hard with his bayonet in digging that he wore the flesh from the inside of his hand. One half-breed named Louis Bourier attempted to desert us, but as he was running some of our men shot and killed him. We could have taken the camp I think. During the fight the whites had thrown up breastworks, but they were not very high and we could easily have jumped over them. We did not know that Major Joe Brown was there; if we had, I think some of our men would have charged anyhow, for they wanted him out of the way. Some years ago I saw Captain Grant in St. Paul and he told me he was in command of the camp at Birch Coulie.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE WHITES.

"Just as we were about to charge, word came that a large number of mounted soldiers were coming up from the east toward Ft. Ridgely. This stopped the charge and created some excitement. Mankato at once took some men from the coulie and went out to meet them. He told me he did not take more than fifty, but he scattered them out and they all yelled and made such a noise that the whites must have thought there were a great

many more, and they stopped on the prairie and began fighting. They had a cannon and used it, but it did no harm. If the Indians had any men killed in the fight I never heard of it. Mankato flourished his men around so, and all the Indians in the coulie kept up a noise, and at last the whites began to fall back, and they retreated about two miles and began to dig breastworks. Mankato followed them and left about thirty men to watch them and returned to the fight at the coulie with the rest. The Indians were laughing when they came back at the way they had deceived the white men, and we were all glad that the whites had not pushed forward and driven us away. If any more Indians went against this force than the fifty or possibly seventy-five that I have told you of I never heard of it. I was with them and cannot say positively, but I do not think there were. I went out to near the fortified camp during the night, and there was no large force of Indians over there, and I know there were not more than thirty of our men watching the camp. When the men of this force began to fall back the whites in the camp hallooed and made a great commotion as it they were begging them to return and relieve them, and seemed much distressed that they did not.

"The next morning General Sibley came with a very large force and drove us away from the field. We took our time about getting away. Some of our men said they remained till Sibley got up and that they fired at some of his men as they were shaking hands with some of the men of the camp. Those of us who were on the prairie went back to the westward and on down the valley. Those in the coulie went down back southward to where their horses were and then mounted and rode westward across the prairie about a mile south of the battle-field. There was no pursuit. The whites fired their cannons at us as we were leaving the field, but they might as well have beaten a big drum for all the harm they did. They only made a noise. We went back across the river to our camps in the old villages and then on up the river to the Yellow Medicine and the mouth of the Chippewa, where Little Crow joined us.

"For some time after the fight at Birch Coulie the greater part of the Indians remained in the camps about the Yellow Medicine and the mouth of the Chippewa. At last the word came that Sibley with his army was again on the move against us. Our scouts were very active and vigilant, and we heard from him nearly every hour. He had left a letter for Little Crow in a split stick on the battle-field of Birch Coulie; some of our men found it and brought it in, and correspondence had been going on between us

ever since. Tom Robinson and Joe Campbell, half-breed prisoners, wrote the letters for Little Crow. It seems that some letters were written to General Sibley by the half-breeds, which Little Crow never saw. I and others understood from the half-breeds that General Sibley would treat with all of us who had only been soldiers and would surrender as prisoners of war, and that only those who had murdered people in cold blood, the settlers and others, would be punished in any way. There was great dissatisfaction among us at our condition. Many wanted to surrender, others left us for the West. But Sibley came on and on, and at last came the battle of Wood lake.

PLANNING THE BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE.

"When we learned that Sibley had gone into camp at the Wood lake a council of the sub-chiefs and others was held, and it was determined to give him a battle near there. I think the lake now called Battle lake was the old-time Wood lake. As I understand it there once were some cottonwoods about it, and the Indians called it M'da-chan (Wood lake). The larger lake, two miles west, now called Wood lake, was always known to me by the Indian name of Hinta hauk-pay-an so-ju, meaning literally 'the Planting Place of the Man who ties his Moccasins with Basswood Bark.' We soon learned that Sibley had thrown up breastworks and it was not deemed safe to attack him at the lake. We concluded that the fight should be about a mile or more to the northwest of the lake on the road along which the troops would march. This was the road leading to the upper country, and of course Sibley would travel it. At the point determined on we planned to hide a large number of men on the side of the road. Near the lake, in a ravine formed by the outlet, we were to place another strong body. Behind a hill to the west were to be some more men. We thought that when Sibley marched out along the road and when the head of his column had reached the farther end of the line of our first division our men would open fire. The men in the ravine would then be in the rear of the whites and would begin firing on that end of the column. The men from behind the hill would rush out and attack the flank, and then we had horsemen far out on the right and left who would come up. We expected to throw the whole white force into confusion by the sudden and unexpected attack and defeat them before they could rally.

"I think this was a good plan of battle. Our concealed men would not have been discovered. The grass was tall and the place by the road and the ravine were good hiding places. We had learned that Sibley was not par-

ticular about sending out scouts and examining the country before he passed it. He had a number of mounted men, but they always rode together, at the head of the column, when on a march, and did not examine the ground at the sides of the road. The night he lay at Wood lake his pickets were only a short distance from camp—less than half a mile. When we were putting our men into position that night we often saw them plainly. I worked hard that night fixing the men. Little Crow was on the field, too. Mankato was there. Indeed, all our fighting chiefs were present and all our best fighting Indians. We felt that this would be the deciding fight of the war. The whites were unconscious. We could hear them laughing and singing. When all our preparations were made, Little Crow and I and some other chiefs went to the mound or hill to the west so as to watch the fight better when it should commence. There were numbers of other Indians there.

"The morning came and an accident spoiled all our plans. For some reason Sibley did not move early as we expected he would. Our men were lying hidden waiting patiently. Some were very near the camp lines in the ravine, but the whites did not see a man of all our men. I do not think they would have discovered our ambuscade. It seemed a considerable time after sun-up when some four or five wagons with a number of soldiers started out from the camp in the direction of the old Yellow Medicine agency. We learned afterward that they were going without orders to dig potatoes over at the agency, five miles away. They came on over the prairie right where part of our line was. Some of the wagons were not in the road, and if they had kept straight on would have driven right over our men as they lay in the grass. At last they came so close that our men had to rise up and fire. This brought on the fight, of course, but not according to the way we had planned it. Little Crow saw it and felt very badly.

LAST BATTLE OF THE UPRISING.

"Of course you know how the battle was fought. The Indians that were in the fight did well, but hundreds of our men did not get into it and did not fire a shot. They were out too far. The men in the ravine and the line connecting them with those on the road did the most of the fighting. Those of us on the hill did our best, but we were soon driven off. Mankato was killed here, and we lost a very good and brave war chief. He was killed by a cannon ball that was so nearly spent that he was not afraid of it, and it struck him in the back as he lay on the ground and killed him. The whites drove our men out of the ravine by a charge and that ended the

battle. We retreated in some disorder, though the whites did not offer to pursue us. We crossed a wide prairie, but their horsemen did not follow us. We lost fourteen or fifteen men killed and quite a number wounded. Some of the wounded died afterwards, but I do not know how many. We carried off no dead bodies, but took away all our wounded. The whites scalped all our dead men—so I have heard.

"Soon after the battle I with many others who had taken part in the war surrendered to General Sibley. Robinson and the other half-breeds assured us that if we would do this we would only be held as prisoners of war a short time, but as soon as I surrendered I was thrown into prison. Afterwards I was tried and served three years in the prison at Davenport and the penitentiary at Rock Island for taking part in the war. On my trial a great number of the white prisoners, women and others, were called up, but not one of them could testify that I had murdered any one or had done anything to deserve death, or else I would have been hanged. If I had known that I would be sent to the penitentiary I would not have surrendered, but when I had been in the penitentiary three years and they were about to turn me out I told them they might keep me another year if they wished, and I meant what I said. I did not like the way I had been treated. I surrendered in good faith, knowing that many of the whites were acquainted with me and that I had not been a murderer or present when a murder had been committed, and if I had killed or wounded a man it had been in fair, open fight. But all feeling on my part about this has long since passed away. For years I have been a Christian and I hope to die one. My white neighbors and friends know my character as a citizen and a man. I am at peace with everyone, whites and Indians. I am getting to be an old man, but I am still able to work. I am poor, but I manage to get along. This is my second wife, and this little girl is our adopted daughter. I will come and see you when I come to St. Paul. Good-bye."

COLONEL BAKER'S INTERESTING STORY.

There is now living in Chippewa county one of the survivors of the Sibley expeditionary corps that secured the surrender of the remnant of the marauding Indians and the release of the two hundred and sixty-nine captives of that murderous band at the point on the heights overlooking the confluence of the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers just below the city of Montevideo, at the historic point known as Camp Release and which is now marked by a beautiful shaft of stone, erected in 1894, to commemorate the

surrender of the Indians and the release of their captives on that eventful day, September 26, 1862.

Col. T. A. Baker, now living pleasantly retired in the city of Montevideo, was the color bearer of General Sibley's command, the Third Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, that marched up the valley from Ft. Ridgely in pursuit of the redskins that had taken captive nearly three hundred women and children following the massacre at New Ulm. The expedition, between fifteen hundred and two thousand in number, under command of General Sibley, started from Ft. Ridgely on August 25, following the upper course of the river. At Wood lake the troops encountered a force of about four hundred Indians and after a brisk engagement scattered and put to flight the redskins, after which the march was resumed on up the river without further happening of note, until just before daylight on the morning of September 26 the Indian encampment near the junction of the two rivers was reached. There were about five hundred Indians there encamped, keeping guard over their nearly three hundred prisoners, mostly women and children. General Sibley sent in a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the band. The Indians recognizing that they were hopelessly outnumbered, gave up without a parley and the suffering captives were released. The Third Minnesota remained in camp at Camp Release, as it ever afterward was known, for several days, during which time General Sibley appointed a court-martial to try the Indians, and four hundred of the latter were condemned to death and removed to Mankato to await execution. Meantime, according to Colonel Baker's story, sentimentalists in the East set up a hue and cry to the effect that Minnesota was going to "massacre" the Indians, and such considerable pressure was brought to bear on the administration in the matter that President Lincoln ordered a review of the findings of the court-martial, with the result that all but thirty-nine of the redskins were pardoned, those who were thus released from the sentence of death being held in prison until after the war and the others being hanged on a scaffold at Mankato.

Colonel Baker, who bears his title as the past division commander of the department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, has had an exceedingly interesting military career. Coming to Minnesota from Maine when nineteen years of age, his parents having settled in Goodhue county in territorial days, he has been a resident of this state ever since with the exception of some years spent in business in the Dakotas. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Third Minnesota and, being a fine, dashing figure of a soldier, was elected color bearer of

the regiment. When the Third Minnesota, at Murfreesboro, July 7, 1862, was "cowardly surrendered by its officers," quoting the gallant colonel's own vigorous words condemnatory of that unexpected action, Colonel Baker was on recruiting service in his home state and, of course, was put on parole with the other unhappy members of his regiment, those officers who had voted for surrender afterward being "cowardly discharged" from the service of the United States. Though this parole prevented further present activities on the part of the Third against the enemy in the South, it did not prevent its participation in activities against the Indian enemies at home, and Governor Ramsey ordered it to service in the Northwest, Colonel Baker being made acting adjutant for Colonel McPhail, who had command of the mounted miiltia under General Sibley's command.

BATTLE OF BIRCH COULIE.

It was during this Indian service that Colonel Baker was one of the participants in what ever has been known as the bloodiest single engagement of the campaign against the Indians in Minnesota. That was the battle of Birch Coulie, in the neighboring county of Renville, September 2, 1862. During his service at Ft. Ridgely, Colonel Baker was one of a detachment of one hundred and fifty men detailed by General Sibley to search for and bury the dead, the widely scattered settlers who had been slain by the Indians. This detachment had been out two days and had not seen an Indian. On the return to the fort the soldiers encamped for the night by the side of a deep ravine about fourteen miles from Ft. Ridgely, known as Birch Coulie. About daylight the troops became aware of the presence of a band of about four hundred redskins who had crept up the ravine and from behind the trees in the surrounding forest began to fire at the detachment. At the first deadly fire twenty-four of the soldiers were slain, forty-two were wounded and all the ninety horses belonging to the detachment also slain. The beleaguered force entrenched itself behind the bodies of the dead horses and for thirty-two hours, or until the arrival of General Sibley's command, which then came to the relief of the ambuscaded party, held off the force of Indians which had kept to the cover of the trees, firing at every sign of life exhibited from the trenches of the soldiers, the seventy-five white men thus having held off, against enormous odds, four hundred redskins.

While the Third Minnesota was thus engaged in the Indian service, it presently was exchanged and was again sent South, being attached to General Asbuth's brigade at Columbus, Kentucky, from which post Colonel

CAMP RELEASE MONUMENT.

Erected in 1894, to commemorate the surrender of a large body of Indians and the release of 269 captives, mostly women and children, September 26, 1862, during the Sioux Indian troubles.

Baker presently was promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer in the Fourth United States Heavy Artillery, with which command he remained until the close of the war, having served in all a period of four years and three months. Upon the completion of his military service, Colonel Baker returned to Minnesota and engaged in the flour-milling business, for years serving as head miller for the W. D. Washburn Company at Minneapolis. He later was engaged in the hotel business at various points in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and during the past two years has been living very pleasantly retired, in residence at the Hotel Riverside, Montevideo.

CAMP RELEASE MONUMENT.

Standing on a noble height, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Minnesota for miles about, a magnificent granite shaft marks the spot where the unhappy captives were released from their murderous captors on that memorable day in the fall of 1862, when the surrender of the Sioux there encamped with their captives broke the backbone of the Sioux confederacy in Minnesota and put a stop to further outrages and murders on the part of the redskins in this state.

The four faces of the second block of granite in the tapering series of such blocks composing that monument are polished and each massive tablet is suitably inscribed. On the south tablet there is cut in large letters, "CAMP RELEASE." On the west face there is inscribed the following: "Erected in 1894 by the state of Minnesota in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 11, 1893, and under the supervision of the committee therein named. C. C. Andrews, H. E. Hoard, W. H. Grant, William M. Mills, A. H. Reed, Committee." On the east face of the block under the ominous word, "Battles," there appears the following dates: "Redwood, August 18, 1862; Ft. Ridgely, August 20-22, 1862; New Ulm, August 23-24, 1862; Birch Coulie, September 2, 1862; Ft. Abercrombie, September 6, 1862; Wood Lake, September 23, 1862." On the remaining side, the north face of the tablet, there appears the following: "To commemorate the surrender here of a large body of Indians and the release of 269 captives, mostly women and children, September 26, 1862. The result mainly of the signal victory over the hostile Sioux at Wood Lake by Minnesota troops under command of Gen. Henry H. Sibley, all being incidents of the great Sioux Indian massacre."

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

Camp Release monument was dedicated on July 4, 1894, the exercises incident to the ceremony being opened in the morning of that day by music by the Montevideo reed and cornet band, which was followed by the invocation by Rev. J. Farley and music by the choir of the Congregational church. C. H. Budd, president of the day, made a very appropriate address before the introduction of the other speakers.

General Andrews, of St. Paul, was introduced and made the following address:

"Mr. Chairman, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen: As chairman of the monument committee, I shall read a short address and then introduce our distinguished guest, Governor Ramsey, and as there are a number of gentlemen here who took part in the Indian war it will be interesting to hear from them.

"In behalf of the monument committee, I tender you all very cordial thanks for your attendance here today and we wish to thank the public-spirited citizens of Montevideo who have made this occasion what it is, and who have made this monument a success.

"By an act of the Legislature of Minnesota in 1889 an appropriation of five hundred dollars was made for the purpose of securing for the state title to five acres of this historic ground at Camp Release. In 1893 two thousand five hundred dollars was given for the erection of this monument. The committee have caused the monument to be erected and made of Minnesota granite. It is fifty-one feet high and is in the form of an obelisk. We are here today to assist in its erection.

"This monument commemorates the important occasion of the release of two hundred and fifty-nine captives; also the surrender of a camp of about one thousand two hundred Indians in whose camp these captives were found. The history of the great Sioux massacre has been and will be the theme of many a pathetic page.

"Seven hundred defenseless people were slain, regardless of age or sex. Five white people had been killed at Acton and the main body of seven hundred hostiles moved boldly against Ft. Ridgely, while small parties scattered around through the settlement and murdered whole families in their peaceful homes. Some of them fled to the nearest villages and found shelter in the stockades. The anguish and suffering at this time were unspeakable. It was a great setback to the state of Minnesota. The first massacre was

August 20-22; at New Ulm, August 22-24, and at Wood Lake, September 23. The result of all this was that General Sibley was able to begin negotiations at this place.

CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

"On September 25 the release of the captives and the surrender of the Indians took place. The land comprised the south half of Minnesota and extended as far north as the Red River valley and as far south as Iowa and South Dakota. All this broad region had been the home of the Sioux Indians from time immemorial. The south half of Minnesota had been, as I have said, the home of the Sioux from time immemorial. It is known with certainty that they had occupied it for two hundred years and it is probable that they occupied it much longer. In 1861 they sold their right to the United States for three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, of which the greater part was to be paid in advance and the balance in installments of eighteen thousand dollars for fifty years and of which seventy thousand dollars was to be paid in money. They reserved a tract ninety-five miles long and ten miles wide for their future home. To give up this beautiful country was a great trial to them. To see the white men living in comfort where they had lived so long was bitter to them, and as a consequence the only safe policy of the government was to be watchful and to be just in every particular, and while the government may have been in fault in some things, in the main they were just.

"There were a number of causes that led to the outbreak. There was general dissatisfaction at the way the government had carried out some of the treaty stipulations. Also their respect for the government had been weakened by the way the instigators of the Spirit Lake massacre, in 1857, were allowed to go without punishment. No agent instigated the outbreak, yet it is true that just before the outbreak the Union forces suffered some reverses. There was almost a panic at Washington. It was one of the most depressing times of the war. Still in the west there had been gained the victories of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, and no sensible patriot could have doubted the ultimate success of the Union cause. Nevertheless, there were white men so opposed to the administration (I avoid harsher language) that they did not hesitate to tamper with the loyalty of the Indians and told them that the government would soon be cleaned out. They thought the country was very weak in consequence of so many men being away in the army, and they thought they could drive the white people away. There were exasperating delays in the arrival of the supplies and annuities of the In-

dians and in some cases there was suffering as a result of it, and in a number of places the Indians committed acts of insubordination. Early in the summer there had been organized among the Indians a secret society, the 'Soldiers' Lodge,' of one hundred members, in which public matters were discussed. It was designed to obstruct the influence of the chiefs; was insubordinate in spirit and was an incentive to the outbreak. Four days before the outbreak the United States agent for the Indians started from the agency for Ft. Snelling, a hundred miles distant, with forty-nine recruits—half-breeds, traders' clerks and government employees—to be mustered into the military service of the United States, an occurrence which must have had its influence on the imaginations of the Indians. He did not anticipate the outbreak and of course acted from his best judgment. But he was a new man in the position and a comparative stranger to the Indians. The practice was then, as it is still, to appoint new agents with every change of administration. The United States agent for an Indian tribe is virtually the ruler which the government appoints over them. His office should be one of dignity and honor. All Indian tribes have a full share of turbulent elements; their full share of oratorical demagogues and mischief makers. It is harder to govern an ignorant than an intelligent class of people. Lord Chatham said: 'Confidence is a plant of slow growth.' It takes years of experience to thoroughly know and gain the confidence of a tribe of six thousand Indians scattered over a large tract of country. In the early history of our government Indian agents held their offices for a long time. For example, Lawrence Taliaferro served as United States agent for twenty-one years. I have wondered if there would have been an outbreak if there had been an agent of many years experience and who knew the Indians well and had their entire confidence. Among the Sioux there were a number of wise and good men who were greatly surprised at the outbreak and who did all in their power to restrain the Indians from deeds of violence and cruelty, and some who, like Other Day, fought valiantly to overpower the hostile forces. All honor—and I close with these words—all honor to their example and memory."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL CHILDS.

General Andrews then said that Governor Nelson would have been present if it had not been that other engagements, made several months ago, made it impossible for him to come. But he showed his interest in the occasion by sending the highest law officer in the government, Attorney-General

Childs, in his place. Attorney-General Childs was then introduced and made the following address:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens:

"At the request of Governor Nelson and in behalf of the people of the state of Minnesota, I receive this beautiful monument which now is tendered by the committee to the people of the state of Minnesota. The work bespeaks the workman. This noble monument, rising in graceful beauty, gives evidence of the efforts of the committee to whom was entrusted the responsible duty of having the monument placed upon this sacred ground to commemorate a great occasion.

"Secure upon its base, durable in material, it is made to proclaim to future generations of this state the suffering and the sacrifice which laid the foundations of our beautiful country. The day is most beautiful and this most interesting ceremony appeals to the patriotic sentiments of everyone. The people who see nothing in the Fourth of July but an occasion for unbridled levity are to be pitied. We celebrate the day as a grand occasion. These guns and these flags tell of the establishment of the government, a government 'for the people, by the people,' and it is most appropriate that the government mark in durable granite, defying the tooth of time, this historic spot. This monument will always stand in recognition of the noble deeds of the men of our country. Whatever draws us from the power of our senses—whatever makes the past and future an incentive to improve the present, elevates us. Far from me and my thoughts be that frigid philosophy, unmoved by vision or virtue. That man is little to be envied who would not grow more patriotic at the mention of Marathon. This monument should speak to future generations of the pioneers of the state of Minnesota. After thirty-two years, there gathers on this ground a noble group of people who were here before. They are the wives and children of the men who founded this state. Frail women and children had endured long privation and hardship—they were in need of food and raiment and were exposed to cruelty and knew not at what moment they would be killed. It was due in great measure to General Sibley and the officers and men gathered around him that this was a place of safety instead of a horrible Golgotha.

"General Sibley has paid the debt of life and his spirit has gone to the God who gave it.

"To the young men and boys who are here I have a message: We

have with us on this occasion several of our citizens who took part in the labors of that day. We have Governor Ramsey, Governor Austin, Mr. Hartson and Mr. Reed and a number of others who fought that day on the side of right and for the salvation of the community in which they lived. It is not for me to review the events of the year 1862. There are those here who can speak of them with the eloquence of personal experience. The struggle was short and decisive. It was one of the necessary incidents of that irrepressible conflict between civilization and savagery. All the right was not on one side and all the wrong on the other side and the conflict had to come. The noble, untamed spirit of the Indian must protest against the white men who are driving him from the hunting grounds of his fathers. The time is passing and I must close.

"May this monument be not only history, but may it be prophetic as well, and may the noble action of the past which it commemorates be an inspiration for the future. Learn wisdom from this lesson of the past. Have you learned to think, to entertain the withering suspicion that our public men are corrupt, that our public institutions are a failure? Pluck the poisoned arrow from your hearts at once. Otherwise you become useless as citizens. Learn to honor and respect your public men. Learn to revere your courts of justice. In no land have the scales of justice been held more evenly than they are today in the United States. Be loyal to your public institutions, for they are the noblest born in the womb of time. Dangers surround us, but as I look over our past, replete with success; as I remember the churches and the schools and the other public institutions with which our land is filled; when I reflect that we have such good men among us, then I know that our institutions will endure. The darkest day in America will be the day when hope lies dead in the hearts of the people and apathy and indifference fill the hearts of the young men."

GOVERNOR RAMSEY SPEAKS.

In introducing Governor Ramsey, who was the next speaker, General Andrews said: "Fifty years ago the representative of the state of Pennsylvania in Congress at the time when Webster was in Congress; the first governor of the state of Minnesota, one of the men who arranged for the purchase of this vast territory of Minnesota from the Indians; also governor of the state for several years and war governor of the state of Minnesota, he did much to make the Indian outbreak less terrible than it would

otherwise have been; he belonged to the cabinet of President Hayes. These are wonderful events to have happened all in the life of one man; that man is Governor Ramsey, who will now address you."

Governor Ramsey was received with great applause, and made the following address: "Fellow Citizens: This favorable notice impresses me very much. If I were as young as some of these other men who are here, flattery would probably have no effect upon me, but when one is almost eighty years old he gets over that.

"I never saw a finer assembly. You must each one be proud that you constitute a part of an immense nation on this Independence day, that throughout its length and breadth is celebrating American liberty and American achievements, while 'Old Glory' floats above us all. From the north to the south, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people of the United States are thanking God for the result of the war for liberty. It is a thing to be proud of today to be a citizen of the United States. I never saw a more beautiful picture. What would have been the condition of things if our efforts had failed?

"The land of the Dakotas was the land of the handsome women, but I leave it to all the men here, old and young, if they ever saw a more beautiful crowd of people. But I hear some one say, 'What about the monument?' It is there. It speaks for itself.

"I think that at no time in the history of Minnesota there were more than forty or fifty thousand Indians. How so small a number, comparatively, could make so much trouble, seems strange. But the people in the settlements were scattered and knew nothing of the method of fighting Indians. Their houses and homes were destroyed, and in the short period of ten days eight hundred men, women and children were killed. This state was not settled wholly by rude, untaught people, but by people who had come here from homes where they had all the advantages of education and refinement and that is to be seen now in the present state of things here. We have a school system which wins the admiration of everyone. We have done wisely and well to give the country to the white men who could thus improve it. It is said of the people who came over in the 'Mayflower' that they first fell upon their knees and then they fell upon the aborigines.

"Truly we have a grand state. I knew it in its infancy when it had a population of only four thousand five hundred and now has a million and a half. It is a great state, filled with fine public institutions, and we all may well be proud that we are its citizens."

GOVERNOR AUSTIN'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Governor Austin was the next speaker. He said: "When looking at the long program yet to be executed I am admonished to condense my remarks, as there is only an hour left before train time. I am glad to meet so many here whom I saw in years gone by. Company B of the First Minnesota Cavalry were on this ground and I have never seen it since without thinking how much nature has done for it. I have sometimes tried to find a place which is better to live in in winter, so year after year I have taken my little grip, started out to find the promised land, but I have always come back in summer, thinking that Minnesota is the best state in the Union after all.

"It is true that we have long and cold winters, but we have good air. We have bright skies. Many go away in search of a milder climate, but they generally come back well satisfied to till the fertile prairies, to die and be buried in Minnesota soil.

"In June, 1863, when I came here, there was no sign of human residence but the standing walls of Joseph Brown's house, five or six miles below the Yellow Medicine agency. That was the only sign of the habitation of white men. Not a furrow had been broken before that time except the ground that the Indians had tilled to raise corn.

"Now look at these broad prairies and see what a change has taken place; they are now inhabited by enterprising people, who have built homes, churches and schools, which speak of the enterprise of the people. At that early time there was not a man who would have paid ten cents an acre for land in this section of the country.

"While listening to the excellent remarks that have been made about the situation here thirty-two years ago, I have thought, if there had been a prophet then who had said 'we shall all be delivered from the jaws of death and the dangers that now surround us; the Indians shall all be driven away; these prairies shall be filled with peaceful homes and happy people, and some time there shall be a monument to commemorate the events that are happening now.' Suppose a prophet should have presented such a picture as that to those people, do you think one of them would have believed him? Not one. I congratulate you all—not only the descendants of those people, but there are many of those same people here today—some of whom were captives. I congratulate you all that this picture was not overdrawn.

"As people are proud to be the descendants of the Puritans and the

descendants of those who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, so may you all be proud of being the descendants of the captives and the soldiers who were here thirty-two years ago. Their children shall make pilgrimages from a distance to come to this place in Minnesota and stand before this monument and think of the days which it is meant to commemorate. This monument links the past and the future. There is no reason to believe that two thousand years from now this monument shall not stand as secure as the pyramids of Egypt. You are taking part in a great historic action. As time passes you will remember this and thank God that you were here this Fourth of July, 1894."

ADDRESS OF MAJOR BOLAR.

Major Bolar, of the Third Minnesota, was the next speaker. Said he: "I cannot imagine why I have been called on to speak to you today, unless it is because, as Governor Ramsey has said, we have a lot of pretty women and also a lot of homely men here.

"In September, 1862, the officers of the frontier troops, under General Sibley, formed in line along the road near that wheat field and inside the line of the rifle pits which are plainly to be seen from here they pitched their tents, the second day after the battle of Wood Lake occurred. We had not had our tents pitched when General Sibley marched up here and received the surrender of the Indians and the release of the captives, mostly white women and children. I remember the incident as plainly as though it had been yesterday. I remember seeing the women and children as they marched down that slope and were delivered to us upon this very ground. This monument has been put here to commemorate that event. While we honor ourselves, while we honor the troops who fought here, there are some of the Indians who had a large share in bringing about this event. There were loyal Indians, some of whom were in the camp. We can pay no higher tribute than when we say that they were largely the means of bringing about the surrender and the release of the captives. While we take honor to ourselves, I want to say that we have here present some of these noble red men. Good Thunder is here, and Mr. Quinn and Frank Stay." (At this time the Indians and scouts referred to, and Mrs. De Camp Sweet, of Helena, Montana, who escaped from captivity, were called forward and were greeted with loud applause.)

Letters were then read from Chief Justice Gilfillan, ex-Governor McGill, Judge Collins and others who could not be present, as they had expected. Then the following address was made by Mr. Hodgson, of St. Paul:

"We stand today upon holy ground. To the dull eyes of mortality one spot of earth is as another; one clod differs from another in form only; but to the clearer vision of the disenthralled spirit, those places where human sorrows have been assauged, human suffering relieved, deeds of mercy, valor and humanity wrought, there the dull earth glows with almost paradisean effulgence. It is not the shekinah, or the burning bush, or the thunderings of Sinai that make earth sacred, but the extinguishment of human woes and the advancement of human interests. Where grief is turned into gladness, tears into laughter, pain into pleasure, hate into love—there, of a truth, is holy ground. We stand today upon ground that has been thus hallowed and consecrated. Here innocent captives, suffering under chains more galling than those which corrode the limbs of the felon, were liberated from savage thraldom. Here children were restored to the arms of agonized parents. Here wives and mothers were returned to the arms of husbands and children. Here human lives were saved from the most horrible slavery and peril, and restored to home and friends and love. Why, these are things, my friends, that would sanctify the very depths of hell itself were they there accomplished, and unto such spots the angels may well approach with uncovered brow and unsandaled feet.

"In the dreams that come to me, as they sometimes do to you, when the stress and turbulence of life have sunk to a hush and calm, I have fancied that when the whole surface of this globe shall have been thus purified, regenerated and redeemed, when every clod of earth and grain of sand can testify to some deed of love and mercy and self-sacrifice done in its presence, that then shall this old earth throw off the dark mantle so stained with sin and shame, and suddenly assume the splendors of the celestial world. And then shall sin and sorrow, pain and suffering, greed and guilt, disease and death be known no more forever and forever. And then, too, shall be fulfilled that sweetest prophecy and divinest benediction that ever fell upon mortal ears: 'Peace upon earth, good will toward men.' And is my dream all a dream? Be assured that if this earth shall ever be purged of guilt and crime, and every noxious and unclean thing, if ever it shall be redeemed and glorified, it will be through the instrumentality of loving hearts and willing hands. There is no other way among men whereby it can be saved.

"While to our broken and obscured vision the sands beneath us today do not gleam with light divine, and to our heavy ears the silent earth does not make mention of the glorious deeds here done, yet we feel that this spot of earth has been glorified by the salvation of human lives and we here erect this beautiful monument with its base upon the earth and its pinnacle

reaching heavenward that we can see and feel and that shall stand as a perpetual reminder of what was here accomplished.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL SIBLEY.

"I regret more than I can speak that he who more than all others contributed to the achievement we commemorate, is not with us today in the body. For thirty years after the liberation here he lived among us, a blameless, noble life, and then, at a ripe old age, in response to the Great Summoner, he passed behind the veil. We laid his remains in the ground, not him, but his remains, that which was left when he was gone. And that his spirit is with us today, commemorating the events of 1862, rejoicing as we rejoice, is just as sure as that spirit survives the gloom of the grave. There is no place in all God's universe and heavens glorious enough, wonderful enough, delightful enough, to keep that spirit from this spot of earth. Though you do not see his face, though you do not hear his voice, General Sibley is with us today.

"How often have I heard him narrate the experiences of that memorable campaign. There was nothing else in which he felt so much interest. He has frequently told me of his feelings when Governor Ramsey asked him to take charge of the expedition against the Indians. There came to him an awful sense of the responsibility he was undertaking. He begged a little respite for consideration, for consultation with his wife, and for communion with his God, for General Sibley was a very religious man; and then, in his secret chamber, for hours he communed as directly with the God of heaven as Moses ever did. He came forth assured that the duty was laid upon him and, amid a thousand difficulties, assumed his tremendous responsibilities. Many impatient people thought he did not make haste enough, that he did not kill Indians enough. It is charitable to suppose that those people did not know that we started out without a tent or a blanket, or any food except some raw pork and hard tack, and that we did not have a bullet that would fit a gun. I am half inclined to think that some of those hasty people would have gone backward instead of forward under similar circumstances.

"But however that may be, the salvation of those women and children was glory enough for one life, and I say to you today that I would rather have been instrumental in saving one of those precious lives than in killing off the whole tribe of Sioux Indians, and I assure you I have no love for them."

CHAPTER VI.

Pioneer History.

"History has a great office: to make the past intelligent to the present, for the guidance of the future." There is a certain beauty in cold facts. While the full story of the wonderful romance which must be inseparably connected with the remarkable development that has marked the progress of man in that magnificent natural garden region composing the two counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle never can adequately be told, there may be presented in these pages certain details of fact and circumstance that will preserve for the future some narrative of the doings of those hardy and courageous men and women who left behind them the comparative comforts of the established communities of the East and came out here to create new homes amid conditions that would have appalled all save the stoutest hearts. And it is to such a narrative that this chapter shall be devoted.

From a treeless, bleak and inhospitable plain, the region comprised within the borders of these two counties has been converted into one of the choicest garden spots of the great Northwest; and all within the lifetime of men who are now in the very prime of life. No more wonderful romance has ever been written than that which has been wrought into actuality here within the past generation and to that noble pioneer stock that made possible the full measure of social and civic development now accepted as mere commonplace hereabout, all honor is due; all honor is paid.

FIRST SETTLERS IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Previous to the Indian outbreak, in 1862, there was a small settlement near the mouth of the Chippewa river, but of the entire number of settlers only one escaped to tell the tale of the horrible tragedy, the rest all being murdered by the savages. After this the county remained unsettled until 1865, when Walter and James Carlton and D. G. Wilkins made a settlement in what is now Sparta township, across the river from the site of the present city of Montevideo. Mr. Wilkins built the first house after the outbreak, a small structure of hewed logs, trees from the borders of the river

supplying the material, for at that time there were no trees hereabout save those that grew along the fringe of the rivers, the broad prairies being entirely destitute of shade. That primitive structure still is standing. In that same year John Silvernail and S. J. Sargent came to this section and settled along the Chippewa in what is now Tunsberg township. The next new settlement was made at the falls of the Minnesota, where Granite Falls is now located, in 1866, by G. W. Daniels and Frank Palmer, and in 1868 Kittil Villeksen settled along the eastern shore of Lac qui Parle, in what now is Kragero township. The first village started in the county was Chippewa City, platted near the mouth of the Chippewa river in 1868 by Mr. Morgan, and there was established the first postoffice in the county, with the possible exception of the office kept at Palmer's Creek by G. W. Daniels. Chippewa City attained a size of some half a dozen houses in 1870, when, Montevideo being laid out on the other side of the river, the business and inhabitants gradually moved over the river to that place, the records of the county being taken along, and thus Chippewa City lost its hopes and its prestige as the first county seat. Further details of this official hegira are set out in the chapter relating to the organization of the county. The first white child born in the county subsequent to the outbreak was probably Ella Daniels, daughter of G. W. and Julia Daniels, at the falls of the Minnesota, now Granite Falls, in 1866.

THE LAC QUI PARLE SETTLEMENT.

It was in 1835 that the Rev. Thomas S. Williamson and Alexander Huggins established a mission station on Lac qui Parle at a point where Joseph Renville already had established a trading post and had also engaged somewhat in stock raising, to Renville being accorded the honor of having been the pioneer stock raiser of Minnesota. In 1837 the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs joined the mission there and gradually a few settlers were attracted to that point, but there was no very rapid development. In his report on the condition of the Indians on the reservation in 1862, Major Galbraith says: "In the fall of 1861 a good and substantial school room and dwelling, a store house and blacksmith shop, were completed at Lac qui Parle and about the 1st of November Amos W. Huggins and his family occupied the dwelling and, assisted by Miss Julia LaFramboise, prepared the school room and devoted their whole time to teaching such Indian children as they could induce to attend the school." That mission station was kept up until the time of the Indian outbreak in August, 1862, when it was abandoned. The

first settlement in what is now Lac qui Parle county, subsequent to the outbreak, was made in what is now the township of that name, along the lake, in 1868, by W. M. Mills, who also built the first log house. Among the earliest settlers in that same township were E. B. Andrews and David P. Lister, who settled during the same year, and John and Edward Nash, who located there about the same time. David Webb settled in what now is Cerro Gorda township in 1868, and Camp Release was settled in 1869 by H. A. Baxter, Peter Peterson and a company of Norwegians, who located there about the same time. The first marriage ceremony in the county was performed at the mission station at Lac qui Parle in 1837, the contracting parties being the Rev. Gideon H. Pond and Sarah Poage. The first wedding after the permanent settlement of the county took place in February, 1870, at the residence of Samuel Ferguson, in Lac qui Parle township, the contracting parties being David P. Lister and Emma Herrgin. The first white person born there after the outbreak was Annie M., daughter of W. M. and Annie Mills, in May, 1869. In a building owned by B. Nichols, Miss Airrie Grant taught the first school, in the summer of 1872. The county records originally and for some years, or until the establishment of Madison, were kept at Lac qui Parle village, the first county seat, but were later removed to Madison, where a fine court house has been erected. An interesting description of this fierce court house "war," together with complete details regarding the organization of the county of Lac qui Parle, is set out in a chapter relating to the organization of that county.

FIRST SETTLERS SLAIN.

The first record that exists of any attempt at permanent settlement within the territory embraced in the present limits of Chippewa county, relates to two men who settled on section 29, township 117, range 40. This settlement was made some time before the Indian outbreak in 1862, by an Englishman and a Frenchman. Like many others on the frontier, they fared badly at the hands of the Indians. One was killed; the other was wounded, but managed to escape.

In 1865, when Walter Carlton took the abandoned claim, he found the remains of the murdered man in the cellar of the log cabin built by its original occupants. Besides Walter Carlton, there settled in that same vicinity, in that same year, Daniel G. Wilkins, James Carlton, John Silvernail and Henry Gippe. Mr. Wilkins made a claim to the northwest quarter

of section 18, township 117, range 40. During the next year, 1866, a few other settlers put in their appearance: G. W. Daniels, Frank Palmer, Samuel J. Sargent, C. J. C. Eldred, Henry and Edward Tuman and Malon Gregg. Palmer and Daniels located on what afterward was known as Palmers Creek. Sargent, Tuman and Gregg settled near where the road to Ft. Wadsworth crossed the Chippewa river. A. G. and C. D. Ward were also among the arrivals in 1866, these thus enumerated being all that were to be found in the county previous to 1867.

In March, 1867, George W. Frink and family and Henry Soule and family put in an appearance, the former settling on the northeast quarter of section 18, township 117, range 40, and the latter on the north half of that same section. From that date onward settlers began to come in rapidly, following the tide of emigration then setting in toward this part of the state; but for some time the settlement was confined to a narrow strip of country along the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers. In 1870 the territory now comprising the two counties of Chippewa and Swift, the latter later being cut off from the original bounds of Chippewa county, contained but one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven white inhabitants. Nearly all the early settlers came into the county by following up the Minnesota river; a few, however, came and settled along the Chippewa river, in 1867 and 1868, from the east, or by way of Meeker and McLeod counties. Previous to the year 1870 all merchandise came up the Minnesota river; not by boats, however, but on wagons, usually drawn by oxen. Up to that time the greater part of what was used by the inhabitants was drawn from New Ulm or beyond, a distance of eighty-five miles or more from Chippewa City. The first goods brought into the county were taken to Chippewa City in 1868 by E. C. Alcorn and J. D. Baker. The first house built after the outbreak, which, as noted above, was built by D. G. Wilkins, later was occupied by J. H. Smith.

In 1869 there were only 539 acres of wheat under cultivation, the product of which was 8,359 bushels. The total area of ground under cultivation that year was 1,230 acres. In 1870 the total acreage was 1,326, of which 898 was in wheat, the product being 14,238 bushels. From that time on the increase was very marked; so much so that in 1873 there were 9,457 acres of wheat under cultivation. In 1880 the agricultural reports showed 29,923 acres of wheat, producing 406,383 bushels. The total area of cultivated land in the county in that year was 40,597 acres.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Chippewa county was opened in the fall of 1869 in the hamlet at the junction of the rivers and was conducted by Miss Florence Stewart in the house of C. J. Nelson, there being about a dozen pupils in attendance. During the summer of 1872 the first school house was built at Montevideo, in district No. 1, by issuing bonds to pay for the cost of construction. That building was twenty-four by forty feet in dimensions and was the first frame school house built above Beaver Falls in Renville county. In 1880 that building was supplanted by a structure costing nine thousand dollars and that building since has given way to a magnificent school building, a very proper matter of pride to the people of Montevideo as well as to the people of the county at large. From the time when the first school was opened in 1869, the educational interests of Chippewa county have always been well attended to. The report of 1881 showed that there were then in existence thirty-nine school districts, which contained thirty school houses, of which one was of brick, two were of logs and the others of frame structure, and the total number of pupils in the county entitled to the apportionment was one thousand two hundred and seventy; the number of teachers, in winter, being thirteen males and fifteen females, and in summer, four males and twenty-six females. Since then the school system of the county has gradually expanded until it now comprises a wonderful educational plant, further details of which are set out in the chapter relating to schools, presented elsewhere in this volume.

FIRST CHURCH SERVICES.

It was in the home of D. G. Wilkins that the first public religious service in Chippewa county was held, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was traveling through this part of the country in the latter sixties, in company with A. M. Lathrop, conducting the same. Then, in 1866, Bishop Whipple, accompanied by Colonel McPhail, came to this section from Redwood Falls and the Bishop conducted services in a grove on the west side of the Chippewa river, hard by the settlement, the settlers giving him a hearty welcome. The next service was conducted by the Rev. O. A. Starr, in the same grove or one nearby, and Mr. Starr's ministration resulted in the organization of a society under the Congregational system, Mr. Starr remaining in the settlement as pastor of the same, the first installed pastor in the county. The

Baptists at an early date were represented by several families, who were accustomed to meet from time to time, but no real organization of that church was effected until in March, 1877, when the Rev. F. S. Ashmore became the spiritual director of the little flock. The Methodists effected an organization in the summer of 1870, their first meeting being held in a small room over a drug store in the village, services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Tainter; but no church edifice was erected until in 1878, the Rev. J. S. Bean preaching the first sermon therein. At other settlements throughout the county, churches also were being organized, other denominations holding to the evangelical standards, forming congregations wherever a sufficient number of those holding like faiths could be assembled together; and at the same time the Lutherans, represented by both divisions of the great Scandinavian peninsula, numerous settlers from which part of the world began early to take up lands hereabout, formed congregations of their respective faiths, the first being organized in 1870 by the pioneer preacher, Rev. Ole E. Solseth, and the spiritual needs of the new community suffered no neglect. Elsewhere, in a chapter devoted to churches, details regarding the organization of these several congregations are set out in full.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

It was not until 1877 that the growing demand for a local medium of publicity on the part of the pioneer community found gratification in the establishment of the *Valley Ventilator,* a newspaper of fine alliterative title founded by C. W. Wheaton, who presently took a partner and continued publication under the firm name of Wheaton & Wilson, this firm name, in the fall of 1879, being changed to that of Wilson & Knappen, and at the same time the *Ventilator* ceased merely to "ventilate" and assumed to lead, the name of the paper being changed to that of the *Chippewa County Leader.* which it bore until 1881, when, under the ownership of Coffin & Bolton, it was changed to the *Montevideo Leader,* which name it ever since has borne and which it still proudly bears. The paper since 1882 has been published under the ownership and editorial direction of the Hon. H. E. Hord, former state senator and present postmaster of Montevideo. The next venture into the uncertain realm of journalism was undertaken by C. D. Bensel, who, on July 1, 1881, started the *Valley Blossom,* which, however, did not bloom long, presently merging with the *Leader* and for years has existed only as a vague memory in the minds of the older citizens. Other papers followed,

both at the county seat and in the several leading villages of the county, and these are treated of in a separate chapter elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

From the very beginning of a social order hereabout the commercial life of the community has been established on a firm basis. The first bank started in Chippewa county was the Chippewa County Bank, founded in 1877 by L. R. Moyer at Montevideo. In the following spring Charles H. Budd and L. G. Moyer became associated with him in the enterprise and that bank continues, being now known as the Chippewa County State Bank. In 1879 L. K. Stone started the Citizens Bank at Montevideo, and since then other banks have been organized there and in other parts of the county, the banks of the county, which are treated of in a separate chapter, affording ample capital for the business needs of the community at large.

The spirit of fraternity among the early dwellers in the village near the confluence of the two rivers first found expression in the organization of a lodge of Freemasons. It was on June 3, 1872, that Sunset Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Montevideo under dispensation from the grand lodge, the first meeting being held in a log house belonging to the Ward brothers about half a mile west of the village. That lodge received its charter on March 10, 1874, and its first officers were J. N. Porter, C. J. C. Eldred, V. J. Mathews, Morrison McMillan, Lewis Eddy, W. J. Clark, R. Kingman and B. K. Soule. The Odd Fellows effected an organization on February 11, 1880, the first officers of that lodge being W. R. Pearson, N. M. Reynolds and A. O. Griffis, these three being just one-half the full membership of the lodge, which had but six charter members. Other lodges quickly sprang up, both at the county seat and in the neighboring villages, and have had large development; while clubs of one sort and another, women's societies, auxiliary to the work of the church, and social organizations representing a wide range of activity followed, until now there is a long list of lodges, clubs and the like, all of which are referred to more in detail elsewhere.

"THE TALKING WATER."

Social progress in the western county, Lac qui Parle, which takes its romantic-sounding name from the appellation given the lake formed by the widening of the Minnesota river, which forms the boundary between that

county and Chippewa, by the explorer Nicollet, who thus Gallicized the poetic name the Indians gave the lake, "talking water," developed rapidly along identical lines with those that marked the development of Chippewa county. It was not long after the tide of emigration had begun in this direction in the latter sixties and early seventies until Lac qui Parle county was a well established and substantial community. It was in 1868, after the Indians had gone, that the first permanent white settlers arrived within the borders of what now constitutes Lac qui Parle county. Four years before that William M. Mills had passed through on a hunting and trapping expedition and had become greatly attracted to the location. When the Indians had gone, in 1868, he returned and made claim to the spot he had previously selected, embracing the northwest quarter of section 30, township 118, range 42. His entry was dated April 8, 1868, at that time his nearest neighbors being distant fifteen miles in one direction and thirty miles in another. In that same year several other families arrived, including David P. Lister, E. B. Andrews, John Nash, Sr., David Webb, S. J. Ferguson and Frank Stay, and in the spring of the next year, 1869, Peter F. Jacobson's colony of Norwegians came up from Fayette county, Iowa, the leader having selected the location in advance. This party consisted of forty-two families with teams, five hundred head of cattle and two hundred head of sheep, and this considerable settlement gave an impetus to emigration in this quarter and settlers presently began pouring in, it not being long until the most desirable lands were taken.

FIRST CHURCH SERVICES.

The Jacobson colony was accompanied by the Rev. Peter Thompson, a Lutheran minister, and on the first Sunday in June, 1869, he conducted the first religious service ever held in the county aside from those formerly conducted by the missionaries at the station at Lac qui Parle. Villages soon began to spring up, schools were organized and the social life of the community rapidly began to take form, while the virgin prairies were made to yield their rich toll to the efforts of man. In 1870 there was, perhaps, as much as one thousand bushels of grain raised in the region comprising the present bounds of Lac qui Parle county, which was not organized as a civic unit until the next year. Ten years later forty-two school districts had been organized in the county and twenty-two school buildings had been erected, the total valuation of which was listed at more than four thousand dollars, while the apportionment list carried the names of seven hundred and six-

teen pupils. It was not until 1876, in the town of Cerro Gordo, that a permanent church edifice was erected, and that was built by the congregation of Norwegian Lutherans living thereabout.

The first death noted in the county was in 1869 when Tore Christenson was killed by a stroke of lightning.

Further details of the organization of the county and of the various townships composing the same, together with full details of the general development of the social, civic and commercial life of the community are set out in that section of this volume relating to Lac qui Parle county; this brief epitome being presented at this point merely as an introduction to the general history of the two counties which shall follow, and as a means of giving the reader, in a nutshell, some idea of the scope of the work which has been undertaken to preserve for the information and, perhaps, the edification and instruction of future generations, a record of the deeds of those who made possible the security, comfort and prosperity of this exceptionally favored section of the great state of Minnesota.

CHAPTER VII.

Organization of Chippewa County.

The first legislative action toward the establishment of Chippewa county was taken at the fourth session of the Minnesota state Legislature in 1862, when, on February 20, the following act was approved: "Section 2. That so much territory as is comprised in the following described limits be, and the same is hereby, established as the county of Chippewa: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 122, range 40; thence eastwardly on the line between townships 122 and 123 to the northeast corner of township 122, range 37; thence southwardly on the line between ranges 36 and 37 to the southeast corner of township 118, range 37; thence westwardly on the line between townships 117 and 118, to the southwest corner of township 118, range 40; thence northwardly on the line between ranges 40 and 41 to the place of beginning."

On account of the Indian outbreak the following summer and the unsettled state of affairs due to the Civil War no further steps were taken at that time in the organization of the county.

On February 28, 1866, the state Legislature passed "An act to define the boundary line of Chippewa county and to provide for its organization." Section I of this act reads: "The boundary line of Chippewa county is hereby established and shall hereafter be as follows: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Minnesota river, on the range line between ranges 36 and 37; thence north to the northeast corner of township 119; thence west to the northwest corner of said township 119; thence north to the northeast corner of township 122, of range 38; thence west to the northwest corner of township 122, of range 40 west; thence south to the center of the main channel of the Minnesota river; thence down said river to the place of beginning."

However, the region was still so sparsely settled that no actual organization was perfected, and on March 5, 1868, the Legislature again changed the boundary lines of the county: "The county of Chippewa is established and bounded as follows: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of

the Minnesota river, on the range line between ranges 38 and 39; thence north to the northwest corner of township 116 north, of range 38 west; thence east to the northeast corner of township 116 north, of range 37 west; thence north to the northeast corner of township 122 north, of range 37 west; thence west to the northwest corner of township 122 north, of range 43 west; thence south to the center of the main channel of the Minnesota river; thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

As thus formed, Chippewa county included what is now Swift county, which was set apart by an act of Legislature approved on February 18, 1870, which act was ratified by the people at the next general election. Swift county was formed from the three northern tiers of townships between ranges 37 to 43, inclusive, leaving Chippewa county with its present boundaries, including all the above described territory south of the line between townships 119 and 120 north.

ORIGINAL COUNTY SEAT.

The county seat was located at a village already established, called Chippewa City, opposite the present site of Montevideo. Here a postoffice was established also. When the struggle between the two rival places took place Mr. Swift, of Beaver Falls, the representative of the district, procured the passage of an act locating the county seat at Montevideo, and he, in connection with Governor Ramsey, secured the removal of the postoffice. As the act referred to only made Montevideo the temporary county seat, another act was secured which was approved on February 25, 1870, by which the county officers were authorized to keep their offices at Montevideo until the county seat was permanently established, according to law, not exceeding three years from and after the passage of the act.

The first board of county commissioners consisted of D. S. Wilkins, Ole Thorson and M. Davidson. Their first meeting was held at Chippewa City on January 9, 1869. D. S. Wilkins was appointed chairman of the board. The following county officers were then appointed: J. D. Baker, auditor; J. C. Eldred, register of deeds; Samuel J. Sargent, treasurer; George W Daniels, judge of probate; Edward Alcorn, sheriff; J. D. Baker, superintendent of schools; Horace W. Griggs, coroner; George W. Frink, justice of the peace; F. S. Palmer and M. Norris, constables. On further notice, T. Christolphson was appointed justice of the peace, and C. Fingerson, constable, until the ensuing election.

COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS.

At a meeting held on March 16, 1869, the county was divided into three commissioner districts, and at the same time a resolution was adopted declaring each commissioner district an assessment district. Ole Overson was appointed to the first, Ole Ray to the second and Ole Duland to the third district, as assessors.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The county was then divided into two road districts. Knute Ameson being appointed overseer of the first and B. Soule, of the second district. Henry Conner was appointed constable in the third district in place of the second district; Christopher Fingerson, justice of the peace, and Ole Paulson, constable, in the first district. The verbal resignation of Samuel J. Sargent was accepted by the board and George W. Frink was appointed to fill the vacancy. At a subsequent meeting Ole Torgenson was appointed assessor of the second district and William G. Wilkins assessor of the third district.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

On September 6, 1869, the county was apportioned into four election precincts. The November election in 1869 resulted as follows: Samuel J. Sargent, auditor; J. J. Stewart, treasurer; O. Overson, sheriff; Iver Knutson, register of deeds; Alfred Lathrop, court commissioner; Joseph D. Baker, clerk of the district court; J. B. Lawrence, judge of probate; Enos Connor, coroner; Rosalvo Kingman, Oliver Halgeson and Ole Torgeson, commissioners.

In 1870 the register of deeds elected failed to qualify and the county board appointed V. J. Mathews. J. C. Eldred, the outgoing register, resisted the appointment, claiming that his term did not expire until a successor was elected and that the board had no power to appoint. As a result, there were two registers of deeds and business was transacted with each by the people. It was afterwards necessary for the Legislature to pass an act making legal the official acts of each register of deeds and the copying of records into official books.

On January 3, 1871, the county was re-districted into three commissioner districts. This division continued until July, 1880, when the county was divided into five districts.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

A study of the official records of Chippewa county reveals the fact that a part of the present court house was the first building erected by the county as a court house. During the early years of the county's existence there was so little official business that a court house was not an actual necessity. The early officials kept their offices in their homes or in rented rooms in the business part of Montevideo, which remained the county seat.

On November 17, 1881, the state Legislature passed an act authorizing the county commissioners of Chippewa county to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding ten thousands dollars, with interest coupons bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent., for the purpose of building a court house and jail at Montevideo. The board of county commissioners at that time consisted of L. V. Goar, Ole Torgeson, W. A. Graves, L. H. Johnson and Henry Armstrong. The proposition to issue bonds was submitted to the people and decided favorably at an election held on March 14, 1882. The bonds were sold to John McFarlan, of Courtland, New York, for $10,410, bearing seven per cent. interest.

At a county board meeting on April 12, 1882, J. Haley, an architect of Minneapolis, was employed to prepare plans for the new court house and jail. He submitted sketch plans to the board on April 24, and after certain minor changes were made the plans were accepted. The board appointed L. R. Moyer, P. L. Norman, John H. Lund and L. V. Goar as a committee to examine the specifications and working details when received. The auditor was authorized to advertise for bids to build the court house and jail, and on May 29, 1882, the proposal of A. A. Whittemore, who offered to construct the building for $9,350, was accepted. It was to be completed by March 1, 1883. The contractor met with some little delay during the construction and the building was not completed until March 30, 1883, when it was formally examined and accepted by the county board; a number of the county officials moved in the day following. It is a two-story brick building with granite trimmings.

As originally constructed, this building was what is now the central part of the present court house. It soon proved inadequate to house the growing business of the county and several additions have been made to the original structure. The south and north wings, completed about 1901, are now occupied by the auditor, register, clerk and county commissioners. The rear room, which served for many years as the jail, was finally con-

CHIPPEWA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MONTEVIDEO.

demned and was vacated when the new jail was built. It was remodeled and is now occupied by the probate court. Other rooms were added to the building at later dates and modern improvements and equipment added as necessity demanded.

NEW JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

The old jail room in the original court house building was used for many years after it was past fulfilling the requirements of the state. It was finally condemned and as far back as 1893 a committee was appointed to consider the matter of a new jail and sheriff's residence. No action was taken, however, until May 26, 1909, when the board of county commissioners appointed F. D. Oerff as architect to prepare plans and specifications for a new building. The contract was let to T. T. Rodeberg, for the general construction; to Diebold Safe and Lock Company, for the cell work, and to Archambo Heating and Plumbing Company, for the heating and plumbing. The building was completed in 1910 at a cost of $16,526.

It is modern throughout, having steam heat, electric lights and running water. The south part of the building is fitted up as a comfortable home for the sheriff, while the north part is the jail, amply large to care for the few disorderly citizens of Chippewa county. In June, 1916, the jail is empty.

POOR FARM.

On July 25, 1883, the county board decided it had become necessary for the county to purchase a farm for the accommodation and support of the poor. George C. Griggs proposed to sell to the county the southeast quarter of section 8, township 117, range 40, which proposition was accepted and the quarter section was purchased for one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars. The board then levied a tax of one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars to establish a fund from which to pay for the land. L. V. Goar and J. M. Severens were appointed as a committee to select plans for a county poor house to be erected on the poor farm, advertise for bids and supervise the erection. A contract was made with W. C. Kent to act as overseer of the farm and Mr. Kent acted in that capacity for several years. In 1885 Robert Starbeck rented the farm, under the supervision of F. E. Bentley, who was appointed to look after the interests of the county. Mr. Starbeck made yearly contracts with the board and was overseer of the poor farm for many years. Some of his early contracts were at the rate of two

hundred and fifty dollars rent for the farm land and a charge of two dollars and fifty cents per week for each pauper boarded. On June 2, 1892, the board appointed W. W. Gorman and J. Harley Smith to build a barn at the poor farm, not to exceed four hundred and fifty dollars in cost. A hot water heating plant was put in the residence on the poor farm on May 25, 1909, at a cost of several hundred dollars. Hegge Jacobson is the present superintendent and pays the county two hundred and fifty dollars rent for the farm. He receives a weekly allowance for inmates, but at present has only one dependent of the county to care for.

POPULATION.

Chippewa county first appears in the United States census in 1870, at which time it was credited with a population of one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven. This included the inhabitants of the region later known as Swift county, though the majority of the residents were located along the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers. It is provided by statute in Minnesota that a census be taken by the state every decade, midway between the decennial census of the federal government. This has been done in Chippewa county since 1875, with the exception of 1915, when the state Legislature refused to make the appropriation for the census.

The population of the county by five-year periods is as follows: 1875, 2,977; 1880, 5,408; 1885, 6,561; 1890, 8,555. The tabulated returns of the federal census for 1890, 1900 and 1910 are given in the following table:

	1910.	1900.	1890.
Big Bend township	667	622	622
Clara City village	587	465	---
Crate township	440	510	268
Grace township	314	364	165
Granite Falls city (part)	375	266	---
Granite Falls township	451	536	759
Havelock township	482	500	226
Kragero township	635	697	880
Leenthrop township	578	613	509
Lone Tree township	466	504	185
Louriston township	452	500	271
Mandt township	550	646	450
Maynard village	386	245	---
Milan village	468	396	---

	1910	1900	1890
Montevideo City	3,056	2,146	1,437
Rheiderland township	499	492	248
Rosewood township	579	631	631
Sparta township	919	820	821
Stoneham township	447	520	362
Tunsberg township	571	559	631
Watson village	152	167	---
Woods township	384	300	90
Totals	13,458	12,499	8,555

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The law of Minnesota requires the registration of all births and deaths. The Legislature, by the act of April 18, 1911, provided for the indexing of all births and deaths in each county in the state by the clerks of the district court. This work in Chippewa county was done by Elias Jacobson, the clerk of the district court, who has transcribed the names from the original record books, and they are now neatly assembled in alphabetical order in two large volumes. According to this record there were born in Chippewa county in the period from 1870 to 1912, inclusive, 9,701 persons, while during the same period there were 3,078 deaths. The following table shows at a glance the vital statistics from 1870 to 1916:

	Births.	Deaths.
1870-1912	9,701	3,078
1913	381	150
1914	375	160
1915	444	155
Totals	10,901	3,543

NATURALIZATION RECORDS.

As Chippewa county has been settled largely by men who became citizens of the United States by adoption rather than by birth, it naturally follows that the records of the clerk show a long list of those who made application and secured their final papers before the district court of this county.

The first application for "first papers" was filed on June 3, 1869, by Richard Wadde, who was born in Canada in 1844, emigrated to Detroit and later came to Minnesota. He renounced his allegiance to the "Queen of England and Ireland" and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Nels Iverson, a native of Norway, was the second applicant, on June 5, 1869. Julius Olsen, age twenty-three; Andrew Elasion, age thirty-nine, and Hilman Oleson, age thirty-three, also applied for their first papers on that same day. The four last named were from Norway and Sweden, then a dual monarchy, so their respective birthplaces cannot be given. There were thirty-six applications in 1869, of which twenty-eight were from Norway and Sweden, four from Canada and four from Prussia. During the following years there came representatives from nearly every country in Europe and some from Australia, but the great majority were from Norway and Sweden.

The first man who made final proof and was granted his citizenship papers in Chippewa county was Ole Torgerson. He had taken out his first papers in Houston county, Minnesota, May 23, 1855, having emigrated from Norway shortly before that date. His application was granted on June 10, 1873, signed by Joseph D. Baker, clerk of the district court, and witnessed by Knud Angremson and Rosalvo Kingman. Next in order in the list of applicants for second papers were David P. Erickson, from Sweden; Ole L. Dueland, from Norway; William Bradley, from England, and John S. McCann, from Scotland.

Since 1869, when the first applications were made in this county, occasional changes have been made in the naturalization laws necessitating new forms of application and record. These changes occurred in 1897, 1903 and 1906, the requirements for admission becoming more strict and a more complete record being kept of the previous history of the applicant. In 1892 the government put into effect a law requiring that minor aliens should take out second papers. This applied to all who came to the United States three years prior to their twenty-first birthday. This form of application was used until 1906. The following table gives the number of papers issued by this county since 1869:

	First Papers.	Second Papers.	Minor Aliens.
1869	36	---	---
1870	70	---	---
1871	62	---	---
1872	65	---	---

	First Papers.	Second Papers.	Minor Aliens.
1873	84	9	---
1874	42	22	---
1875	24	28	---
1876	46	65	---
1877	16	102	---
1878	39	79	---
1879	30	57	---
1880	63	34	---
1881	53	38	---
1882	44	55	---
1883	50	57	---
1884	58	15	---
1885	36	20	---
1886	90	13	---
1887	33	13	---
1888	116	16	---
1889	30	10	---
1890	101	12	---
1891	57	26	---
1892	77	26	2
1893	28	16	2
1894	73	23	2
1895	26	7	1
1896	134	103	2
1897	14	308	62
1898	6	90	21
1899	9	60	12
1900	21	61	27
1901	18	40	14
1902	45	31	9
1903	30	15	3
1904	29	36	19
1905	25	12	7
1906	60	36	17
1907	28	10	---
1908	22	5	---
1909	24	9	---

	First Papers.	Second Papers.	Minor Aliens.
1910	31	8	---
1911	32	14	---
1912	30	9	---
1913	30	14	---
1914	32	30	---
1915	28	19	---

The unusually large number of papers issued in the years 1877, 1888, 1890 and 1896-7 indicates the rush to secure citizenship papers when Indian reservations were opened to homestead entry.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

At the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1915, Auditor J. J. Stennes submitted a report to the county board which included the following:

Receipts.

Balance January 1, 1915	$ 56,484.62
Tax collections	263,310.29
Private redemption	3,053.74
Public lands	6,868.66
Mortgage registry	2,928.45
State aid to roads	15,974.78
Town aid to roads	1,734.91
Materials ordered for towns	2,900.94
Forfeited check	100.00
Rent of poor farm	125.00
Interest from poor fund	28.00
Inheritance tax	1,498.17
Interest	2,368.41
Fines	126.00
Licenses	670.00
Rent	84.00
Wolf bounty	21.00
Ten per cent. inheritance tax	132.07
Miscellaneous revenue	28.85
School apportionment	19,118.75
State aid to schools	12,184.00

Ditch	363.15
State loans	354.50
Warrants cancelled	679.74
Warrants outstanding December 31	2,625.21
	$393,763.24

Disbursements.

Revenue fund	$ 30,026.93
Poor fund	4,815.54
Road and bridge fund	35,048.79
Redemption	3,010.83
Refundments	172.20
Ditch	43,838.83
Incidental	376.91
School districts	96,447.66
Town, city and village	73,158.58
State fund	44,748.06
Public lands	6,961.58
State loans	9,332.31
Building fund	162.00
County attorney's fund	8.26
Sanitarium fund	5,862.68
Tax collection	97.85
Inheritance tax	1,383.14
County bonds	2,000.00
County bond interest	200.00
Mortgage registry fund	31.44
Warrants outstanding January 1	8,490.37
Balance December 31	27,589.38
	$393,763.24

Condition.

Balance in treasury, county funds	$ 8,200.28
Tax levy for 1915 as follows:	
County revenue	23,656.30
County poor	6,115.99
County road and bridge	10,350.41
County bonds	2,061.41
Building	2,069.97

To uncollected 1914 taxes as follows:		
County revenue		713.94
Poor fund		185.74
Road and bridge		340.61
County bonds		74.18
Building		108.35
1913 taxes, county funds		85.81
1912 taxes, county funds		449.68
1911 taxes, county funds		18.85
1910 taxes, countd funds		32.58
1909 taxes, county funds		3.45
1908 taxes, county funds		12.74
Due rent of poor fund		375.00
Due rent and interest, poor fund		428.00
Court house, jail and grounds		47,000.00
Poor farm		20,000.00
To funding bonds outstanding	$ 2,000.00	
Interest on same	100.00	
Outstanding warrants, Co. funds	876.08	
Excess of assets over liabilities	119,307.21	
	$122,283.29	$ 122,283.29
Taxable valuation 1915, general property		9,370,060.00
Money and credits		1,077,381.00
		$10,447,441.00

PLATTED SITES.

The platted sites of the cities and villages in Chippewa county are located as follows: Montevideo is in Sparta township, in sections 7, 17, 18 and 19, township 117, range 40; Clara City is in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, township 117, range 37, in Rheiderland township, and in sections 1, 12 and 13, township 117, range 38, in Stoneham township; Maynard is in Stoneham township, in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, township 117, range 38; East Granite Falls is in Granite Falls township, in sections 27 and 34, township 116, range 39; Watson is in Tunsberg township, in sections 21 and 28, township 118, range 41; Milan is in Kragero township, in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 119, range 42; Big Bend City is in section 2, township 119, range 41, in Big Bend township.

CHAPTER VIII.

Officials of Chippewa County.

The first board of county commissioners was appointed by the governor and held their first meeting on January 9, 1869. The board consisted of Daniel G. Wilkins, O. Thorson and M. Davidson. Mr. Wilkins was elected chairman. It was the duty of the commissioners to effect the organization of the county, to define the first election precincts, to set the date for the first election and perform such other duties as might be necessary to get the county started. The commissioners formerly had more power than they possess today, especially in the way of appointment of certain officials. At first they appointed the county superintendent of schools, county attorney and coroner, and in case of a vacancy they had the power to appoint to any other county office, the appointee to hold until the next regular election. It was also their duty to appoint the first justices, constables and assessors; divide the county into commissioner districts; organize school districts, public roads and ferries; consider petitions for ditches and liquor licenses; equalize taxes and appoint the grand and petit juries. In many ways the county commissioners are still the most important of our county officials.

EARLY SALARIES.

The salaries of the first county officials were very meager, and yet their salary was probably about in proportion to the amount of work they had to do for the county. Most of them for the first few years had their offices in their own homes, and carried on their regular occupations, while at the same time officiating as auditor, treasurer, etc. As the business of the county increased, rooms were rented for the officers in the business part of the county seat, and the offices were not brought under one roof until the court house was built in 1882. By that time the work of the county had grown so that many of the officers spent all their time at their duties.

FIRST BOARD MEETING.

At the meeting on January 9, 1869, the board of county commissioners appointed the county officers and on March 16, the same year, divided the

county into three commissioner districts. The commissioners were to be elected annually by the qualified voters of the respective commissioner districts. Three commissioners were elected each year until 1880, when the county was redistricted, being divided into five commissioner districts, as follow: District No. 1—Granite Falls, Leenthrop, Stoneham and Rheiderland townships; district No. 2—Tunsberg, Big Bend and Kragero townships; district No. 3—Sparta township and Montevideo village; district No. 4—Havelock. Grace, Rosewood and Mandt townships; district No. 5—Lone Tree, Woods, Louriston and Crate townships.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A list of the county commissioners from 1869 to the present time follows:

1869—Daniel G. Wilkins, O. Thorson, M. Davidson.

1870—Rosalvo Kingman, Ole Torgerson, Oliver Halgerson.

1871—Rosalvo Kingman, Ole Torgerson, David Y. Wetherin.

1872—Rosalvo Kingman, Charles E. Mathison, Ole Torgerson. Torgerson declined to serve and Joel Woods was appointed in his stead.

1873—Thomas Baldwin, Charles E. Mathison, Albert A. Page.

1874—Thomas Baldwin, Horace Bradley. On July 20, 1874, M. A. Page was appointed to fill the vacancy from the second district.

1875—Thomas Baldwin, Horace Bradley, A. T. Haugen. A. J. Luce replaced Bradley on June 21, 1875.

1876—Andrew Wolfe, A. T. Haugen, O. P. Anderson. Wolfe died a few weeks after taking office and L. V. Goar was appointed.

1877—O. P. Andreson, A. T. Haugen, L. V. Goar.

1878—L. V. Goar, O. P. Anderson, Ole Torgerson.

1879—J. S. Baker, O. P. Anderson, Ole Torgerson.

1880—J. S. Baker, Ole Torgerson, Jorgen Sonstelie.

The names in the following part of this list are given in the order of their respective commissioner districts, the first name being the commissioner from district No. 1, the second from No. 2, and so on. The commissioners are now elected at the biennial elections, the commissioners from the odd numbered districts being voted for at one election and those from the even numbered districts at the next, alternating every two years.

1881—O. P. Anderson, Ole Torgerson, L. V. Goar, L. H. Johnson, Henry Armstrong.

1882—W. A. Graves, Ole Torgerson, L. V. Goar, L. H. Johnson, Henry Armstrong.

1883—W. A. Graves, Nils Iverson, L. V. Goar, L. H. Johnson, Henry Armstrong.

1884—W. A. Graves, Nils Iverson, L. V. Goar, F. E. Bentley, Henry Armstrong.

1885—Milo E. Beard, Nils Iverson, L. V. Goar, F. E. Bentley, Henry Armstrong.

1886—Milo E. Beard, Nils Iverson, L. V. Goar, F. E. Bentley, Henry Armstrong.

1887—Henry S. Anderson, James Oleson, W. B. Kitchel, W. W. Gorman, John A. Carney.

1888—Henry S. Anderson, James Oleson, W. B. Kitchel, W. W. Gorman, John A. Carney.

1889—Henry S. Anderson, James Oleson, W. B. Kitchel, W. W. Gorman, John C. Records.

1890—Henry S. Anderson, James Oleson, F. W. Sturtevant, W. W. Gorman, Charles Anderson.

1891—Henry S. Anderson, Hans L. Tvedt, F. W. Sturtevant, W. W. Gorman, Charles Anderson.

1892—James Hartney, Hans L. Tvedt, F. W. Sturtevant, W. W. Gorman, Charles Anderson.

1893—James P. Seim, Hans L. Tvedt, Charles E. Barber, W. W. Gorman, Peter Martin.

1894—James P. Seim, Hans L. Tvedt, Charles E. Barber, W. W. Gorman, Peter Martin.

1895—James P. Seim, Nils Iverson, Charles E. Barber, Ole J. Nokleby, Peter Martin.

1896—James P. Seim, Nils Iverson, Charles E. Barber, Ole J. Nokleby, Peter Martin.

1897—Fred R. Freese, Nils Iverson, Charles E. Barber, Ole J. Nokleby, W. F. Reiners.

1898—Fred R. Freese, Nils Iverson, Charles E. Barber, Ole J. Nokleby, W. F. Reiners.

1899—Fred R. Freese, H. K. Sandbo, Charles E. Barber, John Martin, W. F. Reiners.

1900—Fred R. Freese, H. K. Sandbo, Charles E. Barber, John Martin, W. F. Reiners.

1901—Fred R. Freese, H. K. Sandbo, Charles E. Barber, John Martin, J. F. Hubbert.

1902—Fred R. Freese, H. K. Sandbo, Charles E. Barber, John Martin, J. F. Hubbert.

1903—Fred R. Freese, H. D. Blom, Charles E. Barber, John Martin, J. F. Hubbert.

1904—Fred R. Freese, John Torgerson, G. A. Parks, John Martin, J. F. Hubbert.

1905—Fred R. Freese, John Torgerson, John Kohr, John Martin, Anton Thissen.

1906—Fred R. Freese, John Torgerson, John Kohr, John Martin, Anton Thissen.

1907—Fred R. Freese, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, John Brown, Anton Thissen.

1908—Fred R. Freese, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, John Brown, Anton Thissen.

1909—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, John Brown, Anton Thissen.

1910—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, Edward Schwan, Anton Thissen.

1911—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, Anton E. Rafelson, Anton Thissen.

1912—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, Anton E. Rafelson, Anton Thissen.

1913—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, Anton E. Rafelson, John H. Lewis.

1914—O. P. Flaten, C. O. Christenson, John Kohr, Anton E. Rafelson, John H. Lewis.

1915—O. P. Flaten, B. J. Oyen, John Kohr, Ole C. Olson, John H. Lewis.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Ther first county auditor was appointed by the board of county commissioners at their meeting held on January 9, 1869. Joseph D. Baker was the first person to hold this office, but he resigned to become clerk of the court. The list of auditors from 1869 to the present time is as follows: J. D. Baker, 1869; Samuel J. Sargent, 1870-73; J. M. Severens, 1873-85; B. K. Salversen, 1885-91; A. E. Aarnes, 1891-1903; F. J. Rubertus, 1903-11; J. J. Stennes, 1911, present term expires 1919.

TREASURER.

Samuel J. Sargent was appointed county treasurer on January 9, 1869, but his verbal resignation was accepted on March 16, 1869, when George W. Frink was appointed in his stead. J. J. Stewart was the first regularly elected treasurer. The complete list of treasurers is as follows: Samuel Sargent, 1869; George W. Frink, 1869-70; J. I. Stewart, 1870-72; Henry Anderson, 1872-74; Ole A. Jargo, 1874, resigned September 21, 1876; Gustav Eliason, appointed September 21, 1876, served to November 18, 1876; Henry Anderson, 1876-82; L. H. Bay, 1882-1903; J. H. Skogrand, 1903-09; A. M. Parks, 1909-15; George C. Paulson, 1915, term expires in 1919.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

The first term of court was held in Montevideo, on the second Tuesday in June, 1873, by Judge M. G. Hanscome. Joseph D. Baker was the first clerk and held the office for many years. There have been only three clerks since the county was established. The complete list is as follows: Joseph D. Baker, 1869-82; Eric L. Winje, 1882-87; Elias Jacobson, 1887, present term expires in 1919.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

J. C. Eldred was appointed register of deeds at the first meeting of the board of county commissioners. Iver Kuntson was regularly elected at the first election in November, 1869. However, he failed to qualify and the board appointed V. J. Mathews. Mr. Eldred, the former register, resisted the appointment, and as a result there were two registers and the business was transacted with each by the people. Later the Legislature made legal the acts of each register. The complete list of the registers of deeds is as follows: J. C. Eldred, 1869-70; J. C. Eldred and V. J. Mathews, 1870-71; Samuel J. Lucas, 1871-73; A. A. Jargo, 1873-75; on the death of Mr. Jargo in 1875 the board appointed Ole H. Blom, who was subsequently elected to several terms and served until 1880; A. C. Arnston, 1880-87; Henry Aker, 1887-97; Austin F. Teigen, 1897-1903; John O. Anderson, 1903-07; E. H. Nelson, 1907, present term expires in 1919.

SHERIFF.

Edward Alcorn was the first sheriff of Chippewa county. At the election in November, 1869, Ole Overson was elected sheriff, but no record is found that he ever qualified for the position. The complete list of sheriffs is as follow: Edward Alcorn, 1869-82; M. C. Fitch, 1872-73; Ole P. Anderson was elected but failed to qualify. George J. Crane was appointed on April 14, 1873, and was subsequently elected and served until 1876; Knud Stenerson, 1876, resigned July 18, 1877; A. J. Mullin, appointed July 18, 1877, later regularly elected and served until 1882; Amund I. Amundson, 1882-1905; Charles E. Hartley, 1905-11, F. L. Starbeck, 1911-15; Ole Borgendale, 1915, term expires in 1919.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

No county attorney was appointed in the first set of officers for Chippewa county. Alfred Lathrop was elected at the first election, but he failed to qualify. Charles H. Budd was appointed on September 3, 1872. The complete list follows: Charles H. Budd, 1872-73; Henry Hill, 1873-76; J. K. Miller, 1876-79; O. J. Wood, 1879-85; T. F. Knappen, 1885-87; O. S. Berg, 1887-89; L. A. Smith, 1889-91; J. O. Haugland, 1891-97; Oluf Gjerset, 1897-1905; Lyndon A. Smith, 1905-11; C. A. Fosnes, 1911-15; A. E. Kief, present incumbent.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

George W. Daniels was appointed the first judge of probate. John B Lawrence was elected at the first election, but his oath and bond cannot be found. He was, however, acting judge in 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he resigned, and on October 26, 1872, Governor Austin appointed Charles H Budd to fill the vacancy. At the regular election in 1873 Jesse I. Stewart was elected to the office and entered upon his duties in January, 1874. He was re-elected for a second term and held the office until May, 1877, when he resigned and Governor Pillsbury appointed Lycurgus R. Moyer to fill the vacancy. Mr. Moyer was re-elected several times and held the office for nearly twenty years. The list of probate judges follows: George W. Daniels, 1869; John B. Lawrence, 1870-71-72; Charles H. Budd, 1872-73; Jesse I. Stewart, 1874-1877; L. R. Moyer, 1877-1897; J. M. Severens, 1897-1911; Frank E. Bentley, 1911, present term expires in 1917.

COURT COMMISSIONER.

The court commissioner, in a general way, takes the place of the district judge during the latter's absence, and attends to business that requires immediate dispatch. The first regularly elected court commissioner did not qualify. The list for Chippewa county is as follows: Moses A. Page, 1872-75; J. M. Severens, 1875-81; J. L. Kitchel, 1881-83; H. E. Hoard, 1883-87; H. G. Hays, 1887-91; W. S. Shardlow, 1891-1911; L. R. Moyer, 1911, present term expires in 1919.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Joseph D. Baker was appointed the first superintendent of schools. At that time the duties of the office were very slight, and it is probable that the office was not occupied for some time, as no record is found of an incumbent until the county board meeting of January 8, 1873, declared the office vacant and appointed J. S. Pound, his term to begin in April, 1873. He was reappointed and subsequently elected to the office and served for many years, as is shown by the following list: Joseph D. Baker, 1869; J. S. Pound, 1873-83; O. J. Rollevson, 1883-87; O. E. Saunders, 1887-91; A. J. Anderson, 1891-93; E. C. Wilkins, 1893-99; Charles B. Otteson, 1899-1907; John Haldeman, 1907-09; Hilda M. Gippe, 1909-15; Petra H. Storaker, 1915, term expires in 1919.

SURVEYOR.

George W. Daniels did some work for the county as surveyor in 1869 and 1870. It is not certain that he was regularly elected to office. L. R. Moyer held the position for many years. The list of county surveyors is as follows: George W. Daniels, 1870-72; L. R. Moyer, 1872-1901; S. L. Moyer, 1901-05; J. J. Stennes, 1905-11; S. L. Moyer, 1911-13; Fredrik O. Nelson, 1913-16; Roy Michie, 1916, present term expires in 1919.

CORONER.

At the first meeting of the county board, Horace W. Griggs was appointed coroner. Enos Connor was elected to the office in the fall of 1869, but, like several others elected at that time, he evidently failed to qualify. The dates of resignations and appointments on the commissioners' records are confusing as regards the first three or four coroners, but the following

list is thought to include the names of all who have held this office: Horace W. Greggs, 1869; O. A. Starr, 1872-73; Dr. Lea Murphy, 1873; J. C. Eldred, 1873-78; W. B. Wilson, 1878-85; N. A. Bergstrom, 1885-87; H. W. Wadsworth, 1887-89; G. D. Moyer, 1889-91; R. D. Zimbeck, 1891-1905; A. J. Tictin, 1905-09; F. W. Burns, 1909, present term expires in 1919.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The first mention of Chippewa county in acts of the Legislature defining legislative districts was in 1871, when it was placed in the fortieth district, with Kandiyohi and Swift counties. According to the apportionment of that year these counties were to elect one senator and one representative.

The first Legislature in which Chippewa county was represented was the fourteenth session, which met January 2 and adjourned March 1, 1872. At that session Andrew Railson was in the Senate and J. L. Kitchell in the House, representing the fortieth district.

The fifteenth Legislature assembled January 7 and adjourned March 7, 1873. Andrew Railson was in the Senate and George W. Frink was in the House.

The sixteenth Legislature assembled January 6 and adjourned March 6, 1874. A. E. Rice was in the Senate and Henry Hill was in the House.

The seventeenth Legislature assembled January 5 and adjourned March 5, 1875. A. E. Rice was in the Senate and L. K. Stone was in the House.

The eighteenth Legislature assembled January 4 and adjourned March 3, 1876. A. B. Robbins was in the Senate and J. L. Kitchel was in the House.

The nineteenth Legislature assembled January 2 and adjourned March 2, 1877. A. B. Robbins was in the Senate and J. P. Jacobson was in the House.

The twentieth Legislature assembled January 8 and adjourned March 8, 1878. A. E. Rice was in the Senate and Ole E. Lien was in the House.

The twenty-first Legislature assembled January 7 and adjourned March 7, 1879. A. E. Rice was in the Senate and Edward Larssen was in the House. From this date the sessions of the Legislature were held biennially.

The twenty-second Legislature assembled January 4 and adjourned March 4, 1881. A. E. Rice was in the Senate and L. K. Stone was in the House. At this session the state was reapportioned into forty-seven legislative districts, Chippewa county being placed in the thirty-seventh, together

with Lac qui Parle and Swift. This district was entitled to one senator and two representatives.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The twenty-third Legislature assembled January 2 and adjourned March 2, 1883. Z. B. Clarke was the first senator from this district and E. Sampson and H. Anderson represented the three counties in the lower House.

The twenty-fourth Legislature assembled January 6 and adjourned March 6, 1885. Z. B. Clarke remained in the Senate and John Maguire and Erick O. Erickson were in the House.

The twenty-fifth Legislature assembled January 4 and adjourned March 4, 1887. Hiram E. Hoard, of Montevideo, was in the Senate; J. H. Brown and A. N. Johnson were in the House.

The twenty-sixth Legislature assembled January 8 and adjourned April 23, 1889. Hiram E. Hoard continued in the Senate and E. T. Young and J. F. Jacobson were in the lower House. This Legislature reapportioned the state into fifty-four legislative districts, making Lac qui Parle, Chippewa and Swift counties the forty-third district, entitled to one senator and three representatives.

THE FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The twenty-seventh Legislature assembled January 6 and adjourned April 20, 1891. Erick O. Erickson was the first senator from this district, and O. M. Larson, H. A. Wells and John Maguire were the first representatives in the House.

The twenty-eighth Legislature assembled January 3 and adjourned April 18, 1893. Erick O. Erickson was in the Senate, and Edward T. Young, Jacob F. Jacobson and John Maguire were in the House.

The twenty-ninth Legislature assembled January 8 and adjourned April 23, 1895. Edward T. Young was elected to the Senate, and Jacob F. Jacobson, Charles A. Smith and John C. Mullin were elected to the lower House.

The thirtieth Legislature assembled January 5 and adjourned April 21, 1897. Edward T. Young was in the Senate, and Jacob F. Jacobson, H. W. Stone and C. A. Fosnes were in the House. At the session of 1897 the state was reapportioned into sixty-three legislative districts, Lac qui Parle and Chippewa counties forming the eighteenth district, entitled to one senator and two representatives.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,

The thirty-first Legislature assembled January 3, and adjourned April 18, 1899. Charles Halvorson was senator from this district, and Jacob F. Jacobson and C A. Fosnes were representatives.

Tht thirty-second Legislature assembled January 8 and adjourned April 12, 1901. Charles Halvorson continued in the Senate, and Jacob F. Jacobson and J. O. Haugland were in the lower House.

The thirty-third Legislature assembled January 6, 1903. O. G. Dale, of Madison, was senator from this district, and J. F. Rosenwald and J. O. Haugland were in the House of Representatives.

The thirty-fourth Legislature assembled January 3, 1905. O. G. Dale continued in the Senate, and Elias Rachie and M. S. Carl were in the lower House.

The thirty-fifth Legislature assembled January 8, 1907. O. G. Dale continued in the Senate, and Elias Rachie and M. S. Carl continued in the House.

The thirty-sixth Legislature assembled January 5, 1909. O. G. Dale continued in the Senate, and J. O. Haugland and J. F. Rosenwald were in the lower House.

The thirty-seventh Legislature assembled January 3 and adjourned April 19, 1911. O. G. Dale continued in the Senate, and A. J. Peterson and P. J. Mettling were in the House

The thirty-eighth Legislature assembled January 7 and adjourned April 24, 1913. O. G. Dale continued in the Senate, where he had represented this district for eleven years; A. J. Peterson and Austin F. Teigen were in the House.

The thirty-ninth Legislature assembled January 5, 1915. Oluf Gjerset was in the Senate, and A. J. Peterson and Austin F. Teigen were in the lower House.

CHAPTER IX.

Townships of Chippewa County.

According to statute, congressional townships could be organized into civil townships when the territory in question had a minimum of twenty-five qualified voters. Upon a petition of a majority of the twenty-five voters to the county commissioners, that body was authorized to set apart the township petitioned for and order an election for township officials, who were to organize the township. The four townships of Chippewa county bordering on the Minnesota river are irregular in shape, all the others coinciding in size with the congressional townships. The townships are mentioned in this chapter in the order of their organization, and it is the aim to discuss briefly the location, first officials, early settlers, first churches, schools, postoffices and mills, towns and villages, and the present officials.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held on March 9, 1870, a petition was received requesting that a civil township be created from township 117, range 40, and such part of townships 116, range 40, and 117, range 41, as lies north of the Minnesota river. The petition was granted and the first township was named Chippewa. Subsequently, however, information was received from the state auditor that the name of Chippewa had already been taken for a township in Douglas county. Accordingly the board, on May 16, 1870, adopted the name of Sparta. This township held its first election on March 22, 1870, at the house of D. S. Wilkins, at which time the following officers were elected: J. D. Baker, clerk; John Kohr, treasurer; Horace Griggs, assessor, and B. K. Soule, L. Stevens and John Roberts, supervisors.

Sparta township received the first permanent white settlement in the county, it being within its limits that Chippewa City was situated and, a little later, Montevideo. At first the settlement was confined to the timber districts along the rivers, but increasing immigration soon caused the desirable prairie claims to be taken. The first house built on the prairie was by

John Kohr in 1869. It was situated on the southwest quarter of section 8, and was a cabin built of hewn logs, with a roof of sticks, dirt and grass. In 1869 Benjamin Fullerton also settled on the northwest quarter of section 8. Horace Greggs made a claim in 1868 and for some time lived in a dug-out. J. G. Wood came in 1869 and took a claim on section 4.

After 1870 the settlers came in rapidly and the available homestead lands were soon taken up. Among the early settlers in this township were Mathew Davidson, who took land on section 11; Lars Blix, Knud Arneson and Bardinus Anderson on section 12, and Sivert Knudson, Jacob J. Fossum, Ole Wefsenmoe, Jacob Jacobson and Hemming Arndtson (afterward known as Hemming A. Wegdahl, for whom the station of Wegdahl was named), who settled on section 2, all in township 116, range 40. Among those who settled in township 117, range 40, was D. G. Wilkins, who took land on section 7 and erected a hewed log house, which is still standing. James Brofee took land on section 35, and it was from him that Brofee's creek was named. Robert Starbeck, then a young man of eighteen, took land on section 19, mostly sold out afterward for timber lots. William J. Wilkins and George W. Frink took land on section 18; Frink's land was platted for the city of Montevideo. Henry S. Soule, Stephen H. Norris and Levi V. Goar took land on section 6. Nicholas Kohr and Horace Griggs settled on section 8. Walter J. Carlton, W. James Carlton, Osmer J. Eddy and Lewis Eddy took land on section 29; Amplias G. Warde and Curtis D. Warde on section 13, and Culver J. C. Eldred, Henry Tuman and Edward Tuman on section 14, in township 117, range 41.

The first postoffice in Sparta township was at Chippewa City, but it was soon removed to Montevideo. The story of the first school and church is set out in the chapter on Montevideo City. The present township officials are: H. R. Ost, clerk; W. E. Shore, treasurer and assessor; C. J. Arntzen, H. P. Pederson and E. J. Stennes, supervisors.

THE VILLAGE OF WEGDAHL.

The village of Wegdahl, in Sparta township, is situated on the hillside overlooking the river, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad about half way between Granite Falls and Montevideo, just about some two miles northwest of the line between Granite Falls and Sparta townships. It is a pretty hamlet of a hundred or more population and has a half dozen stores, a bank, a grain elevator and a co-operative association which engages in a general mercantile business, the officers of the association

being as follow: President, A. J. Arneson; first vice-president, C. J. Arntzen; second vice-president, L. C. Rosetter; secretary, W. E. Beosno; treasurer, Nels Sherdahl, and manager, A. C. Anderson. The town of Wegdahl takes its name from the original resident of that townsite, a pioneer of the name of Wegdahl.

Hemming Arntzen Wegdahl, after whom the postoffice at Wegdahl was named, was the first postmaster of the village and in 1896 he was succeeded by N. C. Slettin, who, in 1901, was succeeded by I. A. Sandbo, who held the position for fourteen years, or until 1915, in which year he was succeeded by A. M. Sandbo, the present incumbent.

TUNSBERG TOWNSHIP.

Tunsberg township was organized on March 9, 1870. The first meeting was held on March 21, 1870, at which were elected, S. J. Sargent, clerk; Ole Erickson, treasurer; Nils Iverson, assessor; S. J. Sargent and Ole Torgeson, justices; P. H. Blom, constable, Ole Torgerson, Gunder Paulson and Hans Halverson, supervisors. This township includes all of township 118, range 41, north of the Minnesota river. About a year after the settlement of Sparta, Scandinavian emigrants rapidly took up the land in Tunsberg township.

Capt. Samuel J. Sargent, a veteran of the Civil War, was the first settler. He came in the spring of 1865 and took land at the old Chippewa crossing on section 22. He was soon followed by Henry Gippe and John Silvernail, who took land on section 26. Knute Knutson was one of the early settlers on section 35. Clark N. Crandall, Ole Jacobson Haugland on section 22 and Ole A. Dalen on section 2. Martha Amundson proved up on a claim on section 15, her husband having died after they settled there. Jacob Engleson was another early settler in that section. Hans Halvorsen, William Thompson, Tollef Jacobson and Brigt Johnson took land on section 11. Ole Erickson and his son, Erick O. Erickson, settled on section 12. Ole Torgeson settled on section 3. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners in Chippewa county and is still living on the old homestead. Albert A. Page and Moses A. Page entered land on section 10 and began the erection of a grist-mill. Nels Iverson also settled on section 10. The timber land on section 32 was entered by Henry A. Runions, who afterward conveyed it to Amplias G. Warde and Curtis D. Warde, who divided it into timber lots which were sold to settlers. The Wardes also ac-

quired timber land in section 30, which they disposed of in the same way. Lars H. Bay, who afterward was county treasurer for many years, took land on section 28. Ole Tollefson Wick and his son, Tollef Oleson Wick, and Gustav Eliason also settled on section 28. Mr. Eliason later became a banker and lumber dealer in Montevideo. Iver H. Hagenstad, Knut Stenerson and Fredrik H. Teigen took land on section 18. Iver Halvorson and his son, Henry Iverson, and Gilbert H. Hilden and his brother, Henry H. Hilden, took land on section 20. Anders Hansen was one of the early settlers on section 8. Nels N. Aamot took land on section 6. It was on his farm that the second Lutheran church in the township was built. Lars T. Saxberg settled on section 14.

The first church services in Tunsberg township were conducted in 1869 by Rev. J. T. Moses, of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church. Two schools were begun in the winter of 1870, one at the house of E. R. Harkness and the other in a log building, the property of B. Johnson. The first postoffices were at Wren and Resser, but they were discontinued on January 1, 1880, when a postoffice was established at Watson. Fuller's mill, located on the Chippewa river, on section 10, was built by A. M. Page in 1870. It was used as a saw-mill until 1874, when it was changed to a flouring-mill. The present officers of Tunsberg ownship are: H. T. Iverson, clerk; B. J. Oyen, treasurer.

WATSON VILLAGE.

The village of Watson is located in sections 21 and 28, township 118, range 41. The townsite was laid out December 1, 1880, by the Hastings & Dakota Railway Company. The railroad was built through this township in 1879 and several persons settled on the site of the village in that year. Andrew Larson was the first to locate in the village. The town grew rapidly the first few years and in 1882 it could boast of four general stores, one hardware store, one drug store, one furniture store, four blacksmith shops, one lumber dealer, and three elevators. The postoffice was established in 1880, with H. Iverson as postmaster. T. K. Kopsland was postmaster at a later date, and M. O. Myhre is the present incumbent.

In 1916 a directory of the business interests is as follows: Canton Brothers, lumber; H. H. Haug, blacksmith shop; W. M. Scott, blacksmith shop and garage; C. J. Martenson, barber; P. F. Bonde & Son, automobiles and hardware; Sigurd Olson, billiard room; S. K. Fosnes & Company, general merchandise and meat market; H. T. Iverson & Son, general merchandise; Mrs. E. A. Erickson, millinery; Golie & Solseth, gents' furnishings;

H. N. Marken, hardware and furniture; Ovre Allickson, restaurant; Dr. S. E. Gilkie, drugs; Ben Ovre, jeweler; Larson & Jacobson, livery and dray; Watson Creamery Association, A. S. Young, manager; Iverson & Son, garage; A. J. Dvergsten, general merchandise; B. Odegaard, grain and coal; M. O. Myhre, automobiles; A. G. Dahl & Company, lumber, coal and cement; Monarch Elevator, B. Odegaard, owner; Watson Elevator Company, H. H. Iverson, manager; Pacific Elevator Company, Ole Aamot, manager.

The present village officers are: Tom Torgerson, president; Ole Aamot, clerk; H. N. Marken, treasurer; A. J. Dvergsten, Doctor Gilkie and P. F. Bonde, trustees; Peter Iverson, justice; H. P. Golie, constable.

GRANITE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

The township of Granite Falls was organized on March 9, 1870. It comprises all that part of townships 115 and 116, range 39, north of the Minnesota river. The first officers were: J. S. Pound, clerk; R. H. Baldwin, treasurer; O. P. Anderson, assessor; Ole E. Sonstelie and M. P. Pengra, justices; Henry Connor and Christian Christianson, constables; E. W. Messer, George Gullickson and J. R. Madison, supervisors.

The first settlers in township 115 were trappers and traders who located along the river. Andrew LeRock, a French trader, and Scott Campbell, an old scout, were on section 13. Joseph Renville, a son of the early Joseph Renville, was located on section 14, in 1869. Louis Roberts (Robear) owned land on section 13 at an early date. Robert street in St. Paul is named for him. Joseph Fortier, who later became the first sheriff in Yellow Medicine county, owned land on section 14. Samuel J. Ferguson settled on section 14 at an early date, but later became one of the pioneers of Lac qui Parle county. Hans Hanson, who located on section 12, was the first real farmer in the township. George Gullicksen and James P. Seim took land on section 2 at an early date.

In township 116, range 39, the first settlers were George W. Daniels and Frank Palmer, who settled on Palmer's creek in 1866. Daniels was postmaster at Palmer's Creek postoffice, one of the first postoffices in the county, on the old post route from Ft. Ridgely to Chippewa City. M. P. Pengra took land on section 28. Henry Hill, receiver for the United States land office at Greenleaf, Minnesota, entered land adjoining the water power on section 34 and commenced building a grist-mill in 1871. He laid out the

original townsite of Granite Falls, partly in Chippewa county and partly in Yellow Medicine. Reuben H. Baldwin entered land on section 34 and laid out two additions to Granite Falls. E. J. Fitch purchased lot 1, in section 34, part of which he sold to Isaac Fuller and Albert L. Fuller, who began the erection of a grist-mill in 1872. A third water power, somewhat further up the river, on section 28, was purchased by John W. Hixson from M. P. Pengra. Hixson put in a mill in 1879. The water power partly developed by Mr. Hill is now used for the electric lighting plant of the city of Granite Falls. The other water powers are no longer used.

The first school in the township of Granite Falls was taught by Ada J. Regester, in a log school house on section 1. The first religious services were conducted by Elder Starr in 1872 at the school house just mentioned. The present officers of Granite Falls township are: James B. Reid, clerk; George A. Bogle, treasurer; John Swenson, assessor; Fred Bakke, supervisor.

GRANITE FALLS VILLAGE.

Granite Falls, the county seat of the neighboring county of Yellow Medicine, contributes something more than two hundred of its population of nearly two thousand to Granite Falls township, in Chippewa county, the station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at that place being situated on the Chippewa county side of the Minnesota river, which flows through the place. At one time, thirty years or more ago, there was a postoffice on the Chippewa side as well as in the main portion of the city, but that has long since been discontinued. The Chippewa side of the city is purely residential, there being no stores there, the only business interests being the grain elevators and a hotel alongside the depot. There are also a couple of storage houses which formerly were used by outside breweries as distributing points for their product in that section, but since this part of the state went "dry" these are lying idle. Many of the handsomest residences in the city of Granite Falls have been erected along the beautiful water front on the Chippewa side, a substantial foot bridge connecting that section of the town with the city proper. Though not in the same county, East Granite Falls is a part of the corporation proper, constituting the third ward of the city, its suburban dwellers carrying on their respective vocations across the river. Granite Falls is the seat of a fine water power created by the damming of the river at the falls from which the city takes its name, the same furnishing power for an electric light plant that not only provides local light, but distributes current to the town of Maynard, in

Chippewa county, and some other neighboring villages as well as to many farm houses along the line. The town is substantially built, its merchants maintaining a high standard of commercial efficiency, and its well-shaded streets and well-kept lawns make it an attractive place of residence. The court house, erected in 1889, is a substantial structure of pressed brick and a commodious central school occupies the block across the street from the same. Until the Great Northern railroad reached Granite Falls, about 1887, the east side of the river was the shipping point, the Milwaukee road having established a station there about 1878, but now the shipping is divided. A strong iron bridge for general traffic connects the two sides of the city, it being just above the dam, while the picturesque foot bridge is just below. There is fine boating and an attractive park along the riverside, on the Chippewa side, giving the people a fine place for outing.

LEENTHROP TOWNSHIP.

On January 3, 1871, the board of county commissioners granted a petition to create a civil township from township 117, range 39, under the name of Leenthrop. The first township meeting was held on January 20, 1872, when the following officers were elected: Martin Dahlqvist, clerk; Hans Peterson, treasurer; Nels Dahlqvist, assessor; Martin Dahlqvist and E. O. Sonstelie, justices; O. C. Sonstelie and Segard Nogan, constables; Hans Peterson, E O. Sonstelie and Martin Dahlqvist, supervisors; Martin Dableen and N. A. Uland, overseers of highways.

The early settlers of this township came in about 1870. Among the first to locate were Richard S. Harler, D. F. Cushman and Tom Garretsee, who took land on section 6. Mr. Garretsee lost his life duing the great storm in the winter of 1873, and the claim was proved up by his widow. Ole E. Sonstelie, Calvin C. Warner, Ann M. Harler, Amos R. Cushman, Knudt E. Husby and Nils Nilson Dahl were early settlers on section 8. Andrew Olsen Brenne, Holsteine O. Daken, Christian Mekelborg, Ole J. Rollevson and Iver I. Husby took land on section 18. Hans Peterson and his brother, Soren, as well as Jorgen Sonstelie and Ole Sachariason, settled on section 20. Simon Bue had a claim on section 4, but moved to Montevideo at an early date. John C. Nelson became a prosperous farmer on section 4. H. Ottesen Forseng took land on section 4 and his son later became county superintendent of schools. Andrew Hart, Charles Swenson and Peter A. Peterson became prominent farmers on section 10. Martin Dahlqvist, a

Baptist minister, took a homestead on section 22, and organized the first Baptist church in the county. Rev. John Anderson settled on section 27, in 1885, and took up the work begun by Reverend Dahlqvist. Louis P. Anderson and Nels Monsson took land on section 22. Martin Dahleen, Swen J. Olander and Andrew Dahleen were the first homesteaders on section 26. Augen K. Siverhus became a prosperous farmer on section 28, where his children still reside. Ole N. Hagen took land on section 30. Lewis P. Anderson and Thor Hanson Slaan were early settlers on section 32. Sigar Burgerson, a very large man, almost a giant, took land on section 34, and was well known throughout the settlement. Gulbran O. Berge also homesteaded on section 34.

The first school was taught by O. J. Rollefson, in the home of Martin Dahleen. Lina B., daughter of Andrew Peterson, was the first white child born in the township. The present township officers are: A. P. Nelson, clerk; M. J. Dahl, treasurer; O. E. Lanes, assessor; John A. Nelson, supervisor.

ROSEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Rosewood township, which was organized on January 3, 1871, is located in township 118, range 40. An election was ordered at the house of J. S. McCann, but none of the officers elected qualified, and on June 10, 1871, the county board appointed E. S. Warner, assessor. On September 2 the board appointed E. S. Warner, clerk; Andrew Wolfe, treasurer; Stuart McCann, H. S. Chapin and Nicolai Jacobson, supervisors.

The first homesteads in Rosewood township were taken on section 30, where Edvart Nilson, Bendik Hansen, Hartvig Nelson and Ole Jacobson Bjorge settled in 1869 and 1870. About that same time Nicolai Jacobson, Knudt Ramsvand, William H. Goar and John J. Goar took land on section 32. Thomas Baldwin, Horace S. Chapin, Harvey D. White, Roger Esterby, Enos S. Warner and Franklin M. Wolf took land on section 34. John S. McCann, Leonard L. Morton, Joseph Wolf and Reuben M. Morton settled on section 28. John Moss, Lafayette S. Keeler and Edward A. Keeler took land on section 26. Bert B. Bourne, Joshua Norman and William H. McLean were early settlers on section 24. John Mettling and George W. Knight became successful farmers on section 22. Kristian Ronning and Mrs. Hege took land on section 20. John Hendrickson and his son of the same name, Lars Larson and Paul H. Bratsberg homesteaded on section 18.

Joseph Jahn and his brother, Conrad, William Bradley, John Landgraff, Justin R. Wilcox and Taylor Knight took land on section 14. William H. Rhodes, Andrew Grandprey, Peter Mettling and Thomas Olson settled on section 12. Ole Anderson Brudevold and Lewis Swenson took land on section 10. John Erikson, who had a claim on section 10, lost his life in the great blizzard of 1873. Christ H. Norlie, Bendix Olson Gaare and Ole O. Norheim took land on section 8. Tosten Kolstad and his son, Tosten K. Tostenson, and Svenum S. Byholt settled on section 6. Gilbert Sivertson, Trond O. Ostenso and Sjur J. Moe took land on section 4. Albern Curtis took a soldier's homestead on the southeast quarter of section 2.

The first school was taught in 1873 by Nettie Bartlett at the residence of L. L. Morton. The first preaching service was in 1872 by Reverend Tainter, at the house of E. S. Warner. Emma R. Chapin, born on January 31, 1871, was the first white child born in the township. The present township officers in Rosewood are: A. E. Hanson, clerk; Peter E. Nelson, treasurer, and N. J. Nelson, supervisor.

KRAGERO TOWNSHIP.

Kragero township was established on March 18, 1873, and includes all of townships 118 and 119, ranges 42 and 43, north of the Minnesota river. The first township meeting was held on April 7, 1873, at the house of James Oleson, when the following officers were elected: James Oleson, clerk; Erick Johnson, treasurer; Herman Gilbertson, assessor; Hermund Pederson, justice; Thomas Anderson, Knud Hanson and Patrick Karrigan, supervisors.

The trading post of Joseph Renville and the Presbyterian mission station, so long conducted by Doctor Williamson and Doctor Riggs, was on section 13, in the southern part of this township. John B. Bushman, an old Canadian voyageur, came here about 1836 and broke a small piece of land. He moved from place to place for some years and in 1867 settled again upon the site of the old mission; later he moved to the village of Watson. Permanent settlement of the township began in 1868, Andrew Larson being the first to locate. Lorenzo Lawrence and Julia Lawrence, two Indians who were educated at the mission station, took claims on section 13. Lars O. Moller and Ole L. Moller became extensive farmers on section 18. Christ Sorenson, Gunder Kittilson, Anders Kittlson and Andrew Gilbertson took land on section 20. Andrew Olson, Edward K. Sylte and

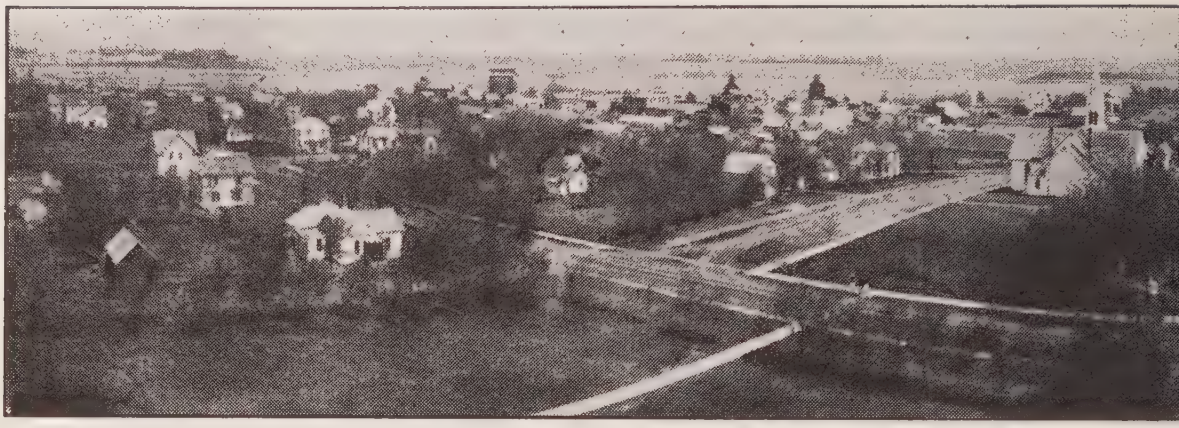
Josephine Sylte settled on section 22. Peter Hanson, Andreas Olson, Even H. Sundgaard and Christian H. Sundgaard were the original homesteaders on section 24. Halvor E. Thompson, Ole Thompson and John Anderson took land on section 26. Halvor Larsen, George Sweno, Halvor Sweno and Hans H. Holte settled on section 28. John Kittilson, Patrick Karrigan, John Joyce and Patrick Holloran took land on section 14. Ole Thompson, Hans Larson, Hans O. Boe, John E. Olson and Ole H. Olson were early settlers on section 12. Knud Sylte settled on section 10 and was well known in the early days as a horse trader. Live Anderson and her three sons, Thorbjon Anderson, the elder, Thorbjorn Anderson, the younger, and Aslak Anderson, settled on section 34. The younger son is the Milan banker and capitalist, and Aslak Anderson is the big Milan storekeeper.

Aside from the mission, the first school in Kragero township was a private one, supported by the Scandinavians and taught in their language at various private houses. The Norwegian Lutheran denomination began holding church services at the house of James Oleson in 1872, under the ministry of Rev. L. Markhus. The present township officers are: A. O. Christenson, clerk; C. R. S. Blom, treasurer; O. H. Brendemoen, assessor; N. H. Holte, Lars Nelson and George K. Kleven, supervisors.

MILAN VILLAGE.

The village of Milan is located on sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 119, range 42, Kragero township. The townsite was laid out on December 1, 1880, by the Hastings & Dakota Railway Company, the year after the railroad was built through this township. In 1882 the village had two general stores, a warehouse, a blacksmith shop and an implement store. The postoffice was established in 1880, with T. Anderson as the first postmaster. Other postmasters have been: Andy Nelson, A. O. Kittelson, John O. Kittelson, O. K. Opjorden, J. J. Stennes, Andrew Dalen, C. R. C. Blom, Andrew R. Blom and Andrew Bromstad. T. Anderson and his brother, A. Anderson, were the first merchants in the village. The first school teachers were Anton F. Teigen and Doctor Hendrickson. Rev. O. A. Solem and Rev. Knute Salvorsen, ministers of the United Lutheran church, held services here in the early years. Doctor Lundevall was one of the early physicians, but later returned to Norway.

Milan was incorporated as a village on March 15, 1893. The first officers were: O. K. Opjorden, president; C. R. C. Blom, recorder; O. K. Opjorden, justice; John Johnson and M. M. Fall, constables; T. Anderson,



BIRD'S-EYE

FIRE COMPANY, MILAN.

N.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH, MILAN.

A. Gilbertson and A. Anderson, trustees. On April 3, 1893, the following additional officers were appointed: John Johnson, marshal; Gilbert Ness, street commissioner; T. O. Ovammen, pound master, and John Isackson, treasurer.

The officers for 1916 are: M. A. Burns, president; O. K. Opjorden, H. S. Blom and C. A. Bystrom, trustees; C. M. Thompson, clerk; A. O. Christenson, treasurer; E. W. Rohlen, assessor; O. K. Opjorden, justice; H. P. Hanson, marshal.

Milan now has a population of about five hundred. It has electric light and power, supplied by Haughland & Kanten, who secured a franchise from the city to establish a plant in 1914. The village has several miles of cement sidewalks and the streets are well graded. A fine, new, brick two-story school building has just been completed. Seven teachers will be employed in the schools the coming term. O. G. Dalager is the present principal. The village has a volunteer fire department of twenty-four members, equipped with a chemical engine, hose cart and hose, and a hook and ladder truck. There are three churches, as follow: United Lutheran church, Rev. P. R. Syrdal, pastor; Methodist church, served by Rev. H. O. Jacobson, and the Norwegian Lutheran Synod church, Rev. E. I. Strom, pastor.

A directory of the present business interests of Milan is here given: T. Anderson, hardware, implements and lumber; A. Anderson, general merchandise; O. K. Opjorden, drugs; Andrew Bromstad, candies and cigars; E. W. Rohlen, hotel and restaurant; H. T. Anderson, furniture and musical instruments; Christenson & Thompson, hardware and implements; H. E. Brummond, produce; A. O. Christenson, garage; Osteraas & Son, well drillers; Anderson Metal Works, culverts and tanks; E. H. Dalen, general merchandise; J. O. Wiklem, machine shop and general repairing; C. O. Nelson, livery; E. H. Norby, flour and feed; Haugland & Kanten, garage and electrical appliances; N. P. Frayseth, hardware; A. A. Thompson, harness; Milan Co-operative Company, H. S. Blom, manager; A. P. Peterson, restaurant; H. A. Opegaard, barber shop; Carl Hanson, tailor; Ole Rolighed, restaurant; F. W. Mork, dray and livery; Halvordson & Volden, meat market; Crown Elevator Company, C. O. Christenson, manager; Milan Farmers Elevator Company, Charles Nordgren, manager; Monarch Elevator Company, Tom Peterson, manager; Columbia Elevator Company, O. G. Moen, manager; J. O. Lokken, restaurant;

H. H. McClure, photographer; G. M. Feroe, billiard room; the *Milan Standard* was established here in 1900, by Andrew Bromstad, who has conducted the paper ever since. He is also equipped to do general job work.

HAVELOCK TOWNSHIP.

On September 20, 1873, the county board approved a petition to organize the township of Greenfield, but the order was lost before being recorded. At a later meeting, held on November 10, 1873, the same township was organized and named Havelock. It is located in township 118, range 39. The first township meeting was held on October 6, 1873, at the house of A. J. Mullin, when the following officers were elected: A. J. Mullin, clerk; J. E. Pitcher, treasurer; E. L. Nason and J. E. French, justices; Richard Rice and Albert Nason, constables; W. H. Cantley, Elling Engebretson and John Powers, supervisors.

The early settlers came into Havelock township in 1872. William Barrows, Richard Rice and William H. Cantley took land in section 32. John E. French, John Copp and Henry Norman settled on section 30. Aaron J. Mullin, Jonathan Williams and John C. Mullin were early settlers on section 28. Robert Starbeck, Ogden D. Bartow, William W. Gorman and William H. Mills took land on section 34. Benjamin W. Mills came in soon afterward and bought railroad land adjoining. Joseph E. Pitcher, Noah H. Cushman and Annie Keith were homesteaders on section 20. Henry Geist and Cyrus D. Ward took land on section 18. Capt. Nathaniel M. Reynolds and Heinrich Stenning settled on section 8. Col. David J. Higgins, afterward a minister in the Methodist church at Montevideo, and his son-in-law, Robert H. Clark, took land on section 10. Neil McNeil took both a homestead and timber claim on section 12. William A. Armstrong located on section 14. Charles Knudson and Peter Thompson settled on section 6. Charles H. Spaeth, Anna Moe and Rasmus Espenson took land on section 26. Elling Engebretson, Elling N. Dalen and Engebret Olson, three of the first settlers in the township, took land on section 24. Charles Nason, Ephraim L. Nason and Ellen P. Morey settled on section 22. John Martin and John McNeil became prominent farmers on section 2.

The first school in Havelock was taught by Mary Nason in 1874, in a little sod building. The first white child born in the township was Aramina M. Mullin, born on October 11, 1874, and died on April 5, 1875, hers

being also the first death in the township. The present township officers are: S. A. Nash, clerk; Edward Sulflow, treasurer; William Maus, assessor; B. W. Mills, C. A. McNeil and D. M. Ward, supervisors.

BIG BEND TOWNSHIP.

Big Bend township was organized on March 18, 1874, and is located in township 119, range 41. The first township meeting was held on April 7, 1874, at the house of Hans P. Blom. Thirty-eight votes were cast and the following officers elected: Ole H. Blom, clerk; N. K. Hagen, treasurer; Joel Woods and O. H. Blom, justices; H. H. Nordby and H. S. Anderson, constables; H. S. Anderson, G. H. Blom and K. K. Hagen, supervisors.

The first settler in Big Bend township was Knute Angrimson, who came in July, 1867. He and Hans Anderson and Hans P. Blom took land on section 34. A. K. Hagem settled on section 27. Ole H. Blom, Gunder P. Blom and Isaac Olson were early settlers on section 26. Ole E. Einerson, township clerk for many years, settled on section 22. Aslak Aaneson, Sundre Olson, Knudt Johnsón (familiarly known as "Red Knudt"), and Mikkel Mikkelson took land on section 10. Ove O. Qvale, Knud K. Hagen and George T. Woods were early settlers on section 2. William V. Lathrop located a soldier's homestead on the southwest quarter of section 2, the present site of the village of Big Bend. N. K. Hagen and Nicolai Hanson took land on section 4 Ole S. Gjerset, father of Senator Gjerset of Montevideo and Professor Gjerset, of Park Region Luther College at Fergus Falls, was an early settler on section 8. Joel Woods, Henry W. Woods and Marvin Hull took land on section 12. Joel Woods kept the "half way house" between Benson and Montevideo.

Rev. N. Brandt, a Norwegian Lutheran, held the first religious meeting in August, 1869. A parochial school was established in 1870. The first public school was opened in the fall of 1876. Unadilla postoffice was established in 1872, with Joel Woods as postmaster. In 1880 this office was moved to the township of Mandt. Hagen postoffice was established in the spring of 1873, with Nels K. Hagen in charge. He held the office about seven years; Ole Paulson had it two years, when it was moved across the line into Swift county. The present township officers in Big Bend are: I. A. Kanten, clerk; Edward P. Blom, treasurer; Daniel Torgerson; assessor; N. A. Pederson, Halvor Larson and Albert Angrimson, supervisors.

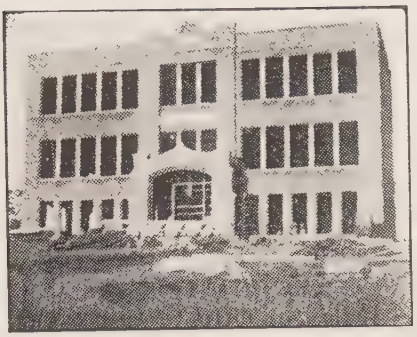
BIG BEND VILLAGE.

The townsite of Big Bend City was laid out on April 11, 1914, by A. D. Schendel and Lars S. Saterlie. It is located on section 2, township 119, range 41, Big Bend township. It now has several stores and a bank. A number of residences have been built and many lots sold in the townsite. At present, mail is delivered from Milan.

MANDT TOWNSHIP.

Mandt township was organized on May 15, 1876. It is located in township 119, range 40. The original petition requested that the new township be named "Moland" or "Mandt." The county board selected the name "Mandt" in honor of one of the first settlers, E. T. Mandt, at whose house the first meeting was held on June 13, 1876, when the following officers were elected: H. P. Mercereau, clerk; C. F. Peterson, treasurer; Erick Johnson and L. H. Johnson, justices; Julius Hull and O. M. Lund, constables; L. H. Johnson, Ole J. Nokleby and Johan Haldorson Skogrand, supervisors.

The first settlers in Mandt township were Mrs. Gudbor Johnson and her three sons, who settled on section 6 in 1869. Mrs. Johnson, known among the early settlers as Widow Johnson, built the first fair-sized dwelling house in the township. Engebreth T. Mandt, Steffen Abrahamson, Ole T. Laumb and Halvor E. Rear were early settlers on section 20. Tengel S. Byholt, Peder P. Saue, Lars Larson and Louis H. Johnson took land on section 32. Johan Haldorson Skogrand and Haldor O. Rear settled on section 30. Julius J. Hull, Harmon Ranney, Ole H. Holsted, Christian Tobiason and Olaus O. Laumb took land on section 18. Henry P. Mercereau proved up on the farm now owned by Erick Lovhaug on section 6. Jorgen Pederson Boe took a homestead on section 4. Haaken Nilsen settled on section 27 and obtained title against the railroad by adverse possession. Ole J. Nokleby opened a large farm on section 28, and his brother, Trond Nokleby, located on section 16 Ole Kvien and Ole Christianson bought land on section 11. John Christianson settled on section 12. A large number of the even numbered sections in this township were selected by the state as indemnity school lands.



HIGH SCHOOL, MILAN.

A. ANDERSON'S STORE, MILAN.

The first school was taught by Engebreth T. Mandt, at his home in the spring of 1875. David, a son of L. H. Johnson, born on December 8, 1873, was the first white child born in the township. The present officers are: Ludwig Larson, clerk; O. P. Myhre, treasurer; A. A. Johnson, J. O. Nokleby and Gust Walleen, supervisors.

LOURISTON TOWNSHIP.

Louriston township was organized on September 3, 1877, and is located in township 119, range 38. The first township meeting was held on September 18, 1877, when the following officers were elected: Harvey D. Armstrong, clerk; D. L. Clemmer, treasurer; Henry Armstrong and G. W. Williams, justices; J. Hershey and Charles Martinson, constables; Henry Armstrong, Charles Anderson and A. P. Brant, supervisors.

John R. Goodenough, the first settler, located on section 7 in 1867. Henry Armstrong, Harvey D. Armstrong and Gunder E. Kirkhus took land on section 8. John Johnson and Ben Johnson settled on section 6. Karl Martinson and Charles Anderson were early settlers on section 18. N. P. Swanson, August Neal, Sven E. Matson and Ole P. Ekwall took land on section 20. Peter Olson and Charles Engberg took land on section 30. Magnus Sherman and Anders P. Brandt settled on section 32. Anders G. Swanson, Thomas Farley, John Strom and Martin J. Gibbons were early settlers on section 28. Michael Condon and Thomas Condon became large landowners on section 26. William Strom bought land on section 27. John Coleman and James Coleman settled on section 24. Francis Farley and Francis O. Strom took land on section 22. Frank E. Carlson and John H. Lewis bought land on section 11. Philip Kief settled on section 1. Carl J. Moberg and A. J. Ortenblad bought school land on section 16.

The first school in Louriston township was taught by Mary Nason in 1876. Rev. Hans Siverson, a Norwegian Lutheran, held the first religious services in 1871 and soon afterward organized a church. The first birth was a daughter of John R. Goodenough, born in 1868. In 1873 occurred the first death, that of John Barnett. The present township officers are: J. A. Engberg, clerk; Fred Armstrong, treasurer; Frank Armstrong, assessor; Emil Edberg, supervisor.

From: History of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties, Minnesota. Thorpe and Hale, 1916. Vol I.

LONE TREE TOWNSHIP.

The board of county commissioners set apart Lone Tree as a civil township on July 16, 1878. It is located in township 118, range 37. The first township meeting was held at the house of J. M. Cofield on August 5, 1878.

John N. Cofield settled near Bad Water lake, on section 24, and for several years was the only resident of the township. Theodore W. Keithley took land on section 8. Dennis D. Day and John W. Linder homesteaded on section 22. Frank Chestek and Allen J. Day took land on section 26. William Rutherford was an early settler on section 18; he also took a tree claim on the same section and his grove has become the pride of that neighborhood. John H. Camp, a retired St. Paul merchant, bought large tracts of land in this township, but made no settlement. D. Grashuis was manager of a large stock farm on section 31; he later became a banker in Clara City.

The first postoffice was at Rosslyn and William Ross was the first postmaster. The present township officers are: George Rutherford, clerk; W. F. Reiners, treasurer; George Doesken, supervisor.

WOODS TOWNSHIP.

Woods township was set off for organization on July 21, 1879. It is located in township 119, range 37. The legal voters of the township failed to meet on the day appointed for the first election, so the county commissioners named the following officers: Allen Weatherby, clerk; D. J. Atchison, treasurer; Frank Crain, assessor; Valentine Eppel and W. H. Case, justices; Theodore Pritchard and M. Kelly, constables; W. M. Curtis, J. C. Records and Ephraim Martin, supervisors.

About 1869, or a little later, the even numbered sections in the township of Woods were offered for sale at private entry and much of the land fell into the hands of speculators. George B. Wright, a well-known United States government land surveyor of that day, located large tracts of land for Gustavus A. Austin, a New England capitalist. Most of the odd sections were sold to a land syndicate headed by Judge William W. Woods, of Ohio. It was for him that the township was named. The land belonging to the Woods syndicate was plowed up and farmed. Large buildings were built on several sections and much land was put under cultiva-

tion; but bonanza farming proved unprofitable and on the death of Judge Woods the lands were sold. Hanford L. Gordon operated a large farm on section 25 for several years, but finally gave it up. Allen Weatherby, John C. Records and H. P. Barrager took land on section 18. Elias Hultgren settled on section 30, near Eppel's lake. John Anderson took land on section 32. He was a clever artizan and constructed a home-made grist-mill operated by wind power.

The present officers in Woods township are: H. Walleen, clerk; Elias Hultgren, traesurer; J. D. Beninga, supervisor.

STONEHAM TOWNSHIP.

Stoneham township was organized on July 20, 1880, and is located in township 117, range 38. The first township meeting was held on August 9, 1880, at a house on section 29, when the following officers were elected: E. V. Carver, clerk; T. J. Howard, treasurer; J. V. H. Bailey, assessor and justice; W. A. Graves, justice; S. J. Butcher and J. H. Palmer, constables; Milo Beard, L. D. Reddock and J. C. Underhill, supervisors.

Samuel C. Gale and other real-estate speculators of Minneapolis, Charles Cushman, of Boston, and Gustavus A. Austin entered at private entry a large part of the even numbered sections in this township. These lands were surveyed during the administration of James Buchanan and were offered at public sale, but, there being no bidders, they were held open for private entry and fell into the hands of these speculators about the year 1870. Warren A. Graves took a homestead on section 34, and his house was for many years a stopping place on the old stage road between Granite Falls and Willmar. Dr. N. M. Smith, Lysander Smith and Truman White were early settlers on section 32. Thomas J. Howard, a well-educated Englishman, and James Hartney took land on section 30. Austin W. Stearns, Lyman B. Stearns and Branston Stipe took land on section 28. Frank Habstritt bought internal improvement land from the state on section 28, and his brother Fred obtained land on the same section soon afterward. Nels Norberg bought land around the lake on section 26 at an early date. James Stone and Milo E. Beard took claims on section 20. After the building of the railroad through this township the land was settled up very rapidly.

The first school was taught by Louisa Everson, at the house of S. J. Butcher, during the summer of 1876. The present township officers are:

Andrew C. Rhode, clerk; Jacob Schuman, treasurer; Joseph Horney, assessor; David Ashmore, supervisor.

VILLAGE OF MAYNARD.

The thriving and progressive village of Maynard, the commercial and shipping center for the people of Stoneham township, came into being at the time the Great Northern railroad pushed along through Chippewa county about 1887, the town being laid out by J. M. Spicer, the head of that road, who established townsites along the way. He bought from Bailey and Ruddick, non-residents, each of whom owned an "eighty" of railroad land at the site selected, platted the same and named the place Maynard, in honor of his sister's husband, a man of the name of Maynard. The new station at once began to attract residents, the elevator and railway interest being the drawing force, and the development has continued until Maynard is now a well-established village of about five hundred population. A fine, new, modern, brick school house was completed in the summer of 1916, the old school house long since having been outgrown. The first store in Maynard was opened by Cowie & Carroll, the former of whom, George Cowie, was the first postmaster. The grain-shipping industry is the chief industry of the town, there being five elevators, the Farmers, the Thorpe, the Northwestern, the Atlas and the Independent, the latter of which, however, is not now being operated. Annually there is shipped from Maynard about one-half million bushels of grain, about one-third of which is oats; one-sixth, barley; one-sixth, wheat, and the balance, corn. The town has a live and up-to-date newspaper, the *Maynard News,* which is backed by a syndicate of twenty-two of the leading business men of the town and is published and edited by M. Jay Lancelot. It has three churches, the Norwegian Lutheran, of which the Rev. M. B. Erickson is the pastor; Presbyterian, Rev. Alex. Ralston, pastor, and Swedish Baptist, Rev. O. F. Felth, pastor.

There are two well-established banks, the Maynard State Bank and the Home State Bank, while the business of the town is represented as follows: Enterprise Auto Company, Harris & Erntz; E. Patterson, musical instruments; feed mill, G. C. Shelrud; tile factory, the Maynard Cement, Stone, Brick and Tile Company; Thompson Yards, Inc., lumber, R. L. McNeil, manager; Moores Products Company, dairy and farm products, Ed. Erlandson, manager; meat market, William Cornwright, who also is buyer for the Maynard Livestock Company, a co-operative concern;

STATE BANK, MAYNARD.

MAIN STREET, MAYNARD.

Farmers Shipping Association, also co-operative, C. Stegeman, buyer; cream station of the North American Products Company, William Hubel, manager; Peterson & Erickson, hardware and implements, Thomas Erickson, manager; Maynard Lumber Company, J. W. Olson, manager; John Norman, livery; Berge & Gerde, livery; the Klondyke restaurant, Mrs. Ole Norswing, proprietor; City barber shop, H. F. Kesting, proprietor; A. O. Vold, hardware and implements; O. J. Hart, general merchandise and hardware; P. E. Banks, restaurant and rooming house; local branch of the Pipestone Produce Company, R. O. Smith, manager; Tom Berg, harness; Charles P. Peterson, groceries and general merchandise; B. O. Docken, harness; J. Jorgenson, general merchandise; M. M. Sorenson, drugs; hotel, M. Mooney; E. A. Hanson & Company, general merchandise; blacksmith and machine shop, Victor Ramberg, and Holien & Wefler, blacksmiths. The town and the district thereabout are served by the Citizens Telephone Company, of which F. L. Fredine is the secretary and local manager. There are two lodges in the town, an organization of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Yeomen. The Maynard Chautauqua Association gives a very good chautauqua during the summer of each year and the people maintain a winter lecture course that has proved self-supporting.

James Hartney, whose farm just at the western edge of the town is partly within the corporate limits, was the first settler in Stoneham township and when he entered his claim there and set up a claim shanty there was not a tree in sight on the broad prairie. Mr. Hartney is a veteran of the Civil War, a member of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was working in the Minneapolis mills when he made up his mind to enter a soldier's claim to a tract of land out this way. After proving up his claim, he returned East, but later returned to his homestead place and has been a continuous resident there since, his claim having been the northeast quarter of section 30, township 117, range 40. When the township was being organized, both Hammet Stone and W. A. Graves laid claim to the honor of having the township named after their respective selves, which led to a division of sentiment among the pioneers present at the meeting, the tension being broken by Mr. Hartney, who exclaimed, "Oh, you'd better name it Gravestone and give both the honor!" This settled both claimants and a compromise was quickly reached by a adopting the suggestion of another settler, whose old home was at Stoneham, Massachusetts, of calling it Stoneham township and it has been Stoneham ever since.

The mail needs of the people of Maynard and vicinity are served by a third-class postoffice at Maynard, out of which three rural free delivery

routes are operated, the carrier on route 1 being H. O. Husely; route 2, Ole G. Jevre, and route 3, Joseph Johnston. Maynard has an excellent waterworks plant, a fine supply of pure water from deep wells being forced through the mains by the air-pressure system.

GRACE TOWNSHIP.

Grace township was organized on July 20, 1880. It is located in township 119, range 39. The first township meeting was held on August 9, 1880, at the house of Patrick Martin, when the following officers were elected: L. D. Frost, clerk; T. H. Davis, treasurer; Alexander Taylor, assessor; A. A. Whittemore and Alexander Taylor, justices; Andrew Eliason, constable; Thomas Keating, pound master; John Reddy, Aleck Johnson and Martin Glynn, supervisors.

The first settler in Grace township was Andrew Olson Korsven, who came in October, 1869, and located on section 12. Baard Olson also settled on the same section. Patrick Joyce, John J. Stewart and Peter Brun took land on section 30. Michael Wilson settled on section 32. John H. Reddy and Michael Conlogue took land on section 34. Patrick Martin and James Coyle located on section 28. Martin Glynn and Arne K. Bang took land on section 26. Anton Cammen made a homestead on section 22. Herbert A. Griffis, later a railroad man, and Henry L. Cortelyou, who afterward moved to Dakota, took land on section 20. Joseph C. McCoy, township clerk for a long series of years, settled on section 14, where Peter Golden and Timothy H. Davis also had homesteads. Ole Mathiason entered land on section 10, but has since moved east of Buffalo lake. Augustus A. Whittemore (for whose daughter, Grace, the township was named), Lavelle A. Whittemore and John McClay homesteaded on section 8. Franklin M. Wolfe took a tree claim on section 8 and cultivated trees until he obtained a patent. The school house with a belfry, located near the center of section 8, was the work of the Whittemores. George Stewart, Henry A. Stewart and Peter Golden, Jr., took land on section 4. Sylvester Suydam, three Suydams of a younger generation, and Martin Benner settled on section 2. Iver H. Sanver opened a large farm on section 19. Edward H. Schwan bought a farm on section 26. Frank Gensmer and A. E. Gensmer bought railroad land on section 21, and Fred Zielsdorf and Adolph Zielsdorf bought on section 9.

The first school was taught by Emma Nason in 1880, in a frame build-

ing erected for the purpose. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Hans Siverson, about 1872, at the house of Andrew Olson. The present township officers are: A. L. McCoy, clerk; A. J. Baug, treasurer; David Kollman, assessor; Fred Zielsdorf, James Jones and Andrew Lund, supervisors.

RHEIDERLAND TOWNSHIP.

Rheiderland township was named by some of its early settlers from Holland. It was organized on July 26, 1887, and is located in township 117, range 37. The first township meeting was ordered held at the house of W. W. Ammermann, on August 15, 1887. When the federal census of 1880 was taken but one family was living in the borders of the township.

Rheiderland is another township in which the even numbered sections passed into the hands of speculators at private sale without actual settlement, although the state selected some internal improvement land in this township. The odd-numbered sections were purchased by a Holland syndicate managed by Marten W. Prins, Jr., and Theodor F. Koch. The real owners were A. M. Prins, A. Zwanenburg and C. Landweer. Niels C. Frederiksen had some interest in this syndicate, but sold out at an early date. There were only one or two homesteads in this township and no actual settlement until long after the rest of the county was settled.

W. W. Ammermann and his sons and daughters opened a large farm east of Clara City. Fred Freese was one of the early purchasers from the syndicate and located on section 30. He was a member of the board of county commissioners for many years. P. P. Berghuis and H. W. Berghuis settled on section 24.

The present officers in Rheiderland township are: John Barney, clerk; Weert Willms, treasurer; George Zimmer, assessor; Bert Schelteus, E. J. Peterson and Fred Ammermann, supervisors.

CLARA CITY.

Though lying partly in Crate township and partly in Stoneham, the chief portion of the thriving and bustling little city of Clara City lies in Rheiderland township and will thus be treated of in connection with the brief history of the organization of the latter. When the survey for the Great Northern railroad was completed through Chippewa county the con-

siderable knoll which gives Clara City its pleasing eminence was selected as a townsite for that part of the county and a plat just two miles square was drawn, square ways with the compass, centering in section 7, the railroad angling northwest and southeast cutting the plat in an almost perfect diagonal. In compliment to Mrs. Clara Koch, wife of Theodor F. Koch, the most extensive land owner thereabout and one of the most active promoters in the development of the new town, the place was called Clara City and has remained so, the thrifty residents of the pleasant little city of about seven hundred population being very proud of the name, the only Clara City in the United States. The business houses grew up along the street facing the railroad from the northwest and the elevators and lumber yards sprang up on the opposite side of the railroad to the southeast, the school house site being selected back on the brow of the knoll to the northwest, that part of the town also becoming the chief residential section. The streets were well planted and those trees, now grown to admirable proportions, form a most attractive feature of the place, though it has not been thirty years since the spot was practically barren of shade. The town has long been incorporated, the present mayor being Joseph Ulferts, one of the city's leading business men, and it has a substantial two-story brick fire station and town hall and an admirable waterworks system, the pump house being situated right adjoining the town hall, a large steel tank elevated at the lot to the rear of the same giving ample pressure for the present needs of the town, providing an apparently inexhaustible supply of pure, clear water from a deep well driven at that point. The business houses are mainly well built and the merchants conduct the same along up-to-date lines, a well-organized commercial club with a membership of fifty, of which George N. Schulte is the present secretary, doing much in the way of stimulating general business efficiency along all lines.

Clara City has a well-edited and progressive newspaper, the *Herald,* a seven-column eight-page paper, edited by Postmaster Berghuis, who, in the summer of 1916, erected a fine new newspaper office building on the main street, which he has equipped also for postoffice purposes. There are five church organizations and four church buildings, the Presbyterians, the Rev. H. Wadescotten, pastor, holding services in the Dutch Reformed church, of which the Rev. J. Draght is the pastor. The Rev. C. Bauer is pastor of the German Reformed church; Rev. M. Hafferman, of the German Lutheran church, and Rev. I. Schumacher, of the Catholic church. There are two well-equipped banks, the German-American State Bank and the Clara City State Bank, and five grain elevators, those besides the Farmers elevator,

CLARA CITY FIRE COMPANY.

a co-operative concern, being local branches of the Thorpe elevators, the Northwestern, the E. S. Mooers & Company and the St. Anthony and Dakota. There are two large lumber yards, one operated by the Clara City Lumber Company, John Emmen, manager, and the other by the Thompson Yards, Inc., John Emmen, manager. The public schools are presided over by Prof. George Simmons, who has six teachers under his direction. There is but one physician, Dr. H. F. Foshager; one dentist, Doctor Hodgson, and one chiropractor, Dr. C. A. Nelson. The Tri-State Telephone Company provides telephone service for the town and vicinity. The general commercial and industrial interests of the town are represented as follows: The Yock Mercantile Company, general merchandise; E. E. Yock, general merchandise; N. H. Weirs, general merchandise; a co-operative store, general merchandise, H. Warring, manager; Stephens & Klinghagen, general merchandise; Mercantile Drug Company, drugs and hardware, Joseph Ulferts, manager; William DeGrote, furniture and hardware; A. E. Prekker, farm produce; C. M. Gronwalt, pool hall; Joseph Ertl, ice-cream parlor; J. W. Freisleben, ice cream and pool hall; R. H. Peters, bowling alley; Schlagel & Foote, garage; barbers, Daniel Jaenisch and William Otto and Oscar Skoglund; photograph gallery, William Dunner; blacksmiths, J. T. Brooks and Joseph Knipp; meat market, Michael Condon, who also is an extensive cattle buyer; harness, A. Veenstra; livery, Frank Benson; shoemaker, Joseph Bergsman, and a tow-mill, J. J. Jacobs, proprietor. Clara City has two hotels, the Commercial Hotel, G. A. Leipold, proprietor, and the New Home, Mrs. H. Mammen, proprietress. The town is without a single lodge of the numerous secret societies and fraternal organizations usually found in the towns and villages of this part of the state. The town is well lighted, electric current being obtained from the plant of the Minnesota Valley Power Company at Minnesota Falls, and the business houses, as well as most of the residences, are lighted by electricity.

CRATE TOWNSHIP.

Congressional township 118, range 38, when first set apart as a civil township was called "Willow Lake," but on July 23, 1888, at the request of the state auditor, the name was changed to comply with the state law which prohibited the use of the same name by two townships in the state. The name "Crate" was selected in honor of one of the early settlers.

The greater part of the odd numbered sections in this township passed

into the hands of the Holland syndicate, above referred to, who sold the land to Rembertus P. Dojes, also a resident of Holland. The even sections, for the most part, went to Minneapolis speculators and eastern investors, at private entry. The state selected several large tracts under the internal improvement land grant. There were a few acres open to homestead entry and among the early settlers who took these lands were Olaf Stroklund, Peter Martin and Ludvig Masgai, who settled on section 2. Fanning L. Beasley, commonly known as "Crate," for whom the township was named, and John Murphy, settled on section 4. Peter A. Carlson and Andrew Bengtson took land on section 6. Frank Benson settled on section 10. Sven Anderson, James Kelly, Patrick Condon and Emanuel Carlson took land on section 12. August Erickson had a homestead on section 20. Henry Mammen and S. O. Aarnes took land on section 28.

The present officers in Crate township are: C. E. Harker, clerk; Jacob Harms, treasurer; Charles Viergutz, assessor; S. Harbour, Benjamin Doesken and P. A. Sanderson, supervisors.

CHAPTER X.

Transportation and Public Utilities.

The last report of the state commissioner of highways shows about ninety-two thousand miles of established highways in the state of Minnesota, exclusive of roads and streets in cities and incorporated villages. Of this mileage, approximately ninety per cent., or eighty thousand miles, are common earth roads, about ten thousand miles of the latter mileage being wholly or partly surfaced with gravel, sand, clay or vegetable loam. When there is taken into consideration the great wealth of the state and the available road-making material, this showing is anything but creditable to a state which boasts of being one of the great states of the Union. Many of the roads in the interior part of the state are but little, if any, better than the Indian trails which they supplanted. What is needed is intelligent, well-directed methods of road construction, and until such a change is brought into use the farmers will continue to haul their grain to market in four-horse instead of two-horse wagons. Minnesota now has a highway commission and a step in the right direction has already been made. More money is being made available every year, and the future is largely in the hands of the respective communities of the state. The old pathmasters of the seventies, with their haphazard methods of repairing and building roads, are giving way to a corps of skilled engineers, who are able to transform an Indian trail into a boulevard and a mud-beclogged path into a highway which rivals the Appian Way of the ancient Romans.

THE FIRST WHITE VOYAGERS.

The first record of white men having passed through the region now comprised within the counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle is that narrating the struggles of a detachment from the Earl of Selkirk's colony, bearing seed from Prairie du Chien up the Minnesota river, thence by Red river to the Red River settlement in 1820. It was in the autumn of 1812 that a small advance party of colonists had settled on the banks of the Red river, whose headwaters interlock with those of the Minnesota. By the month of September, 1815, the number of settlers was about two hundred.

The harvest of 1817 was luxuriant; the seed that had been sown proved good seed, bearing forty and sixty fold, but so little had been sown that it again became necessary for the settlers to pass the winter in hunting. From Pembina they proceeded into the open prairies of northwestern Minnesota to join a camp of Indian and half-breed hunters. Unprovided with snow shoes, the road was truly a "via dolorosa." Without a particle of food remaining, the half-starved colonists at last reached the long-sought camp. The night of their arrival was Christmas eve of 1817, and the Indians and mixed-bloods were touched by their haggard faces and shared with them their own scanty fare. The buffalo that winter was very scarce and the Scottish colonists dragged through the winter, a set of mere camp slaves.

A DAY OF DARKNESS AND GLOOM.

With the mild rays of the spring of 1818, hope revived, and once more they trudged back to their settlement. They worked with pleasant anticipation as they beheld first the blade, then the ear develop; but one afternoon, just as the harvest was ripe and they were about to put in the sickle, "behold, the Lord formed grasshoppers, in the beginning of the shooting up of the latter growth," and their joy was turned to mourning. The air was filled with these insects; "the earth did quake before them, like the noise of chariots on the tops of the mountains, or like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble," was the sound of their movements. When the next morning arose, it "was a day of darkness and gloominess; a day of clouds and thick darkness," and strong men were bowed down; like the Hebrew captives, by the waters of Babylon, they lifted up their voices and wept.

The next year the calamity was worse. It is narrated that the grasshoppers "were produced in masses, two, three and four inches in depth. The water was infected by them. Along the river they were to be found in heaps like sea-weed and might be shoveled with a spade. Every vegetable substance was either eaten up or stripped to the bare stalk; the leaves of the bushes and the bark of the trees shared the same fate, and the grain vanished as fast as it appeared above ground. Even fires, if kindled out of doors, were immediately extinguished by them." The Highlanders understood, as they never had before, the imagery of the prophet, which they had often read in their well-thumbed Bibles, for truly "the land was as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness;

nothing did escape them." They ran upon the wall; they climbed up on the houses; they entered in at the windows like a thief.

NOTABLE VOYAGE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

With their heads sick and their hearts faint, the brawny Scotsmen sought once more the plains of Minnesota and became sons of Nimrod, chasing the deer and the buffalo. But when they reflected upon the influence of this vagabond life upon their children they were impelled by their consciences to make one more attempt to establish a home for their wives and little ones. During the winter of 1819-20, a deputation, mounted on snow-shoes, passed through the then wilderness of Minnesota and proceeded to Prairie du Chien, a journey of one thousand miles, to purchase wheat for seed.

On April 15, 1820, three Mackinaw boats, manned with six hands each, laden with two hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of oats and thirty bushels of peas, under the charge of Graham and Laidlaw, left Prairie du Chien for Selkirk's colony on the Red river of the North. Entering the Minnesota river, the voyage was continued on up that river, through this then utter wilderness, to Big Stone lake, from which a portage was made into Lake Traverse, a mile and a half distant, the boats being placed on wooden rollers. They then descended the Sioux Wood river to the Red river and arrived at Pembina in safety, with their precious charge of grain, on the 3rd of June. The trip performed in these boats is worthy of mention, not only because it marked the passage of the first white men through this section of the country, but because it is said to have been the only instance of heavy traffic being transported the entire distance from Prairie du Chien to the Red River settlement, with the exception of the portage between Big Stone and Traverse lakes, by water.

HOW AN AMBITIOUS PROJECT FAILED.

In 1860 the Minnesota Legislature, desirous of opening and developing trade along the Red river of the North, offered a reward of one thousand dollars to any navigator of the streams and lakes bordering upon the state who would get a steamboat into Red river. This could only be done by coming up the Minnesota river into Big Stone lake, through the marsh dividing the latter from Lake Traverse and thence into Red river, an

undertaking that might possibly be accomplished at a very high stage of water. In the spring of 1861, there then being just such a stage of water, Capt. Anson Northrup, owner of a Mississippi river boat, concluded to make a try for that thousand dollars and started out, steaming up the Minnesota river, bent on the accomplishment of his design. He and his stanch little steamer reached a point within eight miles of Big Stone lake, some little distance above the old Lac qui Parle mission and trading post, and there his engine broke down. A return to St. Paul became necessary in order to secure material necessary to make the needed repairs, but before the Captain's return with such material the river had fallen and there the boat remained and to this day the rotted hulk lies imbedded in the sand off the upper shore of Lac qui Parle county, about opposite the village of Odessa. Years afterward the iron work of the stranded vessel was stripped off and sent down the river to Montevideo, where it was "scrapped," and thus ended the ambitious project to establish a navigation line in the upper waters of the Minnesota and thence into the Red river.

HOW THE EARLY SETTLERS CAME.

In an earlier chapter in this work there is set out in the story relating of the coming of Doctor Riggs, the missionary, to this section of the state, something of the manner in which that early trip across the broad savannahs was accomplished, and that story gives a most interesting sidelight on the question of transportation in the days before the coming of the railroads and the automobiles. The earliest settlers relied upon ox-teams and the then familiar "prairie schooner" to transport them to their new homes in the wilderness, oxen having been found not only more durable, but steadier on the long haul than horses. Camping by the way at night, plodding along through the days, in all kinds of weather, often being compelled to make wide detours in order to avoid swamp or morass or to find a possible ford across the streams, the homeseekers sought out the sites in most cases selected before they ventured to bring their families. Having located their claims, they would set about erecting thereon such forms of shelter as were possible—sometimes being compelled for the time to get along with a dug-out on the prairie or to live beneath the bowed top of the "prairie schooner" until logs could be hauled from the timber that skirted the edges of the rivers or a "jag" of lumber could be hauled from the distant market at Glencoe, Willmar or Benson with which to construct the

first rude home. This form of home sufficed, however, and became the foundation of the present well-established order, many of the now leading men of affairs in these two counties being proud of their rearing in a log cabin. Though most of the "prairie schooners" were made up of the type of wagons then used in the eastern states, many of them having made the long trip overland from New York, the Carolinas, the Virginias, the New England or the Central states, the Conestoga wagon held the preference as a piece of durable "rolling stock," and could be safely counted on to stand the trip all the way, even to the coast. Then there were not a few of the old familiar ox-carts, with their one pair of wheels, huge, lumbering affairs, constructed of tough bits of board, and often without tires, that rumbled across the prairies, groaning and protesting, the ungreased axles squeaking in rebellion in tones that could be heard for miles. In these carts the smaller children and the household "plunder" found transportation, the father and mother and the older children plodding alongside, keeping pace with the patient oxen that later were to prove so valuable in their faithful service in turning the sod and breaking the virgin soil ready for cultivation.

The Minnesota river also proved a ready and convenient mode of transportation for many, though the difficulty of poling a barge or a flatboat up the river and seeking portage over the numerous rapids rendered such a mode of transportation one not often attempted a second time. By such means the early settlers found their way out here, claiming for themselves one of the fairest spots on the globe, and here they made their homes. With the coming of the railroads through this section, the transportation problem, of course, was greatly simplified, though even then it meant long hauls for many until the villages and markets began to spring up at the most likely points. Then came the automobile, and with the coming of that magic vehicle distances became shortened until now even the farmers farthest removed from town find it but an easy jaunt to market. The popularity of the automobile in this country of "magnificent distances" and good roads was assured from the very beginning, and now there are few farmers of enterprise and substance who do not own automobiles and find them the best investment they can make; the machine not only placing them within a few moments of their market, but giving their families an opportunity to enjoy the relaxation and pleasure offered by the attractions and entertainments of their nearest urban center.

FERRIES.

The first license to operate a ferry in Chippewa county was granted by the board of county commissioners on January 4, 1871, to George W. Daniels. The location of this ferry was in Granite Falls township, section 34, township 116, range 39. Mr. Daniels paid a fee of five dollars and received a license for ten years, the rate of tax to be fixed by the board each year.

On January 9, 1871, the board granted a license to E. J. Hamilton to operate a ferry across the Chippewa river to connect Chippewa City and Montevideo. This ferry was located on section 7, township 117, range 40. This license was surrendered on January 2, 1872, and on January 3, 1872, the board granted a license to John W. Turner to operate a ferry at the same place. The tax was to be fixed each year by the board and the license was made assignable.

On March 16, 1871, a license was granted to George W. Frink to operate a ferry across the Minnesota river. This ferry was located on section 19, township 117, range 40, near the present bridge across the river south of Montevideo.

A license for a ferry near the old trading post of Lac qui Parle was granted on September 6, 1871, to John W. Baushman, or Bausman. This was located on section 13, township 118, range 42. The regular fee of five dollars was charged, the license to be good for five years, and an arrangement made with the board to adjust the tax each year.

These ferries were in constant use for several years until bridges were built by the county. The rates or toll to be charged for passengers and vehicles were fixed by the board, and never yielded a very large revenue to the operator.

THE RAILROADS.

Chippewa county is traversed by two great railroads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad entering the county in section 36 of Granite Falls township, following the general course of the river up through Granite Falls, Wegdahl, Montevideo, Watson and Milan and passing out of the county in section 5 of Kragero township; the Yankton & Willmar division of the Great Northern railroad enters the county upon crossing the river in the city of Granite Falls and proceeds on northeasterly through the township of that name and through Stoneham and Rheiderland townships, with

stations at Asbury, Maynard and Clara City, passing out of the county in section 24, of township 118. Montevideo is division headquarters of the first-named road, the headquarters having been removed to that point from Milbank and Bird Island in July, 1893. As division headquarters, Montevideo thus occupies one of the most important railroad positions of any town in the western part of the state, the round-house, repair shops, stock yards, freight yards and other departments of the work of the railroad company at that point constituting a prime factor in the substantial development of Chippewa county's seat. The stock yards, erected by the company at a cost exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to serve as a relay station for the feeding and watering of stock in transit, provides a most excellent additional market for hay and grain, as between four thousand and five thousand carloads of stock are handled there during the course of a year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Electric power and lighting and the transmission of the current for both power and lighting; the several municipal waterworks plants in the county and the telephone service covering this region so completely constitute the chief public utilities represented in Chippewa county and these are touched on in the narratives relating to the several towns and villages of the county, presented elsewhere in this volume. The city of Montevideo receives its electric light and power from the big plant of the Minnesota Valley Power Company at Minnesota Falls, twenty miles down the river, while its excellent telephone service is provided by the Citizens' Telephone Company, which has wide connections throughout this part of the state and which claims the distinction of having been the first long-distance telephone line in the state of Minnesota. The Tri-State Telephone Company has connections in some of the other towns and villages of the county, and there are few houses in the county that are not thus connected up, the advantage of the telephone having been early recognized and seized by the people of this region The Citizens' Telephone Company at Montevideo, R. Arnold, manager, also has exchanges at Watson, Wegdahl and Lac qui Parle, besides extensive connections, and has more than thirteen hundred subscribers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE.

The history of the telephone and the telephone business in Chippewa county dates back nearly to the time when the telephone was brought out in

1876 by Dr. Graham Bell, for soon after the discovery of the transmission of the human voice over wire and the possibilities of the telephone, J. M. Severens, postmaster and county auditor in the early eighties, strung a wire from the postoffice to the county auditor's office for his convenience in conducting both offices. These instruments were crude affairs, but they were the wonder of the time in this sparsely settled community. In the year 1895 the Minnesota Central Telephone Company obtained a franchise from the village council of Montevideo and the following year built into this county from Willmar and installed toll stations at Clara City, Maynard, Wegdahl, Montevideo, Watson and Milan. They installed a few Bell telephones in Montevideo, for the accommodation of their local subscribers. In the spring of 1899 a few of the business men of Montevideo met at the Riverside Hotel to discuss the feasibility of building a local telephone exchange for the village of Montevideo, which resulted in the organization of the Citizens Telephone Exchange. Forty-two shares, at a par value of twenty-five dollars per share, were subscribed for, which constituted the first capital; the subscribers proceeded to incorporate and Dr. R. D. Zimbeck was elected president; C. E. Mills, vice president; J. O. Haughland, secretary, and J. M. Severens, treasurer. A. B. Treadway, F. W. Schaefer, Mr. Amsler, G. L. Plummer and H. L. Olson, together with the officers, were the first board of directors. After the organization was effected the company purchased the interest of the Minnesota Central Telephone Company's lines in Montevideo for the sum of two hundred dollars. Dr. R. D. Zimbeck was appointed manager, a switch board of fifty-line capacity, manufactured by the Western Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, was installed and opened up for business in July, 1899, with six business and ten residence telephones, Josephine Baker being the first operator. Dr. R. D. Zimbeck gave much of his time and study to developing the local exchange. Carl Starbeck, having had some experience as a Western Union Telegraph lineman, was employed as a lineman. In 1903 the first farm line was built to the Black Oak creamery, with four subscribers. At the beginning of the year 1905 the company proceeded to construct farm lines to meet the demands of the farmers and during that year nearly twelve thousand dollars was expended on farm-line construction, including the line into Watson. On the first of January, 1906, there were two hundred and twelve farm-line subscribers, thirty in Watson and three hundred and seventy-one in Montevideo. Though the demand for telephones and the growth of this business was very rapid up to this time, the business was handicapped for the lack of capital, as the company was in debt January 1, 1906, nearly eleven thousand dollars. Up

to this time Doctor Zimbeck had given much of his valuable time and had sacrificed his profession in the interest of the Telephone Company. However, he realized that the company should have a manager who would devote his entire time to its business and he declined to serve as manager, whereupon F. E. Bentley was elected by the board of directors to take charge. Manager Bentley secured some new capital and extended the lines so as to take in fully the country adjacent to Montevideo on a radius from twelve to eighteen miles. This extension of the telephone service, with that of the rural postal delivery, contributed very much toward the prosperity of the entire community. A new switch board of five-hundred-line capacity was installed in 1907 at a cost of two thousand dollars. In 1911, an up-to-date multiple common battery of a selected ringing type switch board was installed, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. In order to take care of the growing business in Montevideo, the net work of iron wire had to be replaced with cable; and in fact within ten years from the date of the organization of the Citizens Telephone Exchange it had been rebuilt three times and the old instruments, switch boards and other material were made junk. This matter is mentioned to show the growth of the telephone service; at first a crude machine, it was later transformed into a perfect instrument for the transmission of the human voice, over copper wire and through the air from one end of the continent to the other.

In 1911 Mr. Fitzgerald was secured to manage the company and was succeeded by Randolph Arnold in 1913. Harry Levoy was serving as president of the company. He and Mr. Arnold made a good team and did much to further develop the Citizens Telephone exchange in Montevideo and on the first of January, 1916, there were twelve hundred and eighty-one instruments in use in the plant of this company.

The telephone business is characterized by two distinct features: First, that the capital account is never closed and is in an inverse ratio to that of any other business; second, that the cost of the service and of construction increases with the size of the undertaking. For these reasons more capital was needed to keep pace with the growth of the plant, and to comply with an order by the city to vacate streets and move lines into the alleys. This would entail a heavy expense. For these reasons the stockholders deemed it wise to sell their stock. The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company became the owners and at this writing are the managers of this concern.

In 1907 the village of Maynard organized a company and built an exchange, but did not build country lines, however, the farmers adjacent thereto organizing and building their own lines. In 1907 the village of Milan and

the nearby farmers built a co-operative exchange, which radiates among the farmers at that point.

For some time the Minnesota Central Telephone Company maintained a local exchange in the village of Clara City, but in the year 1907 it was acquired by the business men and farmers, who operate a general telephone exchange for that part of the county.

All in all, the telephone service has become nearly general all over the county and is fully recognized as a necessity.

WHEAT HARVEST SCENE.

CHAPTER XI

Agricultural Interests.

The great valley of the upper Minnesota river, extending from New Ulm to Waubay, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, and reaching across from the top of Leaf Mountain, in Ottertail county, to the summit of Cotteau des Prairies in Lincoln county, comprising thus, as it does, the counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle, is perhaps the richest agricultural region on the globe. The soil is made up of glacial drift of enormous thickness. One who is familiar with the glacial drift soils of New England and Canada may have an impression that such soil is sterile; and so it is in those Eastern states, and even in Wisconsin, for it was made up of granite rocks ground down by the glaciers.

But in this great valley, of which Montevideo is the center, the glacial drift is made up largely from limestone rocks. There existed to the north of this region in pre-glacial times great formations of limestone rocks of cretaceous or tertiary age. These were broken down and ground up during the glacial epoch and now form the subsoil of all this great valley. It is a subsoil of unsurpassed fertility, absolutely inexhaustible, and on it is superimposed the wind-formed soils, the dark loam of the prairies. Not even the valley of the Nile can boast of such a soil as this.

LITERALLY A LAND OF PROMISE.

The agricultural empires of the world have been located in the valleys of its great rivers. Two thousand years ago the valleys of the Tigris and of the Euphrates furnished the food for the world's peoples. The valley of the Nile became the granary of the Roman civilization. The productive area later turned to the valleys of the Rhine, the Loire and the Seine. But of these, none offered the promise and the hope contained in the valley of the Minnesota and its tributaries.

Populations grow with ever-increasing momentum and the imagination hesitates to anticipate the density of population that eventually will people the counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle and the country adjacent thereto. The factory will follow the farm, a population that is sure

to come, will support industry; rivers and waterfalls will be made to give up their power until eventually there will be located in this beautiful valley one of the most prosperous and stable communities in all the great Northwest. Here opportunity still beckons, for here are still to be found comparatively cheap lands that will increase yearly in value; here are still found the opportunities of a new community joined with the advantages of an already well-developed section, with thoroughly tilled soils and well-established and growing towns and villages.

The fathers of this section of the state, limited as their vision must have been by the frontier conditions in which they lived, must have sensed the future—must have had some vision of the approaching years. Yet it is safe to assume that they did not entirely pierce the veil, for even the present generation scarcely realizes the wonderful future that still awaits. But they could not help but realize that Nature was in a kindly mood when this wonderful valley and these broad savannahs were created. Even so, while the beauties and the possibilities of this region so appealed, they could not know that, within the lifetime of many of them, the wilderness would be turned into a veritable garden. But the development has only rightly begun. There is no place in the states that offers a more inviting field for the homeseeker and the homebuilder—no place in the country that offers more splendid opportunities for success for the man who will grasp them aright. While local capital has not yet accumulated in sufficient quantity to find its overflow in that direction, there is a volume of water power going to waste hereabout sufficient to create wealth for many and comfort for thousands, while there are opportunities in other directions equally alluring. Hence, it is not too much to say that the present generation will see a population in these two counties many times greater than it is at present. This is not a far cry to the future, for by the past we know what is to come. It will be well for those hereabout to keep in mind that where the Indians dwelled in 1864 are farms as rich as any in the American republic and as well ordered communities of prosperous people as any to be found anywhere; and that the future holds out promises beyond the dreams of even the most imaginative.

RURAL LIFE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

For the number and effectiveness of the agencies working for the development of agriculture and rural life, Minnesota is at the very front among

the states, and its rural life should soon be the best in the world, and that in this favored valley leading all.

Foremost among the various agencies referred to is the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, the work of which department is two-fold. With its various experiment stations in different parts of the state, it is solving such problems as farm management, right crop rotations, the reclamation of waste areas, the elimination of weed and insect pests, the prevention of plant diseases and the care and management of live stock; while through the College of Agriculture and the several schools of agriculture, it is distributing information gathered by painstaking endeavor on the part of the experiment stations and other agencies. In the form of short courses it is also offering special inducements to study to those who cannot take time for the regular courses at either the college or the schools. Other agencies also are operating effectively in this direction—the newspapers, the state fair, the public library commission, which, through its traveling libraries, places well-selected reading matter within reach of every rural community, and the state art commission, which has placed within reach of Minnesota farmers, at a nominal price, sets of plans for farm houses as they ought to be, thereby setting going an educative influence that eventually will add tremendously to the satisfaction of life on the farm. Then there is the work of the dairy and food department, of the forestry board, of the game and fish commission, of the drainage commission and reclamation board, the livestock sanitary board, the state entomologist, the state highway commission and the tax commission, all of which are designed to aid the farmer, relieve his problems of management and add to the comfort and happiness of all whom these agencies reach.

ACTIVITIES WELL CO-ORDINATED.

With all the educational opportunities and with all the assistance offered in the development of resources, Minnesota's effort to build up a strong rural life would fall short of its obligation if it neglected the problems of rural health; but these are amply provided for in the state board of health, which is not only serving to educate the people in rural places as to sanitation and the prevention of disease, but is waging active and energetic warfare against the spread of disease, so far as it can. Supplementing the work of this board is that of the Minnesota Public Health Association, a voluntary organization which is doing effective work for the education of the people as to matters of personal and public health.

The splendid thing about this elaborate machinery for the development of the state's agricultural and rural life, is that all the parts work in harmony, supplementing the labors of one another and making definite progress. It is no wonder, then, that the state's board of immigration has been remarkably successful in securing settlers. Its problem has been to tell effectively the facts about Minnesota's resources and the efforts being made to aid Minnesota's people to get the most out of such resources. The future of this immediate region, then, as well as that of the state at large, shines with promise because it is building its basic industry, farming, on sound principles; giving people to the rural places and to the people of the rural places an opportunity to make a good living from the soil, to rear their families carefully and well, to be of service to their communities and, in the end, to leave life and their acres richer than when they took possession.

CORN THE LEADING CROP.

Chippewa county is located about one hundred miles north of the Iowa line and about one hundred and fifteen miles west of Minneapolis, embracing within its boundaries sixteen townships, about six hundred twenty-five square miles, or three hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty acres. The surface of the county, with scarcely an exception, save for the valleys of the Minnesota and the Chippewa rivers, is gently rolling—just right for easy drainage. The soil is a deep black loam of the finest and most enduring quality, underlaid by a porous yellow clay subsoil, and stands drought or an over-abundance of rain as no other soil will. For many years wheat was the principal crop and lands were low in price, but with the introduction of live stock and diversified farming, lands began to increase in value, many farms having doubled, trebled and even quadrupled in value within the last two decades. This increase was greatly emphasized as soon as the government and cheap state and railroad lands were disposed of, and improved farms are now selling at from seventy-five to one one hundred and forty dollars an acre, that are in every way as good and productive as those selling for twice the money in Iowa and Illinois. The soil produces to perfection wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, corn, clover, timothy and blue grass and is excellent for roots and garden vegetables. Until recently wheat has been the leading crop, but those days have gone by and the progressive farmer has learned that to condense his farm products into the form of beef, pork, wool and dairy products is the correct and profitable way.

Though wheat is raised in large quantities, diversity of crops is the rule and corn is getting to be the leading crop, as it now is in both Iowa and Illinois. Measured by results, both Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties are certainly in the "corn belt." It is found that the average yield per acre during recent years has been about thirty bushels, but often, with proper care and cultivation, the yield has been upwards of fifty bushels. Corn, hogs and dairying have come to stay and are doing more to push this section of the state to the front than any other factors of its development. Corn has been the ever-increasing and sure crop and, as a consequence, hogs are being raised in great numbers. The climate appears to be particularly adapted to these animals and they thrive as nowhere else in the Western states. As "hog cholera" is now a controllable disease, this might properly be called the swine-breeder's paradise. Being a prairie region, there is no native timber in this section of the state, except a narrow fringe along the rivers, but a goodly portion of the country is dotted with beautiful artificial groves, planted by the pioneers and now grown to noble proportions.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY'S FIRST FARMER.

John B. Bushman, a Canadian, who came to this part of Minnesota about the time Doctor Williamson started his historic Indian mission within the present limits of Chippewa county on the Minnesota river, near the lake, Lac qui Parle, or "talking water," broke the first soil turned by a white man within the present borders of the county. Afterward the territory was occasionally invaded by hunters and trappers, but no regular or permanent settlement was made for many years. A few were bold enough to come and settle previous to the outbreak of 1862, but they were driven out by the Indians, and aside from these and the well-mounted soldiers who ranged over the prairies during the Indian troubles, the territory composing Chippewa county was a wild country, the home of the Indian and the buffalo, and unknown to civilization. It was a treeless prairie, except along the rivers and lakes, and formed a portion of the vast, indefinite and, as it was supposed, uninhabitable region known or recognized as the Great American Desert. No permanent settlement was made previous to 1865, when a few hardy pioneers came up the Minnesota valley and settled along the borders of the streams, followed by many more during the next two or three years, until, in 1870, the census of Chippewa county, which then included Swift, showed a population of one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven.

FINE NATURAL WATER POWER.

Facilities and advantages for manufacturing are excellent, many fine natural water powers on the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers awaiting further development. The Minnesota river forms the southern boundary of the county and the Chippewa passes through the county from north to south, flowing through the townships of Big Bend, Tunsberg and Sparta, emptying into the Minnesota at Montevideo. The county lies on the north side of the Minnesota river and is shaped like a right-angled triangle, with the hypotenuse on the river. The county extends to within a few miles of the Dakota line, in the southwest part of the state, and Montevideo, its county seat, is about one hundred and twenty-two miles west of Minneapolis.

The surface of the county is sufficiently undulating to afford excellent natural drainage and, with what artificial drainage has been provided, almost every acre of land has been tillable, so that, practically speaking, there is now no waste land in all the county. The soil is everywhere rich and deep and responds quickly and bountifully to proper cultivation. In addition to the fringes of trees that border the streams and lakes, there are countless groves, planted by the early settlers to afford windbreaks about their homes, there being few farms in the county that have not such a grove, these transplanted trees, now grown to noble size, lending a beautiful diversity to the scenery, altering completely the landscape upon which the eyes of the first settlers dwelt. "Old timers" declare that the presence of these groves undoubtedly has had the effect greatly to modify the climate as regards the severity of storms, the extremes of heat and cold and the length of the droughts. The water is, for the most part, excellent; hard, except in the lakes and streams, and in some places is of alkaline nature, though no difficulty is experienced in finding good water at such places and generally at no great depth. An abundance of building stone is found along the river bottoms and elsewhere, and material for the finest white brick is abundant in places. The granite rocks in the valley are a veritable mine of wealth, though there are yet no extensive quarries developed in Chippewa county. At one time it was thought "precious metals" abounded in or about these rocks and that the same would pay richly for operation, but the mining industry has not yet become recognized as one of the industries of the county.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The county is traversed by two important railroads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, running west from Minneapolis to the coast, and the Great Northern, running southwest from Willmar to Sioux City. Besides the county seat, there are a number of prosperous villages, Clara City, East Granite Falls, Maynard, Watson, Milan, Wegdahl and others, affording excellent local trading facilities for the various neighborhoods. The entire county is well settled, with a thrifty farming population, almost every farm being reached by rural free delivery of mails and the majority of them by telephone service. The country roads have been greatly improved during the past few years and hundreds of farmers, as well as hundreds of townsmen, own automobiles and other modern conveniences of life. Not only Chippewa county, but every county that surrounds it, has gone "dry" under the county option law; in fact, the entire seventh congressional district has banished the saloon. With a healthful, invigorating climate; a rich soil, well adapted to diversified farming, and abundance of pure water and every advantage that reasonably can be expected, together with a class of people who are well disposed and able to make the most of their opportunities, there is every reason to believe that the towns of the county will more than double their population within the next decade and that farming lands will double in value during the same period. Many persons who left this section of the state a few years ago are returning, fully convinced that there is no better place in which to farm or to live than in Chippewa county.

PRIZE COUNTY IN FAMOUS CORN BELT.

It is a matter of no small local pride to the farmers of Chippewa county that that county carried off the sweepstakes for corn at the last West Central Minnesota Corn and Alfalfa Exposition, thus placing the county at the very head of the famous "corn belt" of Minnesota. Other crops have been developed along like lines, until this section of the state has long been famed as the "garden region" of Minnesota. At first, wheat was the leading crop hereabout, but of recent years corn has been looked upon as the staple, and it is now agreed that the soil and the climate are better adapted to the latter crop than to the former. The crop report of the state commissioner of statistics for the year 1891 showed that in that year the county then having a population of less than ten thousand, the wheat acreage was 36,165 acres, yielding 835,759 bushels, or 23.10 bushels the acre; oats, 9,640 acres, yielding

289,553 bushels, or thirty bushels the acre; corn, 2,651 acres, yielding 44,039 bushels, or 16.70 bushels the acre; barley, 1,222 acres, yielding 31,373 bushels, or 25.70 bushels the acre, and rye, 23 acres, yielding 180 bushels, or 7.80 bushels the acre, a decisive preponderance in favor of wheat; but as the land grew "older" it became apparent that corn was the better and surer crop of the two leading crops and it is now far in the lead and yearly growing in favor. Yearly, greater care is being taken in the selection of seed corn and now, as noted above, the best corn in this part of the state is raised in Chippewa county. The development of the stock-raising industry has been sure and steady and some of the best cattle and hogs in the state are marketed from the shipping points hereabout. With the rapid settling of the land, drainage projects have kept pace with the increased demand, and the county already has spent in round numbers two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars on drainage work, with eight projects now under way or under consideration that will require the expenditure of an equal amount to complete. Twenty-year bonds are issued for the payment of these drainage expenses, for the first five years these bonds run only the interest being paid, after that the principal being paid in yearly-diminishing proportion, with interest, until the bonds are taken up, the interest rate ranging between three and five per cent., according to the conditions surrounding the sale.

THE GRASSHOPPER YEARS.

Though it hardly can be said that the settlers on these broad prairies suffered the hardships that were endured by the settlers in the timbered sections of the Union, who, besides enduring the ordinary sacrifices and privations of pioneer life, were also compelled to undertake the toilsome and oft-times killing task of clearing the land before it could be brought under cultivation, yet it was not all smooth sailing for the pioneers of this section, even after they had broken the virgin soil and had begun to realize the fruits of their industry. The "grasshopper years" of 1876-77 are so well remembered by those who passed through that period and the story of the devastation caused by these voracious insects is one that has so often been told as hardly to require repetition here, yet it is well to note that the destruction caused by the pests to all plant life throughout this part of the state was practically complete, the vast swarms of the voracious "hoppers" literally eating everything green clean to the land, even attacking the bark of the trees, so that the majority of the farmers made more on the "hopper" bounties paid during that period than they did on the crops they had attempted to raise. Various

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

STOCKYARDS, MONTEVIDEO.

agricultural and co-operative societies have done much in Chippewa county to bring the farmers of the county together on a mutual basis and undoubtedly have had a large influence on the promotion of a proper and effective "community of interest" spirit that has done much toward bringing about not only a better standard of living on the farm, but in securing to the farmers a larger and more certain reward for their labors. The development of rural life has been one of the greatest features of living, and from the rude log cabin or the dug-out of the pioneer to the handsome modern residence, furnace heated and electrically lighted, of today, with their telephones and up-to-date equipment; with the rural free delivery bringing the mail daily to the door and with the automobile ready to convey the family to the nearby town in a "jiffy," when on business or pleasure bent, certainly is a far cry and that all this has been brought about within one generation is all the more wonderful.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY DRIVING PARK AND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The pioneer agricultural society in the county was organized about 1879 and was called the Chippewa Agricultural and Mechanical Society. It held annual fairs, at which premiums were given for various farm products, stock, seed and articles of local manufacture. This company laid out the fair grounds near Montevideo, at which they built a racing track and stables. Among the early directors of this association were Dr. L. Murphy, C. J. C. Eldred, A. M. Ellithorp, C. P. Silvernale, E. W. McCann, L. R. Moyer and C. J. Nelson. In 1882 L. K. Stone was president, and P. B. Nettleton was secretary.

On May 18, 1898, the Chippewa County Driving Park and Fair Association was incorporated, with a capital of five thousand dollars. No dividends are paid on the stock, but any profits are used to improve the fair. This company is affiliated with the state society and sends three representatives to the annual meeting. An exhibit of agricultural products and machinery, accompanied by a good racing program, is held each year. The grounds of the association occupy twenty acres and are equipped with stock sheds, school exhibit buildings, stables, and one of the best grand stands of any county in the state. The first officers were: John R. Seaman, president; George Person, first vice-president; W. D. Mercereau, second vice-president; M. E. Titus, secretary; George L. Plummer, treasurer. The officers for 1916 are: Henry Levoy, president; F. M. Wolf, first vice-president; Charles

Waldeck, second vice-president; W. F. Person, treasurer; James R. Burnip, secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

Perhaps the earliest effort on the part of the farmers of this section to co-operate for their own mutual benefit was in the organization in 1886 of the Leenthrop Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a concern which has been very successfully maintained ever since and which now has in force in Chippewa county and in the adjoining townships of surrounding counties risks in force to the amount of nearly three million dollars. Insurance is afforded at actual cost and the company has a substantial guarantee fund which is safely invested and drawing interest. It is but proper to say that losses have been paid promptly and in full.

CHAPTER XII.

Schools and Colleges.

A very complete report of the first school in the Minnesota valley is included in a collection of letters published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1894. As this first school was located at the old trading post called Lac qui Parle, in section 13, township 118, range 42, in what is now Kragero township, it is fitting that the letter of Doctor Williamson be given in full. He wrote as follows:

EARLIEST SCHOOLS IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY.

By Rev. T. S. Williamson.

The first school ever taught in the Minnesota valley, and I suppose the first in what is now Minnesota, outside of Ft. Snelling, was begun at Lac qui Parle in the latter part of July, 1835, and was taught by Sarah Poage, younger sister of my wife, who subsequently became the wife of Gideon H. Pond. The teaching was in English and was for several years in our dwelling house, which, for the first year, consisted of a single room. The pupils were Dakotas and metis females and small boys. The full Dakota females had too many other things to do to profit much by learning to read English. Of the mixed bloods, four of the first who attended are still living and have families of children grown up and some of them married, namely: Mrs. Hypolite Depuis and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, of Mendota; Mrs. Henry Belland, of West St. Paul (mother-in-law of Francis Baasen, Esq., of this county), and Mrs. Magdalen Campbell, of the Sisseton reservation. These and some others learned to read English, but I never heard any of them speaking it much. Three of the boys who attended this school, and are living, learned to speak as well as to read English. These are Antoine LeClerc, who is interpreter for some of the Indian agents on the Missouri (I think at Crow Creek), and Lorenzo Lawrence, who got some fame in the time of the Indian war by rescuing Mrs. J. W. DeCamp and her children and bringing them to Ft. Ridgely. She afterward became the wife of Rev. Mr. Sweet. Last summer he, Lorenzo, was at the Braru, or Yellow Earth river, not far east of the Two Woods in Dakota Territory. The other,

Enoch Mahpiyahohinape, is now chief of a small band at Ft. Ellice, west of Manitoba. He, with his relatives, assisted in rescuing the white prisoners and delivering them to General Sibley at Camp Release, but soon after, fearing treachery, he and his father and brothers and their families fled to the British and have not returned. He and Lorenzo Lawrence are full Indians, and I think they did not attend Miss Poage's school much the first year.

The first school for teaching to read Dakota, I began at Lac qui Parle in December, 1835. I taught in a large Dakota tent belonging to Mr. Renville, then trader there. My pupils were men, most of them his relatives, and might have been appropriately called his bodyguard. He called them his soldiers. They were about twenty in number. Some of them were too old to see without glasses and so too old to learn to read. Others took no interest in learning, and some of those who were most interested in learning had their families to support by hunting. The average attendance did not much exceed half a dozen. I had no books from which to teach, as the first printing in the language was not done till three years later; yet, at the end of three months, three of my pupils had learned to read and write their own language and some half dozen others got such a start that they afterward learned to read and write with very little schooling. And in the whole Sioux nation there cannot be named twenty other men who have done so much in helping the whites, and in civilizing their own people, as the members of that school. Some of them were the first Dakota men to dress as white men and work as white men. They and their children, and other near-relatives, were the leading farmers on the reservation till 1862. The services they rendered to our people in the war of that year were worth far more than all the money which has been expended in missions and schools for the Dakotas. One of them, John Other Day, led more than sixty employees of the Upper or Yellow Medicine Agency safely across the trackless prairie to the white settlements. Two others, Simon Angwangmani and Paul Mazokutirnani, who are still living, together with Rev. J. B. Renville, who received the rudiments of his education in Miss Poage's school, of which I have made mention above, were the chief agents in rescuing and delivering to General Sibley the nearly two hundred and eighty prisoners at Camp Release. In 1840, or about that time, we built at Lac qui Parle a house, twenty-four by thirty-six, for a meeting house and schools. It was built of unburnt brick, with a good shingle roof, plastered inside on the walls with lime, ceiled with boards overhead, and with a folding partition. With some repairs, it was in good condition till the mission was moved from the neigh-

borhood in 1854. This was the first building for a church or school house in the valley of the Minnesota.

In the summer of 1836 Rev. S. R. Riggs and family came to Traverse, and Robert Hopkins and wife joined them the next spring. In the autumn of that year, a school was begun for the Dakotas in the neighborhood; but, as most of them strongly opposed it, not much was accomplished in teaching them to read. The second school house in the valley was erected in Traverse in 1845 or 1846 (I have no record of the date). After the Indians left, it was sold, and for several years was occupied as a store by Bruce Pierce.

In the autumn of 1852 I took my family to Pajutazizi, and in the spring of 1853 we began a school there, and during the summer built a good frame house, the third in the valley.

In March, 1854, the dwellings of the missionaries at Lac qui Parle took fire and were consumed, in consequence of which Rev. S. R. Riggs moved to the neighborhood of Pajutazizi, or Yellow Medicine, during the summer, and in a few years erected more and better buildings than were built at any other mission station among the Dakotas in Minnesota.

About this time a school was opened for white children in Traverse, but there are many in the neighborhood better informed about this than I am.

FIRST COUNTY SCHOOLS.

One of the first concerns of the early settlers was to have schools for their children. Immediately upon the erection of the county government they began to establish the district schools, which have evolved into the magnificent system of public instruction enjoyed by the children of today. At the second meeting of the board of county commissioners, held on March 16, 1869, two petitions, signed by the requisite number of voters, were presented to the board, praying for the establishment of school districts Nos. 1 and 2. These petitions were granted, but the respective bounds of the districts are not included in the record. On June 8, 1869, districts Nos. 3 and 4 were formed by the board, and on January 5, 1870, district No. 5 was formed. On March 9, 1870, the board formed district No. 6, and on May 16, 1870, they formed districts Nos. 7 and 8. A petition was presented for district No. 9 on January 4, 1871. Districts Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 were formed on January 21, 1871; districts Nos. 14 and 15 on March 15, 1871, and district No. 16 on January 4, 1872. Districts 17 and 18 were formed on May 6, 1872. By that time the schools were distributed

pretty well over the county and new districts were formed only as the number of settlers increased.

EARLY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The first county superintendent of schools was Joseph D. Baker, who served until 1873. No records of his activities as superintendent can be found. On January 8, 1873, the county board appointed J. S. Pound as superintendent. As that was before the time of uniform report and minute books for county and state officers the records are somewhat fragmentary. Among the records of Mr. Pound is an incomplete list of teachers for 1876, when there were thirty school districts, and the teachers are given as follow: No. 1, Nettie L. Bartlett; No. 5, Newman A. Page; No. 7, Mrs. Carrie Kitchel; No. 8, Ettie I. Bartlett; No. 9, George B. Heagy; No. 10, Mary E. Nason; No. 16, O. J. Rollevson; No. 17, Laura S. Ranney; No. 18, Addie Lawrence; No. 20, A. E. Smith; No. 21, H. N. Tucker; No. 22, Ida Scribner; No. 23, Mrs. N. J. Davis; No. 26, Carrie A. Holley; No. 27, Rosa A. Cushman; No. 29, Erick Siverson; No. 30, Louisa Everson. The usual term for that year was three months.

SUPERINTENDENT ROLLEVSON.

By 1880 the number of school districts in Chippewa had increased to 42; there were 1,222 scholars and 31 school houses; the population of the county had increased in ten years from 1,467 to 5,362. On December 1, 1881, O. J. Rollevson became county superintendent of schools. Mr. Rollevson began at once to keep a complete record of his work, arranged in a systematic manner, and the minutes of his official activities, during the five years that he was in office, form a comprehensive history of the schools during that time. A number of extracts from Superintendent Rollevson's reports are given in the following paragraphs, as they are of interest not only to show the condition of the schools at that time, but in them may be found mention of men and women who later became prominent in the life of the community. The records of Mr. Rollevson are introduced by the following preamble:

"Being of the opinion that it is the duty of the county superintendent to keep a systematic record of the visitation, the condition and progress of the schools in the county, and feeling that the educational advancement of the people demand it, I have made it my object to keep the 'Records' in

such a way as will enable anyone to see how we stand with reference to the educational affairs in our county."

The following reports of visitations to schools are given in the order in which they were made. There is not space to include all the visits, but a number of the most interesting ones are here given:

"December 9, 1881. Visit to school in district No. 16. A. M. Arndtson, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-one. Scholars quiet and studious; a nice school and a faithful teacher. Some of the scholars are studying the Higher Reader and the United States History. School district No. 16 was organized in 1872; the school house was built in 1880—a nice frame house eighteen by twenty-four and ten feet high. Situated on section 23, Sparta township.

"December 10, 1881. Visit to school in district No. 26. O. H. Arndtson, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-four. Scholars are a little noisy, but some of them are good scholars. The teacher is faithful and will do better work as he gathers experience. The school is taught in a poor receptacle, unfit to be called a school house."

A FEW REPORTS IN 1882.

Mr. Rollevson made sixty-nine school visits in 1882, a few of which are as follow:

"January 9, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 8. Lucian E. Utley, teacher. Enrollment, twenty. Scholars lively, but good-natured; a nice, busy school and a young, aspiring teacher. Some of the scholars are taking up United States history and also physiology. There are monthly examinations. School district No. 8 was organized in 1870; the school house was built in 1873—a nice frame house, twenty by twenty-eight feet, an entry, four by twenty feet, and ten feet high. It is painted on the outside and plastered inside; blackboard, forty-four square feet, and a set of Camp's outline maps. The cost of school house, outhouses, etc., is about $1,100. Situated on section 10, Sparta township.

"January 9, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 14. Will Palmer, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-one. Scholars bright and busy; a nice school and a nice young teacher. The teacher has made out a full program, but the scholars are not far advanced. School district No. 14 was organized in 1871; the school house was built in 1876—a nice frame house, eighteen by twenty-six and nine feet high. Cost of school house, with outhouse, is about $300.

"January 11, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 19. O. E. Arndtson, teacher. Enrollment, forty-three. Scholars doing quite well, although a little noisy; the teacher is doing well, but the scholars are not far advanced. School district No. 19 was organized in 1873; the school house was built in 1876—a cute little frame house, sixteen by twenty and nine feet high. The house is painted. The cost of house, including outhouse, blackboard, outline maps, dictionary, etc., is about $250. This school district is marked for the energy of its inhabitants in favor of education. Located on section 4, Tunsberg township.

"January 12, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 11. Tilla K. Thompson, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-nine. Scholars a little embarrassed, but doing quite well; a young, aspiring teacher, but no advanced scholars. School district No. 11 was organized in 1873; the school house was built in 1876—a frame house sixteen by twenty and eight feet high. There are no maps, globes, dictionaries or outhouses. Cost of school house, about $200. Situated on section 26, Big Bend township.

"January 12, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 17. J. P. Engesether, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-five. Scholars not far advanced, but doing quite well. The teacher is well liked by the patrons of the school; he is doing quite well in the school room. School district No. 17 was organized in 1872; the school house was built in 1881—a frame house, eighteen by twenty-four and ten feet high, painted on the inside; only a few desks made. Cost of school house, etc., about $265. Situated on section 10, Big Bend township.

"January 13, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 5. Ella Oleson, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-four. Scholars are doing tolerably well, but they seem to delight in mischief; it is a little hard for a young teacher to cope with a crowd of half-grown persons. School district No. 5 was organized in 1873; the school house was built in 1874—a frame house, eighteen by twenty-six and ten feet high. Cost, $350. Situated on section 11, Tunsberg township.

"January 23, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 37. Emma Jacobs, teacher. Enrollment, thirty. Scholars are doing well under the guidance of Miss Jacobs, who is a good teacher, indeed. School district No. 37 was organized in 1878; the school house, one of the finest in the county, was built in 1880—a commodious frame house, twenty by twenty-eight feet and twelve feet high. A tower adorns the school house. The school house and outhouses are painted. Cost of school house, etc., $700. Situated on section 34, Stoneham township.

"January 25, 1882. Visit to school is district No. 10. Emma Nason, teacher. Enrollment, thirty. Scholars doing their best under an enthusiastic teacher is what I like to see. School district No. 10 was organized in 1872; the school house was built in 1880—a frame house, eighteen by twenty-four and nine feet high. Cost about $500. Situated on section 8, Louriston township.

A TEACHER WHO OUTGREW THE MONOTONY.

"January 25, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 36. Alf. G. Johnson, teacher. Enrollment, fifteen. Scholars monotonous and so is the young teacher; there is no life or interest visible. School district No. 36 was organized in 1878; the school house was built in 1880—a frame house, twenty by twenty-eight and ten feet high. Cost of school house, outhouses, etc., about $450. Situated on section 28, Louriston township.

"March 1, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 25. Victoria Thorn, teacher. Enrollment, forty-one. Scholars troublesome; it is hard for a young teacher to cope with a crowd of noisy children. School district No. 25 was organized in 1874; the school house was built in 1879—a frame house, eighteen by twenty-six and nine feet high. Cost about $200. Situated on section 30, Rosewood township.

"March 2, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 24. P. J. Twedt, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-eight. Scholars frightened by the severity of the teacher, who although a young man, seems to have a courage and iron will that is remarkable. Situated on section 10, Rosewood township.

"April 28, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 9. Nettie L. Bartlett, teacher. Enrollment, nineteen. Scholars busy, teacher enthusiastic. School district No. 9 was organized in 1870; the school house was built in 1872—a large frame house, eighteen by twenty-four and nine feet high. Cost of school house and fixtures, Camp's outline maps, reading chart and globe, about $500. Situated on section 28, Sparta township.

"May 2, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 15. Anna C. Fosnes, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-four. Scholars just started for the term; a little dull; a feeble teacher. School district No. 15 was organized in 1871; the school house was built in 1873—a log structure, eighteen by twenty-four and nine feet high. Cost about $350. Situated on section 12, Sparta township.

"May 2, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 34. Emma Clark, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-four. Scholars just started for the term;

they are a little dull, but the teacher is good natured and lively. School district No. 34 was organized in 1876; the school house was built in 1879—a commodious frame house, twenty by thirty-two and ten feet high. Cost about $500. Situated on section 30, Leenthrop township."

OTHER WELL-REMEMBERED TEACHERS.

"May 16, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 7. Lavina McMurchy, teacher. Enrollment, twenty. Scholars doing quite well under the guidance of a faithful, experienced teacher. School district No. 7 was organized in 1870; the school house was built in 1874—a small frame house, fourteen by sixteen and nine feet high. Cost about $150. Situated on section 10, Sparta township.

"May 24, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 41. A. H. Reynolds, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-three. Scholars restless and the teacher annoyed; he might do better in another profession. School district No. 41 was organized in 1879; the school house was built in 1880—a nicely finished and painted frame house, twenty by twenty-eight and ten feet high. Situated on section 26, Leenthrop township.

"May 26, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 20. Anna E. Smith, teacher. Enrollment, seventeen. Scholars a little noisy, but doing quite well under the auspices of a faithful teacher. School district No. 20 was organized in 1873; the school house was built in 1875—a frame house, twenty by twenty-four and ten feet high. Cost $500. Situated on section 23, Granite Falls township.

"June 6, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 22. Fannie Gorman, teacher. Enrollment, seventeen. Scholars quiet and studious. I think that married women generally know better how to manage children than unmarried ladies do—of course there are exceptions. School district No. 22 was organized in 1873; the school house, an unfinished, gloomy frame building, was built in 1877. It is eighteen by twenty-four and twelve feet high, and cost about $250. Situated on section 29, Havelock township.

"June 7, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 18. Rose Bentley, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-three. Scholars lively and noisy, but doing quite well under a lively teacher. School district No. 18 was organized in 1873; the school house, a frame building, eighteen by twenty-four and ten feet high, was built in 1878; it is shabby outside but the inside makes up all odds—a nice finish, good blackboards, patent desks and seats. The school house cost about $550. Located on section 34, Rosewood township.

AN EARLY PREJUDICE.

"June 14, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 38. Alice Hubbard, teacher. Enrollment, eighteen. Scholars busy and the teacher active and enthusiastic. United States history is used instead of the new readers; the sensitiveness against fairy tales, etc., being the cause for such a step. I am sorry, because we have such poor reading books, and I respect the sensitiveness exhibited by the teacher. School district No. 38 was organized in 1878; the school house, a nice frame building, twenty by thirty and ten feet high, was built in 1879, and cost about $500. Situated on section 11, Louriston township.

"October 6, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 40. Eda P. Perkins, teacher. Enrollment, eight. Scholars doing much better than I expected. Miss Perkins has taught twenty-five terms; she has the spirit of a true teacher. She is an invalid, but her life is in the teaching profession and she fills her place with honor.

"October 16, 1882. Visit to school in district No. 15. C. A. Fosnes, teacher. Enrollment, ten. Scholars indifferent. It will be a little hard for a young teacher with limited experience to bring such scholars to active work.

MORE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

"November 21, 1883. Visit to school in district No. 21. Fannie M. Stubbs in charge of the grammar department, and Mrs. J. E. Russell in charge of the primary department. The enterprising people of East Granite Falls have erected a splendid school building at a cost of about $4,000. The school house has a pleasant location among the venerable rocks of East Granite and its foundation is undoubtedly solid. The school term has just begun; the scholars—forty-five in the primary and twenty-one in the grammar department—evince a true spirit of advancement, and they seem to be much pleased with the change.

"November 26, 1883. Visit to school in district No. 23. Minnie Bailey, teacher. Enrollment, nineteen. Scholars a little slow. School district No. 23 was organized in 1874; it comprised the east half of Leenthrop township. In 1880 a nice frame house, twenty by twenty-eight and twelve feet high, was erected on section 26, at a cost of $600. It was furnished with patent desks and seats and an Aetna heater. In 1881 the district was divided, the north half constituting the old district No. 23, and

the south half was organized as school district No. 41. The school house was situated in the south half of the original district; therefore, the north half, or district No. 23, had to get along as well as it could. This year marks an era in the history of district No. 23; a nice frame building, eighteen by twenty-four and ten feet high, has been erected on section 11, at a cost of $300. The school house has a pleasant location, but there is no road passing by it. There is plenty of blackboard surface and the house itself is painted both inside and outside, but there are only home-made desks and seats yet."

After five years of faithful service as county superintendent, Mr. Rollevson retired and closed his records with the following valedictory:

"My official term as superintendent of schools in and for the county of Chippewa expiring on January 1, 1887, it may be proper enough, perhaps, to review briefly what has been done during these five years.

"Entering on my duties as superintendent on December 1, 1881, I found too much superficial work; but, if 'persistency is the father of good luck,' then we have been in luck, because we have persistently set aside all superficial lustre and taken hold of the elementary part of solid work. During these five years we have advanced slowly but carefully, and I am now enabled to deliver the schools graded into the hands of my successor, who undoubtedly is competent to push the good work ahead and apply a polishing touch wherever and whenever it may be considered proper so to do.

"From December 1, 1881, to December 31, 1886, I have made 446 visits and examined 471 persons; I have written about 4,000 letters and communications; in short, attended to my business—how well, is not for me to say. As an unassuming public servant I have tried to execute my duties faithfuly and impartially, that is all I have to say.

"O. J. Rollevson, County Superintendent."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT SAUNDERS.

O. E. Saunders became superintendent of schools for Chippewa county on January 1, 1887, and continued the good work so well begun by Superintendent Rollevson. During the next few years a number of the old school houses were replaced with new buildings and better equipment was secured. A few extracts are taken from the reports of Mr. Saunders, as follow:

"November 15 (no year given; probably 1887). No. 57. Kate McCarthy, teacher. Enrollment, fifteen. Order good. Grading report not on

the desk. Teacher working without certificate, and seems to think she is capable of running business without any of my interference.

"February 3. No. 18. Frank Bentley, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-four. Stormy, so that only nine were present at the time of our visit. Order not quite as good as desirable. Method not the best, but upon the whole very fair work done.

"November 18. No. 8. J. J. Stennes, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-one. Order fair; too much loud study. There are so many classes that it is difficult to get through with them. The teacher is rather slow, has not the faculty of pushing work. Will try to aid him in combining classes so as to reduce the number if possible.

"November 21. No. 31. Minnie Hilden, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-three. Order very good; methods good; classification good; work nearly on the grade. Room well kept; windows need curtains. Grading report not with teacher. New reading chart purchased.

"December 2. No. 18. Nellie Whitmore, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-six. Order good; methods good. Miss Whitmore is on her second year in this district. The pupils are making good advancement under her instruction. There are some fine intellects in this school. This is the most advanced school in the county among the district schools.

"December 6. No. 60. Susie Bently, teacher. Enrollment, twelve. Order fair; methods fair; classification is very nearly on grade. This is the first term held in the district. It is held in one of the houses owned by Prins and Koch, on section 31, in Crate township. The district is going to build a school house in the spring. Everything seems to be moving quite well.

"March 5. No. 14. A. F. Teigen, teacher. Enrollment, seventy. There was a primary department in operation for about two months, taught by Hattie Kitchel. There are none of the advanced pupils in the school. There is so much confusion that pupils cannot study successfully. He has no management, either in governing a school or in grading or classifying. Pupils visit their neighbors and converse with them without leave. It is discouraging to have work go on in this way.

"May 9. No. 26. Bert Whitmore, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-three. Order excellent; methods fair; classification fair. This is Mr. Whitmore's first term and the work shows quite well. He has secured good order, and with a little experience I think he will make a good teacher. Have made some suggestions regarding methods of work which I hope may be beneficial to him.

"May 15. No. 51. Thora Thompson, teacher. Enrollment, thirteen. Order good; methods good; classification good. There are so few present that I cannot see very much how the work is progressing, but knowing the teacher I judge it to be going all right.

"May 20. No. 9. Nancy Lucas, teacher. Enrollment, twenty-three. Order good; methods fair; classification poor. The classification is not good owing in part to the lack of proper books. Miss Lucas is too closely confined to the text book in conducting recitations.

"May 21. No. 59. Ella While, teacher. Enrollment, thirteen. Order, methods and classification fair, but the entry on the class register is not right. This is Miss While's first term. The oldest pupils are not present, but the teacher tells me that she cannot manage them. They need a male teacher, one who is able to compel obedience. Those present are orderly. I have explained the subject of grading so that she can properly arrange the classes.

"May 22. No. 31. Mary Claggett, teacher. Enrollment, thirty-five. Order excellent. The day being rainy, there were but few present. There are many scholars in the district that do not attend at all. The school shows splendidly, each pupil, even to the smallest, attending strictly to business."

A GLANCE AT PIONEER CONDITIONS.

The conditions in Chippewa county are very much different today in every respect from what they were in the early seventies, when the pioneers of this county were making a brave struggle for existence. School districts were organized as soon as enough settlers could get together to petition the county board. In those days the patrons of the school were not able to provide a very elaborate building or equipment. Home-made benches were used in the first schools, and as there was not a free text-book system in use then, books were very scarce. The subjects emphasized were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and the writing of composition. The early county superintendents traveled on foot in the summer and on snow-shoes in the winter, from one school to another.

In spite of these meager facilities many pupils of the pioneer schools later achieved prominence in one way or another and have helped in the development of Chippewa county.

MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

At the present time no school building can be remodeled, repaired or built without the approval of the state commissioner of school buildings. Attention is given to the site, the direction the building will face and the surroundings. Building plans are furnished free by the state department of education for the use of the district where a new structure is contemplated. There were five new modern buildings erected in Chippewa county in 1914-15, and a larger number will be built in 1915-16. An up-to-date building has separate cloak rooms for the boys and girls, a library and a fuel room, besides the class room. If it is possible, the windows are situated on the east side of the room, and the seats are placed so that the light comes over the left shoulder of the pupil. Improved heating systems and valuable libraries are found in almost every school building, and a large number of buildings have basements and basement furnaces. Free text books are used.

TEACHERS' NORMAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Of the eighty-six districts of the county, eighty-one are rural districts, consisting of one- and two-room buildings. Eighty-four rural teachers are employed. There are sixty-four rural districts that have qualified for state aid this year. One of the greatest improvements made in rural education is the extension of the school term from five and six months to eight and nine months, and the introduction into the high schools of the teachers' normal training department. In this department teachers spend a whole year, studying methods of rural school teaching. They go out into the rural schools one week in the fall and again one week in the spring, where they help the teacher in charge. This tends to acquaint them with rural life conditions and the school work itself. Over ninety per cent. of the present corps of teachers hold certificates from high school training departments and the state normal schools.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

A teachers' institute is held in the fall a few weeks after the schools have begun. Competent instructions and lecturers give instruction along the various lines of work. Every rural school is graded; high school state examinations are given in one district in each township twice a year.

Nature study and botany have been combined in the subject of agriculture, which is required to be taught in every school. Manual training, sewing and civics are taught, besides the other common subjects. A number of schools have the hot lunch equipment, so that at noon a hot dish of some kind is served to the children to eat with their lunch which they have brought from home.

In the school year 1915-16 there were about four thousand pupils enrolled in all the schools of Chippewa county, and over half of this number attended the rural schools.

INSTRUCTION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

All school officers meet once a year to hear new school laws discussed and also to get instruction as to their duties. The institute, grading of rural schools, free text-book system, libraries, compulsory education laws, requirement for teachers with normal training certificates, together with better traveling facilities, make school work, duties and supervision better each succeeding year.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR 1916.

The following is a list of the school trustees of Chippewa county for the year 1916. The number given is the school district; the first trustee is the clerk, the second the treasurer, and the third the director. The township in which the school is located is also given.

No. 1. Independent district—C. A. Fosnes, Charles H. Budd, Robert A. Brown.

No. 2. Big Bend Township—Isaac Einerson, Jens Kalstrom, Nels Farness.

No. 3. Crate township—Anton Thoma, —— ——, Philip Kimpling.

No. 4. Tunsberg township—Tanke Hanson, Oscar J. Lund, Edward Hendrickson.

No. 5. Tunsberg township—Ole Thompson, A. H. Lund, Anton Erickson.

No. 6. Granite Falls township—Henry Seim, Helmer Hanson, Anton Lundquist.

No. 7. Sparta township—Emil Lorenz, F. R. Kurtzbein, H. O. Hein.

No. 8. Sparta township—J. I. Gallagher, E. J. Stennes, C. M. Anderson.

No. 9. Sparta township—O. J. Eddy, Halvor Hanson, Andrew Kjernstrom.

No. 10. Louriston township—Fred Armstrong, Ole Mathiason, Edwin Armstrong.
No. 11. Big Bend township—Ole L. Oddan, G. E. Skogrand, C. S. Jerve.
No. 12. Rheiderland township—M. Gerdes, George Van Hove, B. Meteler-kamp.
No. 13. Granite Falls township—John A. Nelson, Guy M. Wallace, William Kraener.
No. 14. Tunsberg township—E. J. Canton, E. I. Strom, H. H. Iverson.
No. 15. Sparta township—C. J. Arntzen, C. B. Arveson, Thomas E. Strand.
No. 16. Sparta township—Peter A. Wig, Frank Strobeen, Oluf Jacobson.
No. 17. Big Bend township—Louis Hermanson, L. S. Saterlie, Anton S. Jerve.
No. 18. Rosewood township—Joseph Mettling, Carl Genske, Elmer Olson.
No. 19. Tunsberg township—Peter A. Lyngen, B. J. Oyen, Ole P. Klefstad.
No. 20. Granite Falls township—Miss Carrie Barnes, Leo Boyle, J. B. Reid.
No. 21. Granite Falls township—W. J. Rice, Ole Flaten, Ole O. Lende.
No. 22. Havelock township—Otto B. Gorman, Robert Seiler, William Norman.
No. 23. Leenthrop township—J. T. Tomes, J. C. Nelson, C. R. Norman.
No. 24. Rosewood township—A. V. Wik, Ole Skuttleberg, Martin Swenson.
No. 25. Rosewood township—Peter E. Nelson, Sigvart Johnson, Norman F. Nelson.
No. 26. Granite Falls township—John A. Haga, John Swenson, John Lindquist.
No. 27. Leenthrop township—J. A. Tack, Lewis Olson, Ed. Koethe.
No. 28. Tunsberg township—A. C. Sherve, Ole H. Brendemoen, Ole Aamodt.
No. 29. Kragero township—N. H. Holte, O. L. Moller, George Kleven.
No. 30. Maynard village—Victor Ramberg, J. Jorgenson, F. I. Fredine.
No. 31. Mandt township—Ole C. Olson, Jens Gilbertson, Ole P. Myhre.
No. 32. Havelock township—John Marholz, Jr., Fred Rubel, Julia Tandberg.
No. 33. Rosewood township—Frank E. Erickson, William H. Jenson, J. E. Norman.
No. 34. Leenthrop township—E. H. Erickson, Gustav A. Peterson, A. M. Hanson.
No. 35. Big Bend township—T. S. Thompson, Christ Kanten, Andrew Andrews.

No. 36. Louriston township—Alfred Engberg, Charles Neal, Emil Freeman.
No. 37. Stoneham township—Olaf Brekken, Iver I. Lalim, Dick Aikens.
No. 38. Louriston township—James Foley, Gust Lundberg, Frank Carlson.
No. 39. Grace township—Fred Zielsdorf, Jens Christenson, J. D. Knoebel.
No. 40. Lone Tree township—John Hintz, Jr., W. P. Martins, Harm Freese.
No. 41. Leenthrop township—P. O. Gustafson, Arthur A. Dahleen, E. O. Nelson.
No. 42. Woods township—H. Walleen, M. E. Skoglund, A. Norrander.
No. 43. Grace township—Alfred Bang, A. O. Lund, H. O. Bang.
No. 44. Lone Tree township—T. J. Gunter, E. L. Narragon, Dick Sathoff.
No. 45. Milan village—C. R. C. Blom, O. K. Opjorden, T. Anderson.
No. 46. Crate township—D. Gaasterland, B. Doesken, J. Zeller.
No. 47. Louriston township—William Strom, —— ——, Christ Pederson.
No. 48. Lone Tree township—P. Scheltens, P. Lenze, Mrs. P. Steffens.
No. 49. Kragero township—Arthur Stensland, A. Berglund, Carl A. Carlson.
No. 50. Kragero township—T. Johnson, Ole G. Dolden, S. S. Lia.
No. 51. Havelock township—W. F. Mitchell, Fred Feldhake, Ed. Sulflow.
No. 52. Big Bend township—H. Skreberg, N. A. Pederson, O. A. Struxness.
No. 53. Grace township—James Jones, John Eisenlohr, Anton Rekstad.
No. 54. Mandt township—O. E. Halvorson, Eric Lovhang, Gust Walleen.
No. 55. Rheiderland township—Fred Grussing, D. L. Ammermann, Albert Scheltens.
No. 56. Grace township—A. E. McCoy, Arthur Smith, A. A. Payne.
No. 57. Crate township—Chris Guszregen, Jacob Freilinger, P. A. Sanderson.
No. 58. Rosewood township—Merle Grandprey, A. O. Anderson, Gus Jenson.
No. 59. Rosewood township—John A. Williamson, L. A. Smith, H. C. Wolfe.
No. 60. Crate township—John Aarnes, Tony Waters, Andrew Harguth.
No. 61. Havelock township—William Maus, B. K. Schroder, Julius Lettau.
No. 62. Clara City—D. Grashuis, M. S. Carl, G. A. Liepold.
No. 63. Mandt township—Ludvig Larson, A. E. Raffelson, A. O. Golden.
No. 64. Mandt township—Ole K. Kvien, A. J. Walker, Einar Svore.
No. 65. Lone Tree township—W. F. Reiners, George Doesken, Frank Gerdes.

School Trustees, 1916

No. 66. Rheiderland township—George Kray, Henry Eckhoff, E. J. Peterson.
No. 67. Rheiderland township—Wm. Duininck, H. W. Berghuis, A. Sconberg.
No. 68. Kragero township—H. K. Sandbo, H. S. Thompson, Erick Siverson.
No. 69. Crate township—R. J. Goldenstein, H. Westendorf, L. Kleene.
No. 70. Rheiderland township—Reinka Ulferts, Herman Wearda, Albert Grussing.
No. 71. Stoneham township—Otto Pieper, Nick J. Tischer, Albert Rhode.
No. 72. Rosewood township—Albert E. Peterson, O. G. Quam, John Olson.
No. 73. Stoneham township—Willard Norborg, Frank Habstritt, Fred Hargeth.
No. 74. Leenthrop township—Ole P. Lanes, M. J. Dahl, M. P. Lauritson.
No. 75. Woods township—J. D. Benimga, William Bongs, John Molenaar.
No. 76. Woods township—F. O. Smith, Fred Von Loh, Otto Mahlow.
No. 77. Lone Tree township—Anton Thissen, Fred Fleuter, William Priebe.
No. 78. Lone Tree township—Fred Thissen, J. W. Lindner, George Kluver.
No. 79. Woods township—I. Ronning, Peter Halverson, Julius Bauman.
No. 80. Havelock township—J. J. Martin, Andrew Zurn, Frank Laurant.
No. 81. Havelock township—Ben W. Mills, J. R. Sunderland, William Alley.
No. 82. Stoneham township—John Pitts, William Peglow, Jost Aschen.
No. 83. Woods township—Albert Switzer, Ole K. Hustad, John Hagglund.
No. 84. Crate township—Wenzel Schoen, Joe Tomes, Henry Miller.
No. 85. Woods township—Oscar Walleen, Lester Armstrong, George Groebner.
No. 86. Granite Falls township—F. E. Munson, Emil Olsen, A. K. Lilleby.

THE SCHOOLS OF MONTEVIDEO.

In connection with a review of the work of the schools of Chippewa county, it is but fitting that a somewhat more detailed account be presented

of the development of the schools in Montevideo, the county seat. In the highly creditable "annual" of the Montevideo high school, class of 1914, there was printed a comprehensive history of the public schools of Montevideo, from which the following facts were gleaned: "A small, bark-roofed, log cabin, owned by C. J. Nelson and located back of the present home of Mrs. Byers, on First street, was the home of the first school in Montevideo. Here an old schoolmate of our townswoman, Mrs. Norris, Florence Stewart by name, taught a school of seven pupils in the winter of 1869-70. Miss Stewart taught again during the winter of 1870-71, over a drug store. The next year Eli B. Miller conducted school in a hall over Case's store. The construction of a school house was also planned the same year.

"Mrs. L. A. Elwell's father, Mr. Bartlett, hauled the first load of lumber for the purpose from Benson on April 4, 1872, and by May 27 the house was ready for occupancy, with Hannibal Guskill as teacher. This building cost twelve hundred dollars and is unique in Montevideo's history as being the first building with a shingled roof in the city. The old landmark may yet be seen on the corner of Fifth street, Lincoln avenue, whither it was moved in 1880 to make way for the brick building erected in that year." The *Annual* was fortunate in obtaining a photograph of that old school house as it stood then on the treeless and thinly-populated prairie. The picture shows a simple, single-story structure of the old familiar "box" type of country school house, a door at one end and three windows to the side. It is noticed that the building is amply protected against Jove's anger by two tall lightning rods rearing aloft from the "comb" of the roof, the chimney projecting from the rear part of the roof. There is not a tree or a shrub in sight, that having been before the days of the planting of the trees which, now grown to noble proportions, make the residence section of Montevideo, up on the hill, so delightful a spot. The teacher and his pupils had gathered in front of the school house to have their pictures taken and about fifty figures are counted in the group, the teacher, who stands in the foreground of the picture, being readily recognized as Charles H. Budd, who from that day to this has been one of the foremost factors in the development of the city's present admirable system of public schools.

GRADUAL GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

Continuing, the *Annual* narrates that "some of those who taught in the old building and may be remembered by the people of the town are:

Nettie Bartlette (Mrs. L. A. Elwell), Philena Warde, C. H. Budd, C. N. Starr, J. K. Miller, Helena Wood, Ida Knappen, Nellie C. Moyer (Mrs. C. H. Budd), G. W. Prevey and Mary E. Moyer (Mrs. M. F. Barber).

"The earliest record of which we have knowledge is that of October 3, 1874, when J. D. Baker was district clerk, J. B. Case, moderator, and L. R. Moyer, treasurer. On that date the board decided to reduce the school year to seven months and voted three hundred dollars for the year's expenses. This sum is in great contrast to the twenty-seven thousand dollars expended during the present (1914) school year. The record of the following meeting in 1875 contains an equally interesting item: 'It was voted that the board of trustees be authorized to build a wire fence around the school house grounds, provided there shall be money enough in the treasury that can be used for that purpose.' G. W. Frink, moderator.

"In 1880, so crowded was the school that the Baptist church, then neither lathed nor plastered, was utilized. Here Mr. Prevey and Miss Nellie Moyer taught the upper classes, while the remaining children, some seventy in number, were left in the old school house with Miss Bartlett as teacher. In the meantime a new brick building was arranged for. The block on which the school buildings are now erected was purchased, with the exception of the three lots previously donated to the school by Mr. Frink. The nine remaining lots, together with a small frame building, cost the district nine hundred dollars. One hundred and fifteen dollars was paid for the plans and specifications, the entire building cost being eight thousand dollars. These amounts may be contrasted with the seven thousand dollars paid the architect of the new Central building and the one hundred thousand voted by the board for the erection of that building. In 1883 a wing was added to the original brick structure, which supplied room for the school until 1902, when the present (1914) high school building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. This did not long relieve the crowded conditions of the school and a ward building was erected on what is known as the 'Jump' property, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on the bluff overlooking the Minnesota River valley. This was built in 1911 and cost sixteen thousand dollars."

THE FIRST HIGH-SCHOOL CLASS.

The high school was organized in 1873, with George Voorhees as principal. The *Annual* was fortunate in having been able to resurrect from some place a photograph of Professor Voorhees, taken at that period, and

the picture is reproduced on the printed page. It shows the likeness of a firm-mouthed, self-reliant young man, standing with one arm resting on what has the appearance of being a marble balustrade. His good-looking face is lambrequined in a set of mutton-chop whiskers, approaching the Dundreary type, and he wears an all-around collar of the period, a high silk "topper" and a high-cut, four-button, closely-buttoned cutaway coat, a somewhat ornate watch chain and "charm" showing prominently across the several inches of waistcoat visible below the cutaway, a kerchief showing from the breast pocket of the coat relieving the otherwise somewhat somber effect of the general sartorial ensemble. Professor Voorhees was followed by S. F. Daum, under whom the first class was graduated in 1885. A copy of the program of the graduating exercises of this class, whose members were Loverna Eldred, Elma Ellithrop and Anna Goar, is printed in the *Annual*. The young ladies were assisted in their program by the Rev. A. T. Foster, Rev. R. P. Herrick and also by Mrs. Ella Kemp and Isaac Claggett, who furnished the music. The exercises were held in the court house hall on Friday evening, June 5, 1885, at eight o'clock. The class motto was *Spectemur Agendo*. Alvin Loverna Eldred's theme was "The Benefits of Calamities," Clarissa Anna Goar spoke on "The Spirit of "Expectation" and Marion Elma Ellithrop's theme was "We Have Reached the Bay in Safety; the Ocean Lies Beyond." A picture of this class is reproduced in the *Annual* and shows three charming young ladies, evidently grouped for the occasion, and arrayed in amply furbelowed and beruffled white frocks of the period. Classes were graduated every other year for a time, till the school was stronger, the smallest consisting of but one member, Hilda Kempe (Mrs. G. A. Parks), in 1889. There was a class of thirty-two in 1914, and in 1916 there were thirty-seven graduates.

THE CLASS OF 1885.

Under the heading *"Spectemur Agendo"* there was printed in the copy of the *Annual* above quoted from a poem by O. J. Rollevson, former superintendent of schools of Chippewa county, dedicated to the historic class of 1885, Montevideo high school, which seems such a fitting accompaniment to this review of the public schools of Montevideo that it is here reproduced:

SPECTEMUR AGENDO.

The setting sun gleams on the wall
Up in the solemn court house hall—
A beautiful reflection.
My thoughts revert to days gone by,
Some fifteen years, and then I try
To form a brief connection.

There was a time when cares increased,
When people lived just as they pleased,
And schools there were not any.
But things have changed—how is it now?
Why, when I look, I wonder how
We e'er became so many.
The "First Commencement" does arrive,
Here is the "class of '85"
And music, soft, crescendo,
The Silver Helicons appear,
And comrades, friends, from far and near,
Read "*Spectemur Agendo.*"
Now parents, teachers, coming near,
And all the rest are present here,
To listen to the reading.
The room is lighted, things arranged;
The people seated, looks exchanged;
So, witness the proceeding:
Three graduates, all dressed in white,
Step forth, so modestly and bright—
An earnest invocation.
There's Eldred, Ellithrop and Goar,
A maiden trio, who explore
Life,s moral emanation.
Their youthful hearts appeal to us
For sympathy—'twas always thus,
When students should go through it.
A faithful struggle for the right,
Through hardship, calumny and spite;
That's just the way to do it.
The human heart was made for love,
And inspiration from above
Is beautiful and charming.
So also is the throbbing brow,
The noble mind, the gentle bow,
And feelings not alarming.
The "benefits" we do derive
From all "calamities" arrive,
Through thoughts of "expectation."
And then some recollections fond,
When stormy "ocean lies beyond"—
A happy recreation.
The teacher's work, so noble, grand,
Is not a structure built on sand,
Though days are sometimes "dreary."
For when his task at last will close,
There is a tranquil, sweet repose,
A resting for the weary.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

In preparation for the erection of the new Central building, the winter of 1914 witnessed an unusual removal. With no interruption to their school work, four hundred and sixty children were established in outside quarters, to remain there until the new building was completed early in 1915. The new building, which occupies the block adjoining the court house square and separated from the same by a pretty parkway, an admirable civic center of the beautiful city on the hill, is one hundred and eleven feet wide, one hundred and fifty-one feet long, three stories in height and constructed of pressed brick. The first floor is given over mainly to the departments of manual training, mechanical drawing, agriculture and domestic science, and includes a large conservatory for agricultural and botanical demonstration. On this floor there are also two large locker rooms, each containing two hundred and six lockers. The second floor carries the administration offices, a gymnasium forty by seventy feet and seven grade rooms. On the third, or high-school floor, there is an assembly room with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty, the library, four class rooms, three science rooms, including a chemical and physical laboratory and recitation rooms, and also two large rooms for commercial instruction. The building is fire-proof throughout and modern in every way and is equipped with a forced-ventilation system and a purifier, the vacuum system being attached to the radiation and a regulating system attached to the ventilating and heating system. A down-draft furnace provides the heat. Montevideo very properly claims to have one of the best and most complete central school buildings in Minnesota and the people of the city are naturally very proud of the same. When it was erected in 1915 it was thought that provision had been made for years to come in the way of schooling capacity, but the school year of 1915-16 found it crowded and already provisions are being made for overflow. An excellent normal-training school also is conducted in connection with the work of the city schools and is attended by large classes.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

On behalf of the Alumni Association of the Montevideo high school, Fred McCarger, of the class of '07, president of the association, contributed a "word of greeting" in that issue of the *Annual*, in which he voiced a bit of regret, declaring that "We of the Alumni realize our loss in not having a record of our high-school days. Who among my contemporaries would

not like to have reminders of the times they stood before "Sam" Challman when he roared, 'Why don't you know?' or of good Jane Nisbit, always willing to help a fellow out of trouble; likewise of an exclamation of Edith Tydeman when the boys won in the elections (as they always did); of 'Bug' Severens never failing to lead our colors to victory on the gridiron." Continuing, this review pointed out that "two hundred and seventy-two persons have graduated from the high school in the last twenty-nine years. Of these, only ninety-three boys weathered the storm. Our records are not sufficiently complete to give the number who went away to school, but sixty-one are graduates of one or more colleges or universities. The lawyer profession seemed to be the most popular, as there are ten; next are the doctors and dentists, there being four of each, and next, engineering, civil, mechanical and mining. Twenty-five of the alumni are now students, fitting themselves for professional work. Fifty-five are teaching, ten clerking, four music teachers, two clerks of probate court, two are postmasters, and, in fact, there is hardly an occupation in which we are not represented. Five returned for post-graduate work. We find that seventy-six of the girls are married and, as far as we could learn, twenty-three of the boys are married."

AN ACROSTIC.

To the superintendent of the city public schools, J. J. Bohlander, the class of 1914, "for these reasons," dedicated the volume of the *Annual* from which the above interesting items of information are taken:

Joyful in his labor,
Just in his dealings.
Brings us to ourselves;
Overlooks our many pranks.
Has time to see us, even when he is busy.
Labors to make learning attractive;
Aids us in our trials;
Notifies us when w eforgot our duty;
Delights in making us realize in
Earnest, the joy of work well done.
Resolute in his purpose.

John J. Bohlander is the present efficient superintendent of the Montevideo schools. There is a total enrollment of one thousand three hundred, with more than three hundred in the high school. All departments are well equipped and the school is doing splendid work.

WINDOM COLLEGE.

Rising phoenix-like from its ashes, the old Windom Institute that was destroyed by fire on the evening of January 25, 1915, is now a college, offering to the youth of western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota all the advantages of a course in a higher institution of learning without the expense incident to attendance on colleges situated at more distant points. The people of Montevideo and this part of the state in general take great interest and no small degree of pride in Windom College, with its handsome new building and fine campus of nearly forty acres, the whole representing a value of about seventy-five thousand dollars, and Windom's reputation as a college is advancing yearly throughout this region. The college takes its name in honor of that fine Christian scholar and statesman, William Windom, and is situated on the highest eminence in the vicinity of Montevideo, a beautiful spot on the bluff just at the northern edge of the city, overlooking the beautiful valleys of the Chippewa and the Minnesota. On the west is a delightful grove of stately oaks, while the level spaces of the campus afford excellent grounds for football, baseball, a half mile track for track sports, a tennis court, croquet grounds and the like, and a well-equipped gymnasium is maintained. Windom is co-educational in its scope and is yearly attracting a greater number of students to its pleasant portals. It is a Christian school, with Christian ideals and was founded in the year 1885, a number of the leading citizens of Montevideo, under the leadership of Dr. Robert P. Herrick and acting on the suggestion of Doctor Strong, of Carlton College, starting then at Montevideo the Western Minnesota Seminary, it being Doctor Strong's belief that this section of the state would offer a broad field for the extension of higher education. The necessity of having hereabout a Christian academy was recognized and a corporation was formed which endeavored to raise the required funds for the establishment of the school.

ITS DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

The effort to secure the funds necessary to the establishment of the proposed school led to a thorough canvass of Montevideo and vicinity and it was not long until the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars was pledged to the cause, a sum exceeding the expectations of even the most sanguine of the promoters of the project. Of this sum, more than six thousand dollars was pledged by Eastern persons, who thus manifested in the most con-

vincing manner their interest in the movement. School was started in an old, dingy hotel building in the fall of 1885, with an attendance of four, three boys and one girl. That year both faculty and students suffered many hardships. Money was scarce and the teachers' salaries often were several months in arrears. People both at home and abroad were skeptical concerning the success of the undertaking and scoffed at the school, while students were slow to enter and "doubting Thomases" among the subscribers to the fund declined to pay their pledges. Despite all obstacles, however, the authorities persisted and in the fall of 1887 the foundations were laid for a school building. During the succeeding winter financial obstacles almost overcame the little school, but just as the crisis seemed acute, Judge Jones, of Minneapolis, was seen on the streets of Montevideo one morning; the difficulties which confronted the backers of the school were explained to him and from that hour he became one of the school's stanchest supporters and ablest advisers.

In the spring of 1888 building began in earnest, a three-story, steam-heated structure having been designed, the same to be constructed for a minimum sum of ten thousand dollars, but before the project was completed that minimum had reached a figure fifty per cent. higher. A "financier" was employed to raise the ten thousand dollars; a mortgage to the amount of five thousand dollars on the property was agreed upon and two thousand dollars additional was secured from a friend. The "financier," despite his "successful record," raised one hundred dollars and left town; the "friend" flatly refused to pay the two thousand dollars in the time of need and, to cap the climax, an attorney found a fatal flaw in the articles of incorporation, which latter discovery killed the loan. In the meantime, Judge Jones was lying at the point of death and could not be seen or appealed to for aid, while the bricklayers threatened to secure a mechanic's lien on the uncompleted building in order to secure the wages due them. When all financial resources seemed utterly exhausted, Doctor Herrick brought out all his available money, borrowed more from a couple of merchants and at six o'clock when the laborers were leaving, gave them their pay and thus averted the catastrophe of a lien. For six years Doctor Herrick carried that debt in behalf of the school upon which his great interest had been centered. During another similar hour of difficulty and stress, Banker Eliason generously handed out four hundred dollars for the weekly pay-roll of the builders and thus tided over another promised crash.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS TAKE A HAND.

In September, 1888, a simple statement of this embarrassing financial situation was made at a meeting of the State Association of Congregational Churches. Wyman Elliot started a movement to help the struggling school by donating a farm. Messrs. Morley and Evans took the platform and within half an hour the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars was raised for the school. In that same month, Judge Jones, though still very ill, arranged for further financial aid to the amount of nearly five thousand dollars. These sums paid the pressing obligations that had been incurred and a mortgage loan of six thousand dollars was obtained. By that time the attendance at the school was largely increasing the sums received for tuition and the friends of the new institution began to cheer up.

In 1891 Jones Hall was dedicated as a memorial to Judge Jones, who had made its erection possible, and about that same time new life was injected into the work of the school by the coming of Charles W. Headley, whose manly character as the head of the institution left its lasting impression upon all students who matriculated there for the next decade. He stood by the school during some of its darkest days and never faltered in his allegiance. It also was in 1891 that, at the request of sixty men prominent in the affairs of the state, who wished to commemorate the character and work of Hon. William Windom, the name of the institution was changed to that of the Windom Institute, it being felt that the work accomplished in a school situated in the midst of the region in which he had been so deeply interested would constitute a standing memorial. About that time Dame Fortune seemed to be ready to bestow her smiles upon the institution and it was felt that an excellent start was being made. In 1897 the State Association of Congregational Churches raised ten thousand dollars for the school, a sum sufficient to clear the outstanding debt, with the exception of the mortgage, which was cleared in 1903. In the meantime, in the spring of 1900, W. S. Benton donated twenty-five thousand dollars toward a permanent endowment; Mrs. Benton added to this sixteen thousand dollars and the Woman's Home Missionary Union, one thousand dollars, these very material bits of assistance assuring the permanency of the school. It was later resolved by the trustees that the first one hundred thousand dollars of the endowment be designated as the Benton Foundation. Financial difficulties seemed for the time being ended and the school entered upon an area of rapid development, the attendance largely increasing, a greater variety of subjects being offered

and more competent teachers being employed in all branches. An efficient business department was added; sewing was taught for a time, the musical department was enlarged and improved, branches of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association were established; literary societies, glee clubs, football, baseball and basket ball teams organized and successfully fostered by the student body and the faculty, the *Windom Record* was started and in 1903 a student Senate was created, the object of which latter organization was "to voice the just and reasonable sentiments of the student body and to communicate their opinions to the faculty."

PERSEVERANCE AND EARNEST ENDEAVORS.

The gratifying development was brought about by the persevering and earnest endeavors of the members of the faculty during that period. Among those who did the most, perhaps, was Marion G. Burton, who became principal of Windom Institute in 1900. He is now president of Smith College, but both he and his wife are remembered in Montevideo in connection with the wonderful work which they did for the school, and when the alumni talk of "the good old days" when they were attending school, they are wont, more often than not to refer to them as the time "when Miss Griffith was at Windom," which indicates the deep place that excellent teacher won in the hearts of the students. Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin spent the first years of their married life working at Windom. They are now engaged in missionary work in Pekin, China. Mrs. C. H. Budd assumed the responsibility of the musical department for many years and each year gave a delightful recital. Without the able assistance of these earnest workers Windom never would have developed as it did.

At the meeting of the trustees of the institute in June, 1912, it was determined to change the name of the school to Windom College and to give, for the present, two years of college work, the purpose being to develop the academy into a college, thus giving to western Minnesota its first and only college. The trustees rightly felt that the opportunities for the development of a great school in this vast agricultural territory ought not to be neglected, there being no other school of the class nearer than Minneapolis or Northfield. To support such a school it became necessary to enlarge the endowment fund. The late James J. Hill offered fifty thousand dollars on the condition that the school raise an additional two hundred thousand dollars, making a total endowment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The people of Montevideo and the surrounding country responded liberally to the call

for financial aid and during the campaign in behalf of the endowment the great red column on the "thermometer" that registered the thousands crept steadily upward. The last few thousands were raised at a mass meeting held in the Opera House and at the stroke of midnight there had been pledged in notes and real estate the sum of more than fifty-one thousand dollars, a most convincing proof that Montevideo wanted the college. May 15 was set as the time for completing the endowment, but unforeseen financial difficulties arose and Mr. Hill kindly extended the time limit.

DESTRUCTION OF JONES HALL.

On Friday evening, January 25, 1915, fire started in the roof of Jones Hall. The hydrant nearer the building was frozen and the water power was insufficient to raise any considerable stream of water to that elevation. Although the fire department labored heroically it was impossible to save the building. The girls in the dormitory made use of the fire escape in safety, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that they were unable to save any of their belongings. Seven girls who were suffering with the measles were taken to the hospital and the townspeople opened their homes to the others. A few things from the second floor and all the equipment from the first floor and the basement were saved.

President Morley was on a train coming from Minneapolis at the time of the fire and when a telegram reached him carrying the intelligence of the fire, and that Windom College was burning, he said: "Jones Hall may be burning, but Windom College cannot burn;" and so it proved, for although on Saturday morning Jones Hall lay in ashes, on Tuesday morning chapel was formally held at the Congregational church and from that time forward school went on almost uninterruptedly, the several classes being heard in the various churches and in the public library. The trustees immediately obtained plans for a new and better Jones Hall and a girls' dormitory and, despite a locally trying financial period, the present new Jones Hall was erected in the summer of 1915. Insurance to the amount of nine thousand dollars was received and Mr. Hill offered ten thousand dollars provided another sum equalling forty thousand dollars could be raised for a building fund. This latter sum, however, was not forthcoming; debts upon the building became pressing and, with Mrs. Benton's permission, the sixteen thousand dollars which she contributed to the Benton Foundation was temporarily diverted to that purpose.

Even yet the school has not emerged wholly from the period of financial

stress, but, as one ardent and enthusiastic alumnus says, "Even in the dark hour we see in it the chrysalis from which may come a marvelous growth and development. Windom needs only the earnest endeavors and unfailing support of her many friends to become a full-fledged college which will not only be a credit to the community, but a monument of service for the generations to come. It is to be hoped that western Minnesota will respond to the cry for help and make it possible for the history of the school to continue indefinitely."

CHAPTER XIII.

Churches of Chippewa County.

The early settlers of Chippewa county lost no time in organizing churches. Wherever a few faithful members of any given denomination were found in a community, there they established their faith, and it was not long until definite church organizations were flourishing. While the various denominations of the Christian faith were represented, in grove or house assemblage meetings, from the very beginning of a social order hereabout, it was not for some little time that formal church organizations were effected. It is apparent, from the best available accounts, that the first public religious service, with the exception of those long before conducted at the Lac qui Parle mission, was held in the home of Daniel G. Wilkins at the settlement at the confluence of the Chippewa and the Minnesota, then known as Chippewa City, but which shortly afterward was merged with the more ambitious Montevideo, which was founded on a more promising site on the other bank of the Chippewa. These first church services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, who was traveling through the country with A. M. Lathrop. In 1868 Colonel McPhail accompanied Bishop Whipple on a trip through this region and, for the benefit of the Chippewa City settlers, the Bishop held services in a grove in the angle formed by the meeting of the two rivers. About 1869 that earnest and devoted Lutheran missionary, the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, began his remarkable ministry in this section and in 1870 organized the Immanuel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church. It was about that time that the great influx of Scandinavians began in this region and the mission established by Pastor Solseth grew and flourished, branches forming from the same, as the new settlements were made, until the Evangelical Lutheran church became well established in almost every part of the county. The next church organization probably was that effected by the Methodists, a number of whom were early found at the settlement at the junction of the two rivers, and in 1871 a congregation of this denomination was formed by the Rev. N. Taintor, at Montevideo, the nucleus of the present well-established church of that denomination in that city. Early in 1871 the Congregationalists found themselves in sufficient numbers there-

about to form a small congregation and, under the ministrations of the Rev. O. A. Starr, effected an organization, the nucleus of the present strong Congregational church body at Montevideo. Then, in March, 1877, the Baptists formed an organization under the ministration of the Rev. F. S. Ashmore. The Episcopalians also effected an organization about that same time; other denominations presently became represented, until not only at the county seat, but in every hamlet and village in the county flourishing churches were found, all doing well their part in the great work of bringing about an orderly community interest.

NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Though the Norwegian Lutherans began their effective church work in Chippewa county in 1870, upon the organization of Immanuel church in Tunsberg township, it was not until April 3, 1879, under the ministration of the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, the pioneer in this field of religious endeavor in this section of the state, that a congregation of that faith was organized at Montevideo. The first meeting was held in the Henry Anderson hall, and those present at the initial meeting were G. Eliason, Ole H. Blom, K. T. Ramsvand, Nils Sveningson, Abel Olson, S. Nelson, J. M. Hanson, S. S. Byholt, J. C. Foss, C. H. Wagelsten, Even Tvedt and the families of such of these gentlemen as were thus blessed. The Rev. O. E. Solseth acted as moderator of the meeting and G. Eliason as secretary. At a subsequent meeting, J. Hanson, S. S. Byholt and Even Tvedt were elected trustees of the new congregation and O. H. Blom, treasurer. Mr. Solseth continued to act as pastor of the little flock until the autumn of 1884, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. K. Fjeldstad, who remained as spiritual director of the parish until March, 1887, after which the Rev. O. Lokensgaard, of Granite Falls, supplied the pulpit until the arrival of the present venerable pastor, the Rev. Abel Anderson, who assumed charge on November 25, 1888, and has ever since acted as the spiritual director of that congregation. He also serves a church at Appleton alternate Sundays. From 1888 to 1899 he was in addition connected with Windom Institute as teacher of languages.

For some time after their formal organization, the members of the Norwegian Evangelical church at Montevideo continued to hold their services in Anderson hall, but after awhile steps were taken toward building a church. In the summer of 1882 work was begun upon the present commodious edifice on South Fifth street, but, for one untoward reason and another, the

church was not finally completed and dedicated until 1892, the dedicatory sermon being preached then by the Rev. H. G. Stub, professor of theology in Hamline Seminary. The church at present has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five, with an active Ladies' Aid Society of about forty-five members, a Christian and Social Union Men's club, and Young People's Association, doing effective work. The value of the church property is about five thousand dollars and a handsome parsonage costing over four thousand dollars is maintained for the pastor on the lot to the south of the church.

Our Savior's Lutheran church at Montevideo was organized on August 16, 1884, under the ministration of the Rev. O. Guldbrandson, the initial meeting being held in Brandmo's photograph gallery. At that meeting there were present and enrolled as charter members, Iver Anderson and family, Peter Gunderson and family, Andreas Brandmo, Axel Bergstrom and family, Erik Husby and family, Ole Borseth and family, Halvor Nerdahl and family and J. J. Bergoust and family. For some time after the new church was organized the members held their services in the Congregational and Synod Lutheran churches, or until 1892, when the present ample frame edifice at the corner of Fifth street and Eureka avenue was completed, the cost of the same being about three thousand dollars. Mr. Gulbrandson remained as pastor of the church from the time of its organization until 1895, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. B. Dahl, who remained until 1904, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. O. Langehough, who, in 1910, was succeeded by the Rev. A. D. Halvorson, who remained as pastor until 1914. In the next year, 1915, the Rev. John M. Mason was installed as pastor and has since continued as such, doing an excellent work not only in Our Savior's church, but in his charges in Mandt township and in Rosewood township, these three churches constituting one parish. Our Savior's church has a present membership of two hundred and twenty-five and all departments of the church work are well organized and effective. The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Mason, wife of the pastor, is the president, contributes to the various missions at home and abroad of the United Norwegian Lutheran church in America, sustains a native teacher in India and aids in the work of maintaining orphanages and hospitals. Mrs. Theo Arneson is vice-president of the Ladies' Aid Society; Mrs. Thor Graves, secretary, and Mrs. Victor Freeberg, treasurer. The Men's Club of the church has a membership of one hundred and is also doing good work. John Thomton is president of the club; A. C. Anderson, secretary, and Victor Freeberg, treasurer. There also is an effective Young People's League connected with the church and a Sunday school enrolling more than one hundred children.

The Mandt Norwegian Lutheran church in section 9, Mandt township, which also is under Mr. Mason's direction, was one of the very first church organizations effected in Chippewa county, having been established in the spring of 1873, under the direction of the Rev. H. Syverson, at a meeting held at the home of F. Rindal. The early records of this congregation have been lost, but Mrs. Anna Gulson, one of the charter members, is still living and an active worker in the church. The Rev. H. Syverson continued as pastor of the church, which he organized, until 1877, and was succeeded by the Rev. O. A. Solem, who remained until 1881, when he was succeeded by the Rev. K. Salverson, who, in 1890, was succeeded by the Rev. O. Guldbrandson, who also had been preaching there since 1884. The latter then remained as pastor for five years and was succeeded in 1895 by the Rev. W. B. Dahl, who continued as pastor until 1904, when he was succeeded by the Rev. O. A. Langehough, who remained until 1910, in which year Rev. A. D. Halvorson became pastor, retaining that connection until the installation of the present pastor, the Rev. John M. Mason, in 1915. In 1898 the Mandt church erected a frame house of worship at a cost of two thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars. That church was destroyed by fire in 1908 and the next year, 1909, was replaced by the present handsome cement-block edifice, which was constructed at a cost of more than three thousand dollars. The present membership of Mandt church is above one hundred and seventy-five, and active organizations of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Young People's League are maintained.

The Brönö Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in Rosewood township, county, having been organized at a meeting held at the home of Bendik Kjösvik, in that neighborhood, on April 21, 1873, the meeting having been called by the Rev. E. Erickson, who was made the first pastor of the new flock. The charter members of Brönö church were Bendik Kjösvik, John Bendixson, Chris Ronning, Ole Jacobson, Martinus Johnson, Markus Martinsen, Peder Björge, Alex Martinsen, Andrew Hendrickson, Edward Nelson, Hartwig Nelson, Torgus Johnson, Chris Olson, Ole Anderson, Anfin Anderson, Lasse Anderson and Claudius Knudson, together with the respective families of such as were thus blessed. Mr. Erickson remained as pastor of the new church for two years, or until 1873, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Nelson Berg, who remained until 1883. The next year the Rev. O. Guldbrandson was given spiritual direction of the church and remained as pastor until 1895, when the Rev. W. B. Dahl was installed as pastor. He remained until 1904, and in 1905 was succeeded by the Rev. A. O. Langehough, who remained until 1910, when the Rev. A. D. Halvorson was in-

stalled as pastor, remaining until 1914, being succeeded in 1915 by the present pastor, the Rev. John M. Mason. The present church building of the Brönö congregation was erected in section 19, of Rosewood township, in 1889, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is above seventy, and maintains an active Ladies' Aid Society, which contributes to the missions at home and abroad of the United Norwegian church of America.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Our Savior's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in the village of Milan was organized in the year 1904, under the leadership of the Rev. J. D. Wein, the charter members of the same being A. Bromstad, H. S. Blom, Theodore Evenskaas, S. O. Haugen and H. H. Halderson. The first meeting was held in the village hall, which was used as a place of worship until the present neat frame edifice was erected in 1911, at a cost of two thousand dollars, at the corner of the Lac qui Parle road. The present membership of the church is reported as thirty-one, and good progress is reported along all lines of the congregation's activities. The founder of the church, the Rev. J. D. Wein, served as pastor until 1907, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Anderson, who, in 1909, was succeeded by the Rev. E. I. Strom, the present pastor, who is also serving the congregation of the same denomination at Immanuel church in Tunsberg township and the Zion church in that same township. Mr. Strom is a native of Minnesota and has been engaged in the ministry since 1895. He was born in Zumbrota, Goodhue county, June 9, 1871, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in 1891. He then entered Luther Seminary, from which he was graduated in theology in 1895. In that same year he was installed as pastor at Minot, North Dakota, and served there until 1897, in which year he became principal of the Lutheran Academy at Albert Lea, this state, where he labored until 1902, when he was made pastor of the church at Belgrade. After a year's service there, he was transferred to Red Wing, where he remained until 1909, when he was sent to Chippewa county as the successor to the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, the pioneer in the Evangelical Lutheran movement in this part of the state. Mr. Strom makes his residence at Watson, a point conveniently accessible to his several charges.

The Immanuel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in Tunsberg township is among the pioneer churches of that denomination in this part of the state. It was organized on August 13, 1870, at a meeting held in a grove on the farm of Knut Augrimson on section 34, in Big Bend township, under

the leadership of the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, the pioneer in that movement throughout this region, and started out with a membership of thirty-two. The first minister of the church was the Rev. Lars J. Markhus, of Norway Lake, who served as pastor of the congregation for two years, after which the Rev. Ole E. Solseth assumed charge and remained resident pastor until his death, in 1908, also doing much missionary work hereabout and looking after the affairs of auxiliary charges in this section of the state. During that time, from 1897 to 1904, he was assisted by the Rev. Carl D. Doving, and from the latter year to 1909 by the Rev. Jens D. Wein. In 1909 the Rev. Einar I. Strom was installed as pastor and has since been in charge, at the same time having charge of the church of Our Savior at Milan and of Zion church in Tunsberg township. For several years after its organization Immanuel church had no settled place for its members to worship, but in 1876 a neat frame edifice was erected in the northwest quarter of section 12 of Tunsberg township and is still serving as a place of worship. The church was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars and has been kept in excellent repair, such improvements being added from time to time as the growing needs of the congregation demanded. The congregation now has a membership of four hundred, and is one of the strongest church organizations in the county. A strong Young People's Society of the church is maintained, besides which there are two organizations of the Ladies' Aid Society, all doing good work. At the time of its organization Immanuel church included a large district, comprising the territory now covered by the congregations of Immanuel, Zion, Big Bend, Our Savior's in Milan and Jevnager churches. The pioneer work in all of these districts was performed by the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, who, besides serving the churches in Chippewa county, organized churches of the same denomination in Lac qui Parle and Swift counties; Big Bend and Jevnager now constitute separate parishes. Immanuel church, in connection with Zion church, which is in the same parish, maintains a parsonage for its pastor at Watson.

The history of Zion Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Tunsberg township practically parallels that of Immanuel church, it having been an outgrowth of the latter. It was organized in 1876 and the same pastors who served Immanuel church have served Zion church. In the year in which it was organized Zion erected a frame church, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, in the south central portion of section 6, in Tunsberg township, and that edifice, with modifications rendered necessary by the increasing demands of the congregation, still serves as a place of worship. The church maintains

an active Young People's Society and two organizations of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The Big Bend Evangelical Lutheran church at Big Bend and the Jevnager church, of that same communion, in Mandt township, constitute one parish, under the present spiritual direction of the Rev. Theo. Bergee, and are outgrowths of the extensive parish of Immanuel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church organized in 1870 and for so many years presided over by the Rev. Ole E. Solseth. On March 17, 1880, the Big Bend church was organized at a meeting held at the home of Nils Hagen, the Rev. Ole E. Solseth being the first minister. In 1896 he was succeeded by the Rev. C. Doving, who was pastor until 1910, when Rev. J. D. Wein became pastor, continuing as such until 1910, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. I. Strom, who, in 1911, was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Theo. Bergee. The congregation did not build a church until 1887, when the present substantial frame edifice was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is reported at four hundred and fifty, and the various activities of the church are reported as well represented.

The Jevnager Evangelical Lutheran church, in section 28 of the township of Mandt, was organized in 1896, as a branch of Immanuel parish, and was served by the same pastors as are above mentioned, Mr. Bergee, the present pastor, assuming charge in 1911. Jevnager church remained a part of Immanuel parish until March 29, 1909, when it became independent. The congregation owns an ample frame church building, erected at a cost of four thousand dollars, and reports a present membership of three hundred, with all departments of the church work well organized.

LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH.

There are three churches connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Free church in and about Montevideo, all under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Ludvig Pederson, of Montevideo, these being Trinity church at Montevideo, Camp Release church at Stony Run, in section 18, township 116, range 40, and Brono Free church, four miles north of Montevideo. The Norwegian Lutheran Free church has its headquarters at Minneapolis, where it has a college and maintains Augsburg Seminary, the oldest Norwegian theological seminary in the United States. Besides keeping up their own church bodies, these two congregations have assisted in contributing to the various institutions of the Lutheran Free church, its seminary, college and preparatory department, home missions, foreign missions in Madagascar and recently in

China, the Luther Ladies' Seminary at Fargo, North Dakota; Orphans' Home and Old Ladies' Home at Eagle Lake, near Willmar; Orphans' Home at Poulsbo, Washington; Deaconess Institute and Hospital at Minneapolis; Bethania College, Everett, Washington, and other institutional work. Twice the annual meeting of the denomination has been held in Montevideo, under invitation of the congregation comprising that charge and of the Commercial Club.

The oldest of the three churches in the charge is the Camp Release church, which was organized on April 8, 1872, about fifty families participating in the first services. The secretary of the original congregation was Hans J. Holton; deacons, P. Pedersen, Henrik Benson and Andreas Benson; trustees, N. C. Sherdahl, Hans J. Holton and Andreas Benson. The first minister was the Rev. Edward Erickson, who was pastor from 1872 to 1874, in which latter year he was succeeded by the Rev. Nelson Bergh, who was succeeded eight years later by the Rev. Ole Gulbrandsen, who remained ten years, being succeeded in 1905 by the Rev. J. M. Mikaelson, who was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Ludvig Pedersen, in 1911. For some years after its organization, Camp Release Free church did not have a permanent house of worship, but in 1887 erected at Stony Run, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars, a substantial frame edifice, which is still serving the needs of the congregation. The present membership of the church is seventy-one and the congregation maintains an active Young People's Society, a Temperance Society, a Ladies' Aid Society and an excellent choir.

The Brönö Free church, four miles north of Montevideo, was organized in 1903 by the Rev. Ludvig Pedersen, the charter members being Peter E. Nilsen, Chr. Ronning, Ole Jacobsen, Andreas Hendricksen, Edward Hendricksen, Peder Mortensen, Iver Hendricksen, Sigvart Johnson, Richard Jacobsen, P. M. Hendricksen and Charlie Erickson, together with their respective families, and Mrs. Hansen and Peder Buro. Mr. Pedersen conducted services for the new organization for a couple of years and was then succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Mikaelson, who remained as pastor from 1906 to 1911, when Mr. Pedersen again assumed spiritual direction of the congregation, which, in 1916, became merged with Trinity Free church, under Mr. Pedersen's charge, at Montevideo. The congregation of Brönö Free church did not erect a house of worship, but used the school house as a place of meeting.

It was in 1904, under the ministration of the Rev. Ludvig Pedersen, that Trinity Free church at Montevideo was established, the first meeting being held in the Congregational church in that city, which, for some time

afterward, gave the use of the church to the new congregation, or until 1907, in which year the present handsome Trinity church was erected on Sixth street. The edifice is constructed of cement blocks and represents an expenditure of about four thousand dollars. The charter members of Trinity church were P. M. Hendricksen and wife, John Homelstad and wife, Hans Hendricksen and wife, Elder Johnsen and wife, Alfred Hendrickson and wife and Richard Jacobson and wife. The present membership of the church is one hundred and six; the Sunday school has about sixty pupils, taught by eight teachers, and there is an active Young People's Society, a Ladies' Aid Society, a Young Girls' Society and a church choir of sixteen members, under the direction of Peter E. Nelson. In 1906 Mr. Pedersen was succeeded as pastor of Trinity church by the Rev. J. M. Mikaelson, who remained as pastor until 1911, in which year Mr. Pedersen returned to the charge and has since been pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational church at Montevideo was organized in January, 1872, at a meeting of a few persons holding to the Congregational system, held in the house of John W. Turner. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. O. A. Starr, who had been sent out by the Congregational society in Boston as a missionary to this section and who, with Jerry Wood, Mary R. Crane, George J. Crane, Mrs. O. A. Frink and some others, formed the nucleus of the present thriving congregation in Montevideo. This little congregation had no established place of worship at first and met wherever it was deemed most convenient until in the year 1883, when the present substantial frame church was erected, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The Rev. O. A. Starr, organizer of the church, served as pastor of the same until 1877, in which year he was succeeded by the Rev. Dennis Goodsell, who remained but a year, after which for a period of four years there was no settled pastor. In 1882 the Rev. S. W. Clark was installed as pastor and he, in the next year, was succeeded by the Rev. R. P. Herrick, who served as pastor from 1883 to 1888, he being succeeded by the Rev. William Ferman, who remained for three years, at the end of which time the Rev. J. W. Todd assumed the spiritual direction of the congregation, remaining five years. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Brown, whose pastorate of five years was followed by that of the Rev. Joseph Dickerman, who, after a pastorate of one year was succeeded, in 1910, by the Rev. W. J. Swann, who in 1916 was succeeded by Rev. E. Frazer Bell, the present pastor. The present mem-

bership of the church is one hundred and forty-five and progress is reported along all lines of the congregation's activities. A flourishing Sunday school of one hundred and eighty members is maintained and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, auxiliary to the church, has an active enrollment of fifty members. Some years ago, at the annual meeting of the congregation of this church, Lycurgus R. Moyer, a member of the church since 1883, read the following poem appropriate to the occasion, which contains so much historical value relating to the church that, at the request of some of the members of the church, it is appended:

'Twas in the mouth of April,
In eighteen seventy-one,
That a missionary parson
His labors here begun.

The society in Boston
Had selected us a man
And sent him to labor
(So at least the story ran.)

For those churchless western heathens
Who had settled in the West—
Each one holding down a homestead,
Each one's claim the very best.

So one morn in early April,
Ere the seeding time began,
Came the messenger from Boston,
Looking pale and thin and wan.

For this sad-eyed man from Boston
Ere he was called to preach,
Had been a staid professor
And had essayed to teach

The whole round of human knowledge
(Now-a-days he'd be a freak),
The humanities, the sciences,
The Latin and the Greek.

He was skilled in vocal music,
Taught an old-time singing school,
Was at home in agriculture,
Drove a buckboard and a mule.

So the boys received him kindly,
Went to Benson with their teams,
Hauled down the loads of lumber
For the rafters, sills and beams

Brought the siding, nails and shingles
For the preacher's modest cot,
Piled them on the open prairie,
Out beyond the burial lot.

Next morning, bright and early,
Each responding to the call,
Came the neighborhood together,
Armed with hammer, saw and mawl.

Busy workers sawed the lumber,
Willing hands the timber raised;
Soon the mansion stood completed
Suited to their western ways.

How the missionary prospered,
I am not prepared to speak,
But he drove his mule and buckboard
Far and wide his flock to seek;

Preaching in the settlers' houses
Where the room was small and mean,
Preaching in the open woodland,
Preaching on the village green.

Mrs. Turner oft received him
Where now stands the County Bank,
For her house was small and humble,
Suited to the people's rank.

With Mrs. Frink they often gathered
In that famous log hotel,
Where the weekly mail was sorted—
'Twas the Court House quite as well.

Meager here must be the record
Of that year of faithful work,
When Jerry Wood was deacon
And there wasn't any clerk.

Early records tell the story
Of that first year's Sunday school;
Pupils there were almost forty,
Good attendance was the rule.

Superintendent Eli Miller,
Teachers five the labors share—
Bible class was taught by Stewart—
Young ladies class by Mrs. Starr.

Florence Stewart, records tell us,
Taught the girls in number one;
Jerry Woods, the intermediates—
They went for work and not for fun.

The old reports for seven Sundays,
So the early records say,
Show the good old-fashioned custom
Of learning verses every day.

Verses learned two hundred thirty—
The boys alone learned eighty-two;
The girls in those days, too, were brightest—
They led the boys as girls still do.

In that brief and friendly contest
They led the boys by sixty-six;
I do not say the boys were blockheads—
Those frontier girls were truly "bricks."

Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Alcorn
Often taught a little band;
Mrs. Kingman sometimes helped them
And Mrs. Turner took a hand.

Fifteen persons met at New Years—
Thirty years have passed since then—
When a living church was planted,
A living church for saving men.

Where are now those fifteen persons?
None of us can tell aright,
Far and wide their ways have led them,—
None of them are here tonight.

Jerry Wood, at that time deacon,
Sold to Horace Griggs a horse,
The horse was lame or else 'twas balky—
The horse trade took its usual course.

When Deacon Wood had left the country,
A church committee sat on him;
What they did the record saith not—
The records here are faint and dim.

The deacon came back well and hearty,
Led again in churchly work;
In loving service to her Master,
His wife was never known to shirk.

The moving spirit came upon them,
To California's coasts they fare
They're orange growers now I take it;
Some folks of mine have since seen them there.

The other deacon, Eli Miller,
Our public schools in charge had then—
His wife was lonesome, maybe homesick,
And York state took them back again.

John N. Porter left his clerkship.
To Delano he shortly fared.
The Second Adventists had claimed him,
But not long his life was spared.

His wife received the usual letter;
Her whereabouts I do not know;
She left the locus of my story
Five and twenty years ago.

Two gentle sisters, well beloved,—
Agnes and Mary were they named
Sister Kingman, sister Alcorn—
(All spoke their praise—none ever blamed.)

In Seventy-five departed westward;
We hold them still in memory fond,
One to the Hills of South Dakota,
One to the Rockies just beyond.

Living with her son at South Shore
Mrs. Frink to us is spared;
A friend to all the early settlers,
This church's early work she shared.

Sol Hayden was excommunicated,
A word that does not fit in verse,
How 'twas done deponent saith not
No records now the tale rehearse.

Sister Hayden took a letter,
Where she went I do not know—
Perhaps she went back to her mother;
That was years and years ago.

Noah Cushman lives in Havelock,
Has grown up daughters fair and bright;
It's seldom now he comes to see us,
I hope that he is here to-night.

Mrs. Clark and husband Walter
With us now are seldom seen—
In every good cause willing workers
We're sure to keep their memory green.

Celestia Crawford soon was married,
As Essie Starr we knew her best;
A city matron now I fancy,
She nevermore is seen out west.

As time passed on they added others;
The elder Whipples came by card,
Walked long with us—faithful workers—
And passed on to a just reward.

The Griggs, too, united with us,
An aged couple then they were—
Spent here their days of dissolution,
And went on home, both him and her.

Rosy Cushman lives in Havelock.
It's seldom now she comes to town.
Her neighbors call her Mrs. Nason,
I cannot add to her renown.

The Stewarts joined a few years after,
But moved onward with the rest,
And took with them the church's letter
As they journeyed further west.

The Goars are still united with us—
A quiet couple, grave and rare;
And Mr. Reynolds lives in Havelock,
Long may he live shall be our prayer.

The Dearborns came in with the railroad
And went on with it later on;
For every good thing active workers,
We felt the loss when they were gone.

Then Dennis Goodsell came as pastor
And Abbie whom his sermons wrote;
In running once to catch a pussy
He lost his Sunday preaching coat.

For pussy proved to be a pole-cat;
The coat was buried in the ground;
And that more fruitful fields of labor
We always hoped that Dennis found.

L. G. M. and sister Nellie
Joined the church in eighty-three—
They'd lost Ray's manual then, I reckon—
Such heretics you seldom see.

Samuel Clark was that time pastor,
Stayed here four months to a day,
An old time preacher, grave and quiet
He thought it best to move away.

Two Sundays later Mr. Herrick
Took the little flock in charge—
A young man then and just from Dartmouth—
He liked the church, he planned it large.

I could go on; what would it profit
To speak of those now in our band?
For truest facts become but gossip,
When told of folks so near at hand.

And so I close. Long may we labor
To fill our lives with faith and love.
To fill our days with loving service—
Our hearts attuned to that above.

The First Congregational church has grown to be one of the most important and influential in the Congregational order in the state outside of the larger cities, numbering among its members a goodly number of the leading business and professional men and their families, as well as many others engaged in other and equally important spheres of labor which minister to the comforts and welfare of the community. A large share of the generous gifts of the people of this church has been devoted to the support of Windom College, which was founded in Montevideo in 1885 and is doing an excellent work in the education of the young people of both sexes in this section of the Northwest.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal church at Milan was organized on January 29, 1891, by the Rev. O. H. Wilson, who was the first pastor. The charter members were A. Guldbrandson, Evan Fall, A. Hofstedt, B. Krogness, J. O. Kittleson and John Lundgren and until the present church building was erected in 1892 the members met for worship in the homes of the members. The church has a membership at present of forty-five and maintains a Sunday school with an enrollment of about thirty-five. The church building, erected in 1892 at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, is a substantial edifice. The congregation also owns a substantial parsonage and is out of debt. The present pastor, the Rev. H. O. Jacobson, who has served there since 1914, also serves the church of the same denomination at Watson. The first pastor, Rev. O. H. Wilson, who established the church in 1891, served until 1893, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Anderson, who the next week was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Gunderson; he in 1896, by Rev. C. H. Josephson, followed, in 1899, by Rev. B. E. Carlson, who, in 1903, was succeeded by Rev. A. Gulbrandson, who served until 1910, when he was replaced by Rev. H. Folkestad, who, the next year was succeeded by Rev. M. L. Olson, the immediate predecessor of the present pastor.

The Norwegian and Danish Methodist church at Watson was not formally organized until 1901, though followers of that faith in that vicinity for some years had been holding irregular services under the direction of the pastors of the church of the same denomination in Milan. The charter

members of the congregation were R. Adamson, Mrs. R. Adamson, A. Adamson, Torger Olson, Mrs. T. Olson, George Burke and Nels Olson and the first pastor was the Rev. O. H. Wilson, who also established the church at Milan. At a cost of five hundred dollars the congregation remodeled the old school house and the same was dedicated to the service of the church and has since then served as a place of worship. The congregation numbers twenty-three and maintains a Sunday school of about twenty-five. The Rev. O. H. Wilson, who became pastor of the church on September 17, 1891, served until September, 1893, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Anderson, who, in 1894, was succeeded by Rev. C. S. Gunderson, who served until he was succeeded, in 1896, by Rev. C. H. Josephson; in 1899 came Rev. A. Gulbrandson; in 1903, Rev. H. Folkestad; in 1911, Rev. M. L. Olson, who served until 1914, when the present pastor, Rev. H. O. Jacobson, who also is pastor of the church of the same denomination at Milan, took charge.

MONTEVIDEO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early records of the Methodist Episcopal church of Montevideo have been carefully preserved. The church was incorporated on November 10, 1873, under the forms of the old discipline. The corporate title of the church, as recorded, is "Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America located in the Village of Montevideo." The first board of trustees under the incorporation were: H. W. Heagy, Josiah Faus. J. I. Stewart, J. D. Baker, J. W. Turner, C. H. Budd, D. Cushman. The presiding elder's name at the quarterly conference was Rev. Harvey Webb, and the secretary was Joseph D. Baker.

The first recorded official board, appointed in 1875 and 1876, was as follows: Trustees—J. D. Baker, H. W. Heagy, Josiah Faus, John W. Turner and Charles H. Budd; stewards—H. W. Heagy, Josiah Faus, D. F. Cushman, Claudeus Miller, Eliza C. King; John W. Turner, district steward; Charles H. Budd, recording steward; J. D. Baker, Sunday school superintendent; J. Faus, Sunday school superintendent; Henry Baragar, exhorter, and Jonathan Williams, class leader.

Rev. N. Tainter preached the first Methodist Episcopal sermon in Montevideo, January 25, 1871, and at that time organized a class of nine members. The first church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Bean in 1879. The addition was added in 1897, during the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Shelland. The following pastors have served the church since its beginning:

Revs. N. Tainter, George Galpin, A. H. Reed, J. H. Baker, J. S. Bean, D. J. Higgins, A. T. Foster, C. W. Lawson, A. H. Gamble, Joseph Hogg, S. S. Farley, J. C. Shelland, Thomas Billing, E. H. Nicholson, L. L. Tower, W. H. Easton and G. R. Geer.

In March 1812, because of greatly increased interest, it was decided to built a new parsonage and church. A meeting was called and it was decided to be an imperative duty. A large sum was at that time subscribed, and the enterprise was launched. The parsonage was completed on December 1, at a cost of three thousand eight hundred dollars. The contract for the church was let in June, 1913, and the edifice was dedicated on April 19, 1914, by Bishop William A. Quayle, of St. Paul. The construction is of red brick, with Coon Creek pressed brick for basement and trimming. Dimensions, sixty-two by seventy-four. The main auditorium will seat three hundred, and the Sunday school room, which is separated by a rolling partition, will seat two hundred, giving a seating capacity of five hundred. Provision has been made to accommodate a pipe organ, which will no doubt be installed in the near future. There is a full basement fitted with gymnasium, large dining room, kitchen, toilet rooms and two furnace rooms, making the church fully up-to-date in its equipment for every good work. The total cost of the building, including the furnishing and equipment, amounts to twenty thousand dollars. The building and finance committees were J. H. Person, chairman; T. G. McKay, secretary; W. J. Evans, W. H. Simons and A. C. Miller. The edifice is not only a credit to the pastor, Rev. R. G. Ever, building committee, and church, but to the whole city.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONTEVIDEO.

The First Baptist church of Montevideo was organized in the spring of 1877 at a meeting held in the old school house, the charter members of the congregation being Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shardlow, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mrs. E. G. Fullerton, Mrs. L. E. Elwell, Mrs. M. Tillman, Mrs. Abbie White, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel White, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel South and Mr. Kniffin. To these names soon were added those of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thomas, Mrs. Frank Whitmore and Mrs. South. The first minister was the Rev. Frank S. Ashmore and for some time meetings continued to be held in the school house and elsewhere, but in the spring of 1879 a substantial frame edifice was erected, at a cost of two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars. To this original building an important addition was made in 1913, the present value of the church being six thousand dol-

lars. The congregation also erected a substantial parsonage, which is valued at four thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is one hundred and forty-eight. A thriving Sunday school is maintained, while the other activities of the church are equally well represented, the congregation supporting a Mission Circle, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Young People's Society. Since the time of its organization the congregation has been served by fifteen pastors, the Rev. Frank S. Ashmore, now deceased, having been succeeded by Reverend Grant, who is now in Nova Scotia, and the latter by Reverend Woodruff, who was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Jenkins, who is now in Pennsylvania. The latter was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Sanders, who was followed by Rev. G. L. Whitsett and he by the Reverend Johnson, now deceased, who was followed by Rev. F. E. R. Miller, now living at Elgin, Illinois. The latter was followed by the Rev. R. H. Cantwell, who was succeeded by the Rev. W. T. S. Spriggs, now of Portland. The next pastor was succeeded by Rev. Frank K. Singiser, now a missionary at Burma, Rangoon, whose pastorate was followed by that of Rev. A. Welby Tandy, now of Hamburg, Iowa, who was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Brasted and he by the Rev. B. R. Robinson, the immediate predecessor of the present pastor, the Rev. I. E. Moody.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Under the name of "The Church of St. Joseph of Montevideo," St. Joseph's Catholic church at Montevideo was incorporated on November 30, 1888, the articles of incorporation being signed by John Ireland, bishop of the diocese; Thomas L. Grace, vicar-general; Hugh J. McAvay, pastor of the parish, and Joseph Jahn and John Mettling, lay members.

Catholics in this community were visited occasionally by the missionary fathers from the time the railroad made its way into Chippewa county. In the beginning the missionaries held services in private homes of one or the other of the Catholic people in the vicinity, but in 1888 the site of the present church of St. Joseph at Montevideo was bought from John Mettling, the little parish was incorporated and the present house of worship was erected. The parish then was in charge of Father Kolber and the first trustees were John Mettling, Joseph Jahn and James Murphy. From that time forward for some time services were held in the church about once a month, priests coming over from the Twin Cities and giving spiritual attention to several parishes in this part of the state, and sometimes a priest

would reside in Montevideo for a short time. Though the records of the parish are not complete, from the best available information it is learned that Father McMahon succeeded Father Kolber about 1893 and held services at St. Joseph's until 1899, in which year he was succeeded by Father Patrick Kelly and by Father J. McKewan, who were in charge from 1899 to 1903. Then Father John Kennedy was installed as pastor and continued so until 1907, when Father Timothy O'Brien, of the parish at Renville, was placed in charge and regularly held services at St. Joseph's once a month until 1910, when Father John Fahey, also of Renville, was placed in charge. During the summer of that year the present handsome parochial residence adjoining the church, at No. 513 Black Oak avenue, was erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars and Father Fahey took up his residence in Montevideo, remaining there, the first resident priest, until in September, 1915, when the present pastor, the Rev. C. E. Hovorka, came from Minneapolis to take charge of the parish. The present trustees of the church are J. R. Holden and Ambrose Rubertus. The parish debt incurred by the building of the parochial residence is now practically wiped out. The membership of St. Joseph's church has increased to one hundred and twenty-five families and a new church edifice soon must be built, the old church being found too small for present demands.

CHAPTER XIV.

Newspapers of Chippewa County.

The pioneer newspaper in Chippewa county was the *Valley Ventilator,* founded at the village of Montevideo in May, 1877, by C. W. Wheaton, who employed J. M. Severens as editor. Both were experienced newspaper men and from the very beginning the paper gave evidence of "having come to stay"; which, indeed, it has, for, though the name *Ventilator* no longer has any significance in this community, the paper, under its present name, the *Chippewa County Leader,* has been a continuous force ever since it was founded. However, the first paper in Chippewa county, the *Ventilator,* was not the first paper to seek a circulation as a molder of public opinion and a disseminator of news in this section of the state, Charles Coghlan's *Independent,* published in the village of Lac qui Parle, having preceded it a year or more.

The *Valley Ventilator* was started as a six-column, eight-page paper, and has maintained that convenient size all through the several changes of ownership and editorial direction which have marked its career. Four pages were "home-print" and four pages were "patent insides," this form of auxiliary print still being maintained by the *Leader,* as well as by the other weekly papers in Montevideo. The file of the first year's issue of the *Ventilator* apparently has been lost; at least, there is no knowledge of it in newspaper circles in Montevideo. In the city library in that city, however, through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Hoard, for many years editor of the *Leader,* there is carefully preserved an unbroken file of that paper, beginning with No. 39 of Vol. 2, February 1, 1879. At that time among the advertisers was the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which advertised two trains daily out of Montevideo, one going each way—going east, leaving Montevideo at 6:50 a. m., and going west, arrive at Montevideo at 5:50 p. m. There were also two freight trains, one arriving at 12:05 p. m. and one departing at 1:55 p. m. The commercial and professional advertisers were as follow: Budd, Moyer & Company, real estate; Dr. L. Murphy, physician; James Quane, fashionable barber; Dudley's lumber yard, J. A. Case, agent; Stone Brothers & Anderson, general merchandise; Heins

& Whitmore, general merchandise; L. R. Moyer, civil engineer; Chippewa County Bank, Budd, Moyer & Company; Montevideo Mills, Frink & Kitchel, proprietors; Miller & Knappen, attorneys; C. E. Shannon, attorney; Montevideo & Benson Stage Line, H. W. Crandal, agent, stages leaving Montevideo Mondays and Fridays at 7 a. m. and leaving Benson Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7; John Heins, hardware; Budd & Moyer, attorneys; H. M. Wilcox, carpenter, "coffins made to order, night or day"; Williams & Brother, hardware; Merchants Hotel, A. L. Fuller, proprietor; Murphy & Griffis, drugs; W. B. Wilson, drugs and Soule & Seaman, marble works. The produce market, corrected by H. Anderson & Company, showed that No. 1 wheat then was quoted at 66c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 35c; oats, 20c to 25c; corn, 25c to 30c; potatoes, 25c; butter, 10c to 15c; eggs, 15c, and lard, 6c to 10c.

On February 8, 1879, the *Ventilator* entered upon a new stage of ownership, the publishing firm then becoming known as Wheaton & Wilson, J. M. Severens being continued as editor; but on March 15 of that same year Mr. Severens made his bow as editor and retired, Capt. D. W. C. Wilson, who had bought into the paper the month before, mounting the tripod in his stead. On September 6, 1879, Mr. Wheaton, the paper's founder, retired, his interest in the paper being bought by T. F. Knappen, the firm then becoming Wilson & Knappen. Captain Wilson retained the editorial chair, and a month later, on October 4, 1879, the name of the paper was changed to the *Chippewa County Leader,* and continued under the same ownership until the issue of April 17, 1880, when the firm name of Wilson & Coffin appeared at the masthead as publishers. This arrangement continued until June 26, 1880, when Wilbur F. Coffin assumed "exclusive control and management" of the *Leader* and so continued exclusively controlling and managing until September 4 of that same year, when he took a partner in the person of A. F. Bolton, the firm name then becoming Coffin & Bolton, which arrangement continued until March 4, 1882, on which date the bitter struggle for supremacy in a field which offered but slight opportunity for two newspapers, that had been waging between the *Leader* and the *Valley Blossom,* terminated in the capitulation of the former, the new editor and owner, W. B. Wilson, announcing his victory over his "hated contemporary" in the following editorial: "The *Valley Blossom,* which came into existence several months ago, had to fight its way against a heavy competition and stood next to the *Leader* in its circulation. Both papers have met with good success, but it has long been felt that a division

of patronage between two papers could not be so advantageous to the people as if the two interests were consolidated. For some time past negotiations have been pending between the proprietors of the two papers tending to such consolidation. During the past week these negotiations have been completed and the *Leader* now passes into the hands of the junior proprietor of the *Blossom* and this issue goes out to its patrons with the assurance that our best efforts shall be exercised to maintain that high reputation which the *Leader* has enjoyed, and we shall bend our best energies to the task of placing it upon a still higher plane of prosperity and popularity." The *Valley Blossom* here referred to was established at Montevideo, July 1, 1881, by C. D. Bensel, the veteran attorney, who is still living there. It was not long afterward taken over by Wadsworth & Wilson, that firm continuing its publication until the consolidation with the *Leader,* as above announced. Upon taking possession of the *Leader* Mr. Wilson employed its former editor, J. M. Severens, as his assistant editor and that arrangement continued until July 1, 1882, when H. E. Hoard, the present proprietor and editor of the *Leader,* bought the paper and assumed full control and has ever since remained in complete and undisturbed possession of one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the Minnesota valley. Soon after acquiring possession Mr. Hoard changed the name of his paper to the *Montevideo Leader,* which it ever since has borne. Mr. Hoard was an experienced newspaper man, having been the editor of the *Iosco County Gazette* at Tawas, Michigan, before coming to Minnesota, and therefore took hold of the *Leader* with a firm hand. In his modest "salutatory" upon taking possession he declared himself as follows: "Being satisfied from the signs about him that this section possesses unsurpassed resources for farming, stock raising and kindred interests and being delighted with the healthful climate, the beautiful location of the town and the evidences of intelligence, enterprise and public spirit on the part of its citizens, he intends to make this place his home, and, as he learns the ways and the needs of the people, he will strive to meet the public demand for a representative paper of the first class." And there never has been any intimation or indication that friend Hoard has ever regretted his decision made back there in the summer of 1882 thus "to make this place his home." He has been honored by his fellow citizens, who repeatedly have sent him to represent them in the upper house of the state Legislature, and has also been honored by the government, which has given him the position of postmaster of his home town.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial, a weekly seven-column, eight-page paper, is published at Montevideo by Fred Severens, who grew up to the newspaper business at Montevideo. His father, J. M. Severens, for years auditor of Chippewa county, recorder of the village of Montevideo for years and clerk of the city at the time of his death in 1910, was editor of the first paper established in Chippewa county, the *Valley Ventilator,* afterward the *Leader. The Commercial* was founded on June 12, 1886, by H. G. Hays, who is now living in Chicago, and C. F. Spencer, present editor and proprietor of the Willmar Journal, both of whom had had previous newspaper experience, evidences of this experience being reflected in the general excellence of the make-up of the new paper. In October, 1887, Hays & Spencer dissolved partnership, the latter taking over the job-printing plant of the *Commercial* and the former continuing the publication of the newspaper and acting as sole editor of the same. A month later, November 18, 1887, another change in management was announced, the Commercial Publishing Company buying Hay's interest, Spencer being announced as editor and manager. In July, 1889, the "company" was dropped from the paper's masthead and the paper was thereafter conducted by Spencer until April, 1891, when he sold to W. M. Allen, A. P. Cooper and Ashley E. Ellickson, who assumed the publication of the same, under the firm name of Allen, Cooper & Ellickson. A. P. Cooper died the week after the announcement of this change in ownership and the firm then continued as Allen & Ellickson Brothers until in May, 1892, when Charles E. Mills, present editor of the *Montevideo Daily American,* bought into the concern and, with A. E. Ellickson, under the firm name of Ellickson & Mills, conducted the paper until Ellickson sold out to his partner and moved West. Mills then continued the publication of the *Commercial* alone until June 10, 1904, when he sold the paper to T. G. McKay, who, on August 1, 1913, leased the same to Fred Severens, who is now the publisher.

Upon establishing the *Commercial* in the summer of 1886, Hays & Spencer announced that "with charity for all, malice toward none, the *Commercial* makes its initial bow to the public. Modestly, yet confidently, we invite a careful perusal of our columns; examine critically our neatly displayed advertisements and general make-up, giving us only what commendation you think our due. We consider it unnecessary to make a lengthy announcement of what we intend to do, and will only say that we

will use every possible and proper means in our power to make this paper first class in every respect." It is noted that at the time of the founding of the *Commercial* in 1886, J. M. Severens was county auditor; E. L. Winje, clerk of court; A. C. Arntson, register of deeds; T. F. Knappen, county attorney; A. L. Amundson, sheriff; O. J. Rollevson, county superintendent of schools; L. R. Moyer, judge of probate; L. R. Moyer, county surveyor; N. A. Bergstrom, coroner; H. E. Hoard, court commissioner; county commissioners: F. E. Bentley, L. V. Goar, M. E. Beard, Nels Iverson and Henry Armstrong. The village officers were: President, C. J. Nelson; councilmen, Dr. Lea Murphy, J. A. Case and E. J. Tvedt; treasurer, L. R. Moyer; recorder, W. S. Shardlow, justices of the peace, W. S. Shardlow and E. L. Winje; constable, T. H. Cortelyou. The advertisers in the town at that time were: Bergstrom & Lundstrom, tailors; J. Haldeman, blacksmith; A. Brandmoe, photographer; Jahn & Falkenhagen, meats; the Chippewa County Bank, C. H. Budd, president; L. R. Moyer, cashier, and Lloyd G. Moyer, assistant cashier; J. F. Kent, restaurant; E. J. Lindquist, wagonmaker; Dr. Galen D. Moyer, dentist; Theodore F. Knappen, attorney-at-law; O. S. Berg, attorney; Smith & Fosnes, attorneys; Dr. L. Murphy, physician; F. W. Keithley, loans; W. M. Robins, veterinary surgeon; Garrettsee & Adams, barbers; Excelsior Hotel, D. J. Perkins, proprietor; H. W. Crandal, "temperance billiard parlor"; Skandinavian House, Ole H. Blom, proprietor; Montevideo House, B. B. Bartlett, proprietor; Robert Biegert, stone mason; Citizens Bank of Montevideo, C. D. Griffith, president; W. M. Smith, vice-president, and M. E. Titus, cashier; A. C. Arntson, drugs; Lee & Sterlie, general merchandise; E. L. Eldred, sickle grinder; Heins & Johnsrud, dry goods; Tvedt's Old Stand, general merchandise; J. F. Arnold, restaurant; Eaton & Dunbrack, groceries; Clark & Graham, groceries; W. B. Kitchell, general merchandise; W. F. Dusell, meats; R. H. Murphy, drugs; Joseph Clagett & Son, hardware, and Claggett & Evans, agricultural implements. The paper gave to its readers the assurance that "Montevideo possesses educational religious and social advantages second to none. Our school building is large and ornate, while the school is under admirable management in all departments, a fact which attracts to this place a large number of students from the surrounding country. Our churches are commodious buildings of a modern style of architecture, while the spiritual welfare of the community is ministered to by clergymen of unusual attainments and ability. The Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Evangelical Lutheran and Episcopal churches have buildings, while the Conference Lutherans have a building in prospect. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand

Army of the Republic and other secret societies are established here and church and temperance societies are numerous."

The paper at that time printed a list indicating the extent of commercial and professional activities represented in Montevideo, from which it is noted that there were eight attorneys-at-law, three banks, six blacksmith shops, two shoe stores, one bakery, two billiard halls, three confectionery and cigar stores, three carriage dealers, ten carpenters, three drug stores, two dentists, four grain elevators, one flour mill, two feed mills, three groceries, one gun repair shop, two harness makers, four hotels, five hardware stores, one insurance agency, two job-printing shops, one jewelry store, three lumber yards, three livery stables, two meat markets, one marble works, five machine shops, three millinery stores, two newspapers, one news stand, two paint shops, two plasterers, three physicians, two photographers, two restaurants, three sample rooms (saloons), three tailors, one temperance billiard hall, three veterinary surgeons and two wheat warehouses. During the earlier period of its career the *Commercial* supported the Farmers Alliance and the Democratic ticket, but for years has pursued an independent policy, in so far as its political leanings are concerned.

THE MONTEVIDEO ADVANCE.

No. 1 of Volume I of the *Montevideo Advance* is dated Friday, May 29, 1896, and in his brief "salutatory" John E. Henry, the founder and present editor of the paper, announces that "in launching the *Advance* upon the troubled waters of newspaperdom, we do so believing that a paper which is in itself a paper of and for the people, will receive such patronage and encouragement as to warrant a success. It shall be the aim of the *Advance* to fill such a mission—to advance the interests of Montevideo, Chippewa county and surrounding neighborhood, and to furnish the public with a live local newspaper which shall be a credit to the town as well as its publisher—how well, the public shall be judge. We have political opinions which we cannot part with. Having always been a Republican in its truest sense, we shall continue to labor in that field until the party ship shall drift away from its moorings." And, in passing, it may be said for Mr. Henry that during all the years he has conducted the *Advance* there has never been any deviation or shadow of turning in the way in which he has upheld the policies of the party which he thus declared allegiance to.

The first issue of the paper displayed evidences of a lack of equipment, the editor announcing that his initial efforts had been seriously handicapped

by the failure of some of his essential supplies to arrive on schedule, but the next issue, a very creditable specimen of the printer's art, bore all the marks of the "'prentice hand" and by its very appearance made a strong bid for public favor, a favor which apparently immediately was bestowed, for the third issue carried a fine line of advertising, including the following advertisers: H. N. Bergh, general merchant; O. T. Clark, shoes; Doctor Dymenburg, specialist; A. G. Feldhammer, general merchandise; Joe Fountain, proprietor of the Dunn House; C. A. Fosnes, attorney; O. A. Fullerton & Company, hardware; G. C. Griggs, drayage; Erastus Garretsen, barber; J. O. Haughland, attorney; A. Hentrick, ice; E. B. Heiberg, drugs; Simon Himle, grocer; Dr. H. W. Hendrickson, physician; Johnsrud Brothers, general merchandise; J. F. Kent, baker and confectioner; Larson & Knutseth, butchers; C. E. Morrison, drayage; C. B. McDougal, proprietor of the Montevideo House; G. C. Ondahl, fuel; Parks, Kvien & Company, dry goods; Emil A. Schmidt, grocer; A. E. Schuberg, tailor; M. H. Sorby, wood and ice; Lyndon A. Smith, attorney, and Dr. R. D. Zimbeck, physician. An epidemic of burglary in town was reported in that issue, together with a good account of the ninth annual commencement of the Montevideo high school. In the issue of June 26 the annual picnic of the old settlers of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties, held at Lac qui Parle on the previous Friday, was reported to have been "the most successful of all their gatherings," while the issue of the week following the Fourth of July carried a full account of the celebration of the day.

The *Advance* was established in a room just opposite the Riverside Hotel, and an earnest invitation was extended on the part of the editor "to all our friends" to "come and look us over." The publication of the paper was continued in that room until the Odd Fellow building was completed, after which Mr. Henry moved his plant into the basement of that building and there continued the publication of his paper for fifteen years, or until the erection of his present handsome newspaper office, which he moved into on November 3, 1914. The *Advance* began, as a Friday paper, but on August 5, following its establishment, it was changed to a Wednesday paper and has so continued. Its editor and founder is a veteran at the business, having been engaged in the printing trades since boyhood. His apprenticeship was served at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he began learning "the art preservative of all arts" in 1865. He later went to St. Paul, where he continued working at the trade until he established the *Advance* at Montevideo.

THE MONTEVIDEO DAILY AMERICAN.

The *Montevideo Daily American*, a six-column, four-page daily newspaper, was established at Montevideo in 1911 by Charles E. Mills, former editor of the *Commercial* at that place, who is still publishing it. The motto of the *American*, carried as a sub-title, is: "It Tells the Truth." This paper has a large circulation among the farmers, being distributed on rural mail routes.

THE CLARA CITY HERALD.

The *Clara City Herald*, published at Clara City, chief village in the eastern part of Chippewa county and the second town in point of population in the county, was founded on October 1, 1895, by F. C. Bell, who, six weeks later, November 15, 1895, sold the paper to C. Berghuis, who ever since has been the owner and editor of the same. The *Herald* was started as a twenty-two-by-thirty, six-column paper, but on January 1, 1913, Mr. Berghuis enlarged the paper, making it a twenty-three-and-one-half-by-thirty-five, seven-column quarto, which size has been maintained since that time. The *Herald* is independent in its political views, has a circulation above seven hundred and covers the field in which it is published. Mr. Berghuis has a well-equipped printing plant and does quite an extensive job-printing business in connection with the publication of his newspaper.

THE MILAN STANDARD.

The *Milan Standard* was established at the village of Milan in 1900 by Andrew Bromstad. At first it was a five-column, four-page paper, but has prospered with the years and is now a six-column, eight-page paper of excellent make-up and carries a considerable amount of advertising. The *Standard* is noted for the volume of local news it publishes each week, standing foremost among the papers of the state in that regard. The paper is issued every Friday. It has been of service to the community, not only as a medium of news, but in advancing every project that would be for the welfare of the village. Mr. Bromstad also has his plant equipped for turning out a good grade of job work, and his place of business is a model of neatness and convenience.

THE MAYNARD NEWS.

The *Maynard News,* a sprightly six-column, eight-page newspaper, published weekly at Maynard by M. Jay Lancelot, was established in May, 1908, but for some time had pretty "hard sledding," changing hands several times during the first few years of its existence. Finally a syndicate of twenty-two of the live business men of the town, in order to preserve a paper in the community, took over the plant and leased it to Mr. Lancelot, an experienced young newspaper man, formerly editor of the *Advance* at Grasston and postmaster at that place. Mr. Lancelot took charge of the paper on November 1, 1915, and has since been conducting it in a manner not only to earn, but to receive the confidence and the support of the rich farming community which it serves, the well-filled advertising columns of the paper being apparently convincing evidence that it has come to stay.

THE MINNESOTA WHITE RIBBON.

This paper was founded in 1890, as the state official organ of the Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an organization devoted to total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for state and nation. The early history of this little monthly paper is full of financial struggles with an ever recurring debt; but in spite of innumerable obstacles, it has never suspended publication. In 1901 a new financial plan for the paper was devised by the state president, Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, and adopted by the state convention. According to this plan every member of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a subscriber to *The Minnesota White Ribbon.* The plan proved eminently successful, financially and otherwise.

For the past ten years this paper has been edited and published by Mrs. Margaret Densmore at Montevideo; the printing and mailing being done at the office of *The Commercial.*

The Minnesota White Ribbon has a subscription list of over eight thousand. No advertisements whatever are accepted except notices of Woman's Christian Temperance Union literature, hence there is no income except from the subscriptions; but this is sufficient to pay all bills promptly and leaves a safe surplus on hand at the end of each year.

CHAPTER XV.

The Medical Profession.

Visitors from the East to the central western part of Minnesota are constantly and deeply impressed with the amazing "newness" of things there. One of the most distinct evidences of this comparative newness is the fact that so many of the men who played a prominent and distinctive part in the development of Chippewa county in pioneer days are still living and still in active pursuit of their various vocations and professions. Among these pioneers none was more active or more busily engaged in the days which witnessed the laying of the foundations of this community than Dr. Lea Murphy, the first physician to settle in Chippewa county, and who is still living at Montevideo, hale and active, though now practically retired from the practice of the profession to which he so earnestly devoted the earlier years of his vigorous manhood.

FIRST RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

In the spring of 1872 Doctor Murphy, then an earnest young medical student, just past his majority, left his home in Olmsted county, this state, and came farther West, a firm believer in the possibilities of this then frontier section of the state and eager to seize the opportunities that awaited willing hands. He drove into the village of Montevideo in a sulky, his chief possessions, besides his horse and sulky, being a pair of saddle-bags and twenty-five dollars in cash. There was plenty of work for a doctor, however, and it was not long until he had the satisfaction of seeing his small "roll" take on more sizable proportions. Long and exhausting drives were the portion of the young doctor, for he was the only member of his profession hereabout nearer than Redwood Falls, where Doctor Flynn, now deceased, had his office. Until other neighboring settlements began to attract physicians, Doctor Murphy's practice covered a scope of country surrounding Montevideo from the Dakota line to Benson and half way to Marshall. In those days blizzards were far more common during the long winters than now and many were the hard trips the young doctor had to face. On one occasion, the winter after his coming out here, he started out to see a

patient and when well on his way saw a blizzard coming up. Knowing the danger of being thus caught, he turned back and reached Monevideo just in time to escape the blizzard, which raged with such violence and for so long a time that it was three days before he dared face the storm and finally make his way out to see the patient. Two years after Doctor Murphy located here, Doctor Stratton, now deceased, located at Granite Falls, and the former's practice was thus divided, but there still was plenty for him to do. Though known far and wide over the prairies as "the boy doctor," the pioneer community had full confidence in his ability as a practitioner and the calls upon his time increased in number as the community became more and more settled. Presently "the boy doctor" left his patients for a time and went to Chicago, where he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in due time and then returned to Montevideo. About the time the railroad entered Chippewa county there was a dreadful epidemic of typhoid fever throughout this section, and Doctor Murphy recalls that at that time his round of professional calls included as many as thirty-five typhoid patients on one trip. About 1878 Doctor Murphy was seized with a very severe attack of rheumatism, and the word went out that he could not survive, which apparently encouraged others to strive for his laurels, for when the doctor got on his feet again he found four other physicians in the village. About a year later the late Dr. Charles E. Rogers, of lamented memory, arrived in Montevideo, and it was not long until the profession was reduced there to Doctor Murphy and Doctor Rogers, the others having moved on. Some time afterward Doctor Murphy went to Minneapolis, then to the northern part of the state and was for six years engaged in practice in Roseau county, at the end of which time he returned to Montevideo, which has since been his established home, he and his brother being the owners of a drug store there, though the Doctor's winters for some years past have been spent in California.

MAINSTAY OF THE HOSPITAL.

The late Dr. Charles E. Rogers, to whose unselfish efforts perhaps more than to those of any other person the establishment of the hospital at Montevideo is due, remained in practice until his death in 1915. For some time Dr. Carl Johnson, now located at Dawson, was a partner of Doctor Rogers, and after the latter's death engaged in partnership with Dr. L. G. Smith, formerly of Benson, who had come down from Roseau county about 1910 and located at Montevideo. Dr. Bert Rogers, a son of

Dr. Charles E. Rogers, was graduated from the Northwestern Medical College in 1893 and entered practice with his father. About two years later he was compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis; was later taken to Minneapolis for a second operation and, under the shock of the latter, died, the community thus being deprived of a promising young life.

About 1887 or 1888 Dr. Wallace Collins arrived at Montevideo and engaged in practice, but did not become a permanent resident, going East about 1894. Previous to that, about 1878, Doctor Daniels located at Montevideo, but he remained only a couple of years, at the end of which time he located at Millbank, where he spent the rest of his life. It was also along in the middle eighties that Dr. Joseph B. Bacon, now located at Chicago, arrived in Montevideo, and about 1889 Dr. R. S. Bacon, present secretary of the United States board of pension examiners for this district and now the oldest of the practicing physicians in Montevideo, settled there and has ever since been engaged in practice. Dr. George Dennis, now deceased, also was one of the arrivals during the eighties, as was Doctor Koren, who left during the latter eighties and went to the southern part of the state. About 1890 Dr. R. D. Zimbeck located at Montevideo, but he recently moved to Maynard, where he still is engaged in practice. While at Montevideo, Doctor Zimbeck served as president of the city council, and was for a long time president of the Montevideo Building and Loan Association. Dr. H. W. Hendrickson located at Montevideo about 1898 and continued in practice for four or five years, at the end of which time he began speculating in Canadian land and was thus engaged until his death, about 1913. It also was in the nineties that Dr. Ford Nelson located at Montevideo, but he did not remain long. Doctor Lindboe, who located in 1899, also remained only about two years, when he bought a farm near Lac qui Parle and has since lived on the same, though continuing to keep up his practice. Of those who came after 1900, Dr. L. Lima was the first, he having located at Montevideo in 1904. Dr. Leonard Larson arrived there about the same time, but he left in 1908 and went to Minneapolis, where he is now practicing. Dr. L. N. Bergh became a resident physician at Montevideo in 1907, and in or about 1910 Dr. Carl Johnson and Dr. L. G. Smith began practicing in the town, the former recently moving to Dawson, as noted above. In 1913 Dr. F. W. Burns, who was practicing at Watson, located at Montevideo. He was a resident of St. Paul originally, as was his brother, Dr. M. A. Burns, who is practicing at Milan, in which village he settled about the year 1902. Dr. F. W. Burns was succeeded in practice

at Watson by Dr. S. E. Gilkey, who is still there. At Clara City there is one physician, Dr. H. Foshnager. The northern section of the county mainly relies upon professional attendance from Appleton, Benson and Wilmar, and thus has never been an attractive field for local physicians to settle there. All the physicians of Chippewa county are affiliated with the Camp Release District Medical Society, of which Dr. H. Kerns, of Granite Falls, is the secretary. The local board of United States pension examiners is composed of Dr. R. S. Bacon, Dr. R. D. Zimbeck and Dr. L. G. Smith.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Few counties in the state of Minnesota have been better represented than has Chippewa county in the art of treating diseases and lesions of the teeth, and supplying artificial substitutes in place of these organs when lost.

The first dentist to practice the profession within the county was a Doctor Bell, who made occasional visits to Chippewa City, now Montevideo, during the year 1874. In the year 1879, Dr. C. Woodmas, of Faribault, Minnesota, located at Montevideo and practiced dentistry, which at that time consisted mainly in the extraction of teeth and making artificial vulcanite dentures, as the early pioneers either did not have the time or, for pecuniary reasons, did not realize the importance of saving teeth by filling with amalgam and gold.

Although Doctor Bell was the pioneer dentist, Doctor Woodmas must be credited with being the first regular practitioner of dentistry within the county. Up to that time dentistry in this section had been in a formative stage, but was established on a permanent basis when Dr. G. D. Moyer located in Montevideo in 1883.

Doctor Moyer was born in the year of 1857, in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York, from a lineage that has given the country more dentists than any other family in the United States. He attended the Lockport Union Academy and was graduated from the New York College of Dentistry in 1879. He practiced in France during the year 1880 and returned from Europe to enter the New York Medical University, from which he received the degree of Medical Doctor. He served as assistant surgeon in the New York Presbyterian Hospital, and later practiced dentistry at Lockport; then he heeded Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West" and located at Montevideo. Doctor Moyer had many friends in the profession, was an active member of the Black Dental Club of St. Paul, under

whose auspices he gave numerous clinics, as he was an expert operator with unannealed gold and a skilled manipulator of instruments. He enjoyed a lucrative practice when he sold his office equipment to Dr. L. M. Muedeking, and moved to Minneapolis in 1911.

Another Chippewa county dentist was Dr. F. G. Titus, a native of Missouri, born in 1874, who came with his parents in the year 1879 to Montevideo, where he attended the public schools and Windom Institute, also Wilder Academy in Iowa. In the year 1900 he received the degree of Doctor of Science from the Ann Arbor University of Michigan and later located in his home town, Montevideo, where he practiced dentistry for two years. He was married in 1901 to Gertrude Rogers, daughter of Dr. C. E. Rogers, and while on their wedding trip to the Pacific Coast, was so pleased with the western states that he moved to Centralia, Washington, where at the present he enjoys a mild climate, and also a substantial number of satisfied patients.

At the beginning of the twentieth century every acre of tillable land in Chippewa county was utilized and the population of the county greatly increased; hence, there was a greater demand on all lines of business, a greater purchasing power of the community as well as a greater demand for modern comforts, and a greater demand for dental work. Apparently the present civilization is responsible for the fearful ravages of caries of the teeth amongst man. There were no decayed teeth or *pyorrhea alveolaris* amongst the Chippewa or Sioux Indians who roamed over these prairies before the white man came, and the history of dentistry bears out the fact that the more advanced the mode of living, the greater the field for the dentist.

In the year 1902, after looking over the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a location to practice dentistry, Dr. Randolph Arnold selected Montevideo as the most likely place where his services would be needed. Doctor Arnold was born in Renville county, Minnesota, in 1871. He began life as a poor farmer boy and labored early and late to get an education, early evincing a liking for mechanics and science. In his younger years he tried different trades, steam engineering, electric lighting, flour milling, also took a course in telegraphy and a commercial course at the Minnesota School of Business; finally he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, of the Lake Forest University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1902, locating in Montevideo the same year. A dentist owes it to his profession, to himself, and particularly to his patients, to keep alive to

every advance in new methods and new appliances; hence, Doctor Arnold took an active part at dental conventions and meetings, giving clinics at various places. After practicing nine years, he retired from the work at the chair, and sold his practice to Dr. H. F. Lange, who succeeded him.

Dr. W. H. Baker, born in the year 1880 in Faribault county, Minnesota, was graduated from the Minneapolis Academy in 1902 and entered the dental department of the University of Minnesota the same year, from which he was graduated in 1905. He was an assistant in Moody & Moody's office at Minneapolis, and later entered into a partnership with Doctor Hawkins at Granite Falls, which soon after was dissolved, and in June, 1906, he moved to Montevideo, where he now enjoys a good practice. Doctor Baker is distinguished as a hunter and angler, and many a trophy of the finny tribe has been in evidence of his prowess with the hook and line.

Clara City, Chippewa county's most eastern municipality, had in the year 1910 acquired a population of about seven hundred people and Dr. L. M. Muedeking located there in the above year. Doctor Muedeking was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1905. Practicing at different places, he finally landed in Chippewa county. After a stay of a year at Clara City he looked around for a larger field, and moved to Montevideo in the spring of 1911. He was an efficient operator and was noted for his Socialistic views. In 1913 he sold his office and moved to Minneapolis, where he resumed the practice of dentistry.

Doctor Muedeking's place at Clara City was not left vacant very long, as Dr. L. B. Hodgson located there in 1913, with a branch office at Maynard. Doctor Hodgson was born in 1893 at Forest, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. During the year 1907, his parents moved to Willmar, Minnesota. There he was graduated from the high school and later studied dentistry at the State University, receiving his degree in 1913. Doctor Hodgson is the youngest practitioner of the dental profession in the county.

One of the present Chippewa county dentists is Dr. H. F. Lange, born in Scott county, Minnesota, of German parentage, in 1883. He attended high school, and is a graduate of Valley City Normal. Then he entered the dental department of Minnesota State University, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. While he was a student at the university, he took an active part in athletics, and become a star twirler in the great American game, visiting different parts of the state where

games were played. Chippewa county looked good to him, and after graduating in 1910 he proceeded to Montevideo and bought the dental office and equipment of Doctor Arnold. Doctor Lange is having a remunerative practice and is a tireless worker and a dental enthusiast.

The rapid increase in the population in Montevideo, and the county as well, opened up a still larger field for dentistry, and Dr. G. O. Oien was another addition to the dental corps of Chippewa county, when he located at Montevideo in 1911. Doctor Oien was born near Boyd, Minnesota, in the year 1882, attending the schools at that place, in the meantime helping his parents on the farm. In 1907 he was graduated from Windom Institute; later he entered the Marquette University, Wisconsin, from which he received his dental diploma in 1911.

Doctor Muedeking's successor in the old established office of Doctor Moyer in the Odd Fellow building was Dr. E. O. Wilson, born at Kasson, Minnesota, in the year 1875, and graduated from the Kasson high school in 1893. He taught school for several years, and was elected superintendent of schools of Dodge county in 1900, serving six years; studied dentistry at the University of Minnesota, graduating in the class of 1909, and later practiced dentistry at Henning and Parkers Prairie, Minnesota. He moved to Montevideo in 1913, where he is now engaged in practice. As secretary of the Hospital Association he has acquired many friends.

The status of dentistry is not the same now, as in the early history of the county. Then it was considered as an adjunct to the medical profession, solely to alleviate pain. Today, although in its merest infancy, with the future all before it, it stands as a distinct profession, dedicated to science and humanity.

CHAPTER XVI.

Banks and Banking.

Chippewa county is primarily an agricultural community and therefore does not require the financial resources of a more densely populated manufacturing region. However, the banking accommodations are entirely equal to the needs, and, indeed, compare very favorably with other agricultural counties of the state having like population. The present banks of the county are all housed in good buildings and are equipped with modern furniture and fixtures. They do business along conservative lines and, in addition to banking interests, they write insurance, maintain safety deposit vaults, issue steamship tickets and in various ways cultivate thrift among their customers. The banks of Chippewa reflect the prosperity of the county and have always been foremost in advancing all interests that would be for the welfare of the community.

FIRST FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first bank was the Chippewa County Bank, established in 1877, by L. R. Moyer. He continued it alone until the following spring, when additional capital was brought in by the admission of two new members, L. G. Moyer and Charles H. Budd. This institution was later incorporated as the Chippewa County State Bank. The second bank established in Chippewa county was the Bank of Montevideo, opened for business in the fall of 1878, by Gustav Eliason, a real-estate and lumber dealer of Montevideo. In 1879 Lane K. Stone established the third bank in Montevideo, known as the Citizens' Bank. This later became the First National Bank. These organizations cared for the business of the county until 1891, when the Bank of Milan was started at Milan. As the population of the county increased and the development of the land progressed, other financial institutions were established, until there are today fourteen banks in Chippewa county.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY STATE BANK, MONTEVIDEO.

Lycurgus R. Moyer came out to Montevideo on August 10, 1870, and it is customary to say that the business which grew to be the Chippewa County State Bank was started on September 8, 1870, when he made a loan for a new settler to prove up on his claim. He had brought with him a surveyor's compass and had stopped off at the United States land office to get plats and field notes, and so began the business of keeping track of land titles which became part of the business of the bank and has been carried on alongside of it ever since.

Mr. Moyer was county surveyor and deputy clerk of the district court under Joseph D. Baker, but found time while keeping up the abstract books to study law and on May 3, 1875, he was admitted to the practice of law. On June 15, 1875, he went into partnership with Charles H. Budd, under the firm name of Budd & Moyer. Mr. Budd had taken the law course at Michigan University and came out to Montevideo in the fall of 1872. The business of the firm was the practice of law, surveying and collections. The sale of exchange became a feature of the business. In December, 1876, Mr. Budd moved to St. Paul and Mr. Moyer conducted the business alone, and it was during this period that the name "Chippewa County Bank" began to be used. In the spring of 1877 Lloyd G. Moyer became connected with the business. He was soon afterwards admitted to the practice of law and on May 15, 1878, Mr. Budd returned from St. Paul and he was again taken into the business. The business was managed as a private bank.

The certificate of incorporation of the bank was dated February 5, 1908, and the bank began business as a corporation on April 1, 1908, the first directors being Charles H. Budd, Lycurgus R. Moyer and Lloyd G. Moyer, the capital stock being $30,000. Mr. Budd was elected president; Lycurgus R. Moyer, cashier, and Lloyd G. Moyer, vice-president. At the annual meeting of the bank of February 5, 1913, Mr. Budd resigned from the directorate and Lycurgus R. Moyer, Lloyd G. Moyer and Victor Freeberg were elected as directors. The stockholders voted to increase the capital stock of the bank to $50,000. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Lycurgus R. Moyer, president; Lloyd G. Moyer, vice-president; Victor Freeberg, cashier; S. L. Moyer, assistant cashier; August F. Schweiger, assistant cashier; Bert A. Whitmore, collection clerk; Charles H. Budd, president emeritus, and Maud A. Conrad, stenographer.

The following is a synopsis of the last statement of the bank, as ren-

dered to the banking department of the state: Loans and discounts, $672,-123.32; bonds and securities, $4,110.54; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $15,168.00; other real estate, $17,783.83; cash and in the bank, $62,-556.04; total resources, $771,741.73. Capital stock, $50,000; surplus, $10,-000; undivided profits, $5,123.66; deposits, $706,618.07.

ELIASON STATE BANK, MONTEVIDEO.

Gustav Eliason, one of the early settlers in Tunsberg township, became a successful farmer and later established a real-estate and lumber business at Montevideo. He made loans, wrote insurance and sold steamship tickets, and it was not long until he saw the advisability of establishing a bank to care for his growing financial interests. Accordingly, in the fall of 1878, he established the Bank of Montevideo, which he conducted in connection with his other business lines until March 2, 1908, when it was incorporated as a state bank, under the name Eliason State Bank. The present officers of the Eliason State Bank are: Gustav Eliason, president; A. J. Axness, cashier; A. O. Eliason, vice-president; S. G. Eliason, assistant cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONTEVIDEO.

The First National Bank of Montevideo grew out of the old Citizens' Bank, established in 1879 by Lane K. Stone, and of which M. E. Titus was one of the early cashiers. The present officers of the First National Bank of Montevideo are: C. J. Thompson, president; John O. Anderson, cashier; Andrew M. Parks, assistant cashier. A synopsis of the bank's recent statement is as follows: Capital, $50,000; surplus, $9,000; deposits, $520,669.10; cash on hand and in banks, $60,511.78.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STATE BANK, MONTEVIDEO.

The Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Montevideo was incorporated on July 16, 1913. The first officers and directors still hold their respective positions, and are as follow: R. S. Bacon, president; F. H. Lund, vice-president; J. H. Skogrand, cashier; J. O. Haugland and Randolph Arnold, directors. The following figures are from a statement of the condition of the bank at the close of business on July 7, 1916: Capital, surplus and undivided profits, $34,234; deposits, $370,200.31; loans and discounts, $355,740.

MONTEVIDEO STATE BANK.

The Montevideo State Bank, of Montevideo, was organized on May 9, 1914. The first officers and directors were: Charles H. Budd, president; W. J. Evans, vice-president; C. M. Budd, cashier; J. H. Person, A. C. Miller, George E. Budd and F. M. Wolfe, directors. The original capital stock was $25,000. The present officers are the same as when the bank was organized. Condition at the close of business June 1, 1916: Capital, $25,000; surplus, $5,000; undivided profits, $1,347.01; time certificates of deposit, $58,653.79; savings accounts, $5,056.53; deposits subject to check, $45,543.45; cashier's checks, $762.62; total, $141,362.40. Loans and discounts, $103,114.37; overdrafts, $1,062.79; bonds, stocks and other securities, $43.91; banking house, $7,499.96; furniture and fixtures, $3,848.42; cash and in banks, $25,792.40; total, $141,362.40. Total deposits, $110,015.39; available, $25,792.95; legal reserve, $8,742.18.

CLARA CITY STATE BANK.

The Clara City State Bank was organized on November 15, 1892, by D. A. McLarty, A. J. Volstead, Gorham Powers, W. T. Rice, M. S. Carl and others. The original capital stock was $25,000. The first officers were: D. A. McLarty, president; A. J. Volstead, vice-president; M. S. Carl, cashier. Bert Winter became vice-president in place of A. J. Volstead, who resigned when he was elected to Congress.

The bank completed a new building in 1915 and removed to the new quarters in January of that year. The present building is of brick and has every modern convenience. It cost $18,000. The officers for 1916 are: D. A. McLarty, president; Bert Winter, vice-president; M. S. Carl, cashier; E. S. Bursack, assistant cashier. This bank now has deposits of $325,000; surplus and undivided profits, $8,500.

STATE BANK OF MILAN.

In 1891 T. Anderson organized the Bank of Milan, a private financial institution. This was incorporated as a state bank in 1908, called the State Bank of Milan, with a capital stock of $20,000. The officers of the original bank were: T. Anderson, president, and B. K. Salverson, cashier. The present officers are: T. Anderson, president; J. A. Anderson, vice-president; C. R. C. Blom, cashier; M. H. Blom, assistant cashier. A recent

statement shows the condition of the bank as follows: Loans and discounts, $222,100; banking house and fixtures, $7,200; cash, $49,000; total, $278,300. Capital, surplus and undivided profits, $31,300; deposits, $247,000.

MAYNARD STATE BANK.

The Maynard State Bank was organized on December 31, 1907, by D. A. McLarty, C. S. Orwall, J. W. Thompson, W. C. Thompson and O. A. Dahleen. The original capital stock was $20,000. The first officers were: D. A. McLarty, president; C. S. Orwall, vice-president; W. C. Thompson, cashier. This bank was the outgrowth of the Citizens' Bank, established in 1900 by L. M. Street, H. Bendixen, P. Ruenitz and John Street, and sold in 1902 to D. A. McLarty and others.

In 1915 the Maynard State Bank erected a new banking house of Bedford stone and brick, furnished in marble and mahogany, constructed at a cost of $15,000. The present officers of the bank are: D. A. McLarty, president; C. S. Orwell, vice-president; W. C. Thompson, cashier. The principal items from a recent financial statement are as follow: Loans and discounts, $238,458.05; cash, $69,327.83; capital stcok, surplus and undivided profits, $32,824.05; total deposits, $287,354.47.

FIRST STATE BANK OF WATSON.

The First State Bank of Watson was organized on September 8, 1903, by Edward P. Johnson, Albin J. Peterson, John H. Skogrand, Lars H. Bay, Edward J. Canton and Simon K. Fosnes. The original capital stock was $10,000, but on January 7, 1913, the capital stock was increased to $15,000. The bank occupies a frame building, covered with fire-proof metal sheathing, located on the east half of block 11, in the village of Watson. The present officers are: J. H. Skogrand, president; C. O. Erickson, vice-president; J. E. Oddan, cashier. A recent statement of the bank showed the following condition: Loans and discounts, $232,395.24; cash, $13,792.65; capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, $21,742.98; deposits, $211,791.45.

HOME STATE BANK OF MAYNARD.

The Home State Bank of Maynard was organized on September 16, 1910, with a capital stock of $10,000. The first officers were: Nimrod Victor, president; W. H. Cornwright, vice-president; James Haukland, cash-

ier. The banking house was purchased in 1915, the present location being on the corner of Cynthia and Mason streets, Maynard. The officers for 1916 are: James Haukland, president; W. H. Cornwright, vice-president; H. L. Shand, cashier; W. H. Tollefsen, assistant cashier. The bank now has deposits of $45,000, and has accumulated a surplus of $3,000.

FARMERS' STATE BANK OF WEGDAHL.

The Farmers' State Bank of Wegdahl was organized in May, 1909, under the name of the Myers State Bank, with a capital stock of $10,000. In the fall of 1912 it was reorganized under the name of the Farmers' State Bank of Wegdahl, with the following officers: C. S. Orwall, of the Clarkfield State Bank, Clarkfield, president; D. A. McLarty, of the First National Bank of Granite Falls, vice-president, and C. B. Arvesen, of Wegdahl, cashier. The bank occupies its own building, a cement-block structure built in the spring of 1909 and remodeled in the summer of 1913. The deposits have steadily increased from $20,000 in 1912 to nearly $70,000 in March, 1916. A surplus of $1,000 was added in 1915. With the backing of some of some of the most substantial and experienced bank men of this section the Farmers' State Bank of Wegdahl has every indication of continued growth and prosperity.

FARMERS' STATE BANK OF BIG BEND CITY.

The Farmers' State Bank of Big Bend City was organized on April 13, 1914, with the following stockholders: J. F. Millard, J. H. Skogrand, L. O. Golden, John Torgerson, C. J. Gilsrud, Ole L. Oddan, A. G. Molden, John B. Sandven, S. H. Erickson, Elling Bervin, Alfred Blom, Ingeborg Blom, E. P. Blom, Heber Golden, A. J. Torgerson, Anna Aamot, L. N. Berg, J. E. Oddan, G. E. Skogrand, R. Arnold, A. E. Skogrand, H. P. Aarseth, Halvor Hanson, Edward Hagen, Jens Kallstrom, John Thompson and C. G. Quam. Capital stock, $10,000.

The present officers are: J. H. Skogrand, president; J. E. Oddan, vice-president; John Torgerson, cashier. On January 1, 1916, the condition of the bank was as follows: Loans and discounts, $41,543.59; cash, $4,767.20; capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, $12,462.12; total deposits, $36,072.91.

PEOPLES' STATE BANK OF MILAN.

The Peoples State Bank of Milan was organized on December 1, 1915, with a capital stock of $12,000. The officers of the bank are: N. A. Pederson, president; Erick S. Morstad, vice-president; C. A. Bystrom, cashier; And. Pederson, assistant cashier. On June 30, 1916, the bank had total assets of $53,945.24.

GERMAN-AMERICAN STATE BANK OF CLARA CITY.

The German-American Bank of Clara City was established in November, 1902, with a capital stock of $10,000. The founders and first stockholders were: D. Grashuis, C. B. Eenkema, A. Eenkema, A. J. Prins and G. Vandertunk. The first officers were: D. Grashuis, president; C. B. Eenkema, vice-president; A. J. Prins, cashier. The bank was incorporated on August 26, 1909, as the German-American State Bank of Clara City, with a capital stock of $15,000.

The bank boasts a neat brick building, owned by the bank, valued at $3,500, and constructed in 1903. It is furnished complete in every respect. The present officers are: C. B. Enkema, president; A. J. Prins, vice-president; D. Grashuis, cashier. A statement of the bank at the close of business on March 7, 1916, shows the following items: Loans and discounts, $134,875.18; cash, $40,238.30; capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, $19,290.89; total deposits, $162,853.29.

Fraternal Societies are paid by Sue M. Curtis & be organizations that her father, John L. Linder, belonged to. She may be listed for questions in each.

CHAPTER XVII.

Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

It was not long after the beginning of the settlement at the junction of the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers that the fraternal spirit of the settlers manifested itself in the organization of a "lodge," and since then the development of the fraternal idea has been a steady growth, keeping pace with the increase of population and the development along other lines, not only at the county seat, but in the other villages of the county, until now there are well organized and flourishing branches of the leading fraternal societies in Chippewa county. The Freemasons were the first to effect an organization at Montevideo, their lodge having been established in the summer of 1872. It was not until eight years later, in 1880, that the Odd Fellows got together in sufficient numbers in the new village to effect an organization. About that time also an organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was effected, but it did not last long. In 1882 the "lodge directory" published in the *Leader* gave four fraternal associations as having stated meetings at Montevideo, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Good Templars. The last-named order, long since defunct, was called Montevideo Lodge No. 165, and met, according to the printed announcement, at the Methodist church every Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock, L. R. Moyer, worthy chief templar, and A. E. Kitchel, secretary. Many veterans of the Civil War became early settlers of this region, contributing largely to the work of developing the same, hence it seems eminently proper to begin this chapter of the history of the fraternal and benevolent societies of the county with a review of the local post of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

George H. Thomas Post No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in Montevideo on January 16, 1882, by the following charter members: Joseph D. Baker, John F. Kent, Griffith S. Williams, Corter J. Brazee, Henry Anderson, George E. Dennis, David J. Higgins, James E.

Holt, Jefferson J. Goar; Joseph C. Hill, H. E. Wadsworth, John Kohr, H. W. Crandall, George J. Crane, Charles B. Ford, Richard S. Harler, Willard B. Kitchell, Edward M. Kitchel, Wallace D. Mercereau, Stephen H. Norris, George Person, B. K. Soule, John Webb, C. C. Warner and P. J. Hilden, formal organization being effected by the election and installation of the following officers: Post commander, John F. Kent; senior vice-commander, Joseph D. Baker; junior vice-commander, G. S. Williams; adjutant, Corter J. Brazee; quartermaster, Henry Anderson; sergeant, G. E. Dennis; quartermaster sergeant, John Kohr; chaplain, David J. Higgins; officer of the day, James E. Holt; outside guard, J. J. Goar, and sergeant-major, H. E. Wadsworth. When the court house was erected up on the hill in 1882 the Grand Army post was given the privilege of planting the chief row of trees, an avenue from the street to the portals of the temple of justice, and those trees, now grown to fine proportions, afford a constant memorial to the post, to the members who have gone and to those still living. Since the organization of George H. Thomas Post there have been eighty-six members of the same, of whom but seven remain, death and removals having reduced the ranks of the post to that small remnant. John F. Kent, who was the first commander of the post, is the present commander. He is a native of Scotland, born in Dundee in 1838, and, when a child of four years, came with his parents to the United States, the family locating in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1842. In 1856 they came to Minnesota and settled in Olmsted county, four miles from Rochester. Three years later John F. Kent returned East and was in the city of New York when the Civil War broke out. On July 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First New York Cavalry, and served with that command until the end of his term of enlistment, receiving his final discharge on August 17, 1864, with the rank of sergeant. In 1881 Mr. Kent returned to Minnesota, locating at Montevideo, where he ever since has made his home. For twenty-two years he was engaged in the restaurant business in that city, but for some years past has held the position of custodian at the court house.

The roster of George H. Thomas Post contains, besides the name of Commander Kent, which heads the roster, the following veterans, together with the names of their respective commands: Joseph D. Baker, Company C, Twelfth Iowa; G. S. Williams, Company I, Sixth Minnesota; Corter J. Brazee, Company G, Fifth Wisconsin; Henry Anderson, Company G, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; George E. Dennis, Company C, First Michigan Cavalry; David J. Higgins, Company C, Twenty-fourth Ohio; James E.

Holt, Company A, Eighty-ninth Illinois; Joseph J. Goar, Company G, Tenth Indiana; H. E. Wadsworth, Company A, Thirtieth Wisconsin; John Kohr, Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa; Henry W. Crandall, Company K, Second Minesota; George J. Crane, Company D, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; Charles B. Ford, Company G, Nineteenth Wisconsin; Joseph C. Hill, Company B, Second Massachusetts; Richard S. Harler, Company H, Forty-seventh Illinois; Willard B. Kitchell, Company B, Second Minnesota; E. M. Kitchell, Company H, Sixth Minnesota; Wallace D. Mercereau, Company F, Fourteenth Ohio; Stephen H. Norris, Company I, Fourth Minnesota; George Person, Company K, Forty-second Wisconsin; B. K. Soule, Company G, First Minnesota; John Webb, Company E, Sixth Maine; Calvin C. Warner, Company M, First Minnesota, later of the First Minnesota Heavy Cavalry; Peter J. Hilden, Company I, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Lafayette Stevens, Company E, First Minnesota; Reuben H. Shumway, Company G, Fifth Wisconsin; Wilbur F. Coffin, Company K, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; James L. Kitchel, Company L, Second Minnesota; Albert L. Fuller, Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry; William Bradley, Company E, Fourth Minnesota; John B. West, Company H, One Hundred and Fourth New York; George H. Knight, Company F, Second Minnesota; Horace S. Chapin, Company F, Ninth Michigan; John E. French, Company I, Second Minnesota Cavalry; Ezra Corse, Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin; Gabriel Bishop, Company E, Seventeenth Wisconsin; R. F. A. Starbeck, Company H, Third Minnesota; John S. McCann, Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin, later of the Fifty-eighth United States; William Barrows, Company F, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, later of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; George Wright, Company C, First Minnesota; Peter Stromenger, Company F, Second United States Artillery; Henry Rubertus, Company A, Twenty-third Indiana; Martin Pratt, Company F, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; Andrew Grandprey, Company K, Forty-fifth Wisconsin; Charles H. Williams, Company C, Second Minnesota Cavalry; Mons Peterson, Company H, Fourth Minnesota; Louis Swenson, Company G, Fifteenth Wisconsin; Charles W. Woodruff, Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; August Kaster, Company B, Second Minnesota Cavalry; Ferdinand Schmidt, Company A, Forty-fifth Wisconsin; A. C. Brainard, Company K, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Enos Way, Company G, Eighth Minnesota; J. Harley Smith, Company A, Third Minnesota; Richard Rice, Company A, Second Minnesota, later of the Fifth Wisconsin; Julius Koethe, Company D, Fifth Wisconsin; Jerry Haldeman, Company H, Ninety-fifth Illinois;

John Remick, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts; George W. Harding, Company D, Eleventh Minnesota; John Boseman, Company A, First Minnesota Rangers; Franklin Haling, Company F, Twenty-ninth Ohio; J. H. Silvernale, Company G, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin; Taylor Knight, Company A, Second Minnesota Cavalry; M. K. Owen, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first New York; F. H. Ehlers, Company A, Seventh Illinois; William Robbins, Company C, Forty-sixth Wisconsin; Joseph Pitcher, Company F, Third Minnesota; Elling Englebertson, command not stated; Cyrus Ward, Company E, Sixteenth New York; Theron Conrad, Company C, Ninth Minnesota; H. Armstrong, Company F, Seventh Michigan Cavalry; Henry Geitz, Company F, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, later of the Fourth Wisconsin; William Thompson, Tenth Wisconsin Light Artillery; Joseph Fountain, Fifth Veteran Infantry; Joshua Norman, Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York; Louis Kassin, Company B, First Minnesota Rifles; Myron F. Barber, Company M, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery; Orwin Vaughn, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York; George L. Plummer, Company M, First Minnesota Cavalry; Robert H. Clark, Company H, Thirteenth West Virginia; A. B. Treadway, Company K, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin; George L. Powers, Company A, Second Minnesota, later of the Second Wisconsin; James B. Rhoades, Company H, Thirtieth Illinois; George Westberry, Seventh Wisconsin Light Artilery; H. B. Happy, Company H, First Indiana Cavalry, consolidated into the Fifth and then into the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and Walter R. Pearson, Company M, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry.

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Sunset Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Montevideo, under dispensation from the grand lodge, on June 3, 1872, and received its charter on March 21, 1874. The first meeting was held in a log house belonging to the Warde brothers, about half a mile west of town. The charter members were: John N. Porter, Culver J. C. Eldred, Volney J. Mathews, Henry W. Heagy, Morrison McMillan, Rosalvo Kingman, Walter J. Clark, Moses A. Page, Jesse I. Stewart, John W. Turner, Baultus K. Soule, Solomon W. Haydon and Lewis Eddy. The first officers of the lodge were: John N. Porter, worshipful master; C. J. C. Eldred, senior warden; Volney J. Mathews, junior warden; Morrison McMillan, treasurer; Lewis Eddy, secretary; Walter J. Clark, senior deacon; Rosalvo Kingman, junior deacon; Baultus K. Soule, tyler.

The following named members are past masters of the lodge: John N. Porter, Henry W. Heagy, A. J. Mullin, Lycurgus R. Moyer, A. L. Fuller, W. H. Wells, William Dunbrack, W. F. Dusell, L. A. Smith, Charles E. Barber, R. S. Bacon, A. B. Treadway, C. A. Fosnes, H. W. Hendrickson, H. C. Stebbins, George A. Parks, John Peterson, Galen D. Moyer, H. C. Stebbins, H. W. Seiler, R. A. Brown, J. J. Stennes, S. L. Moyer, A. F. Schweiger.

The regular communications of the lodge are held on the second and last Friday evenings of each month. At present the lodge has a membership of one hundred and seventy-six. The officers for 1916 are: John W. Mericle, worshipful master; Leon G. Smith, senior warden; Edgar O. Wilson, junior warden; Lycurgus R. Moyer, treasurer; Sam A. Severson, secretary; John B. Tomhave, senior deacon; Severin E. Nelson, junior deacon; Abe J. Stuber, senior steward; John W. Evans, junior steward; Milo E. Beard, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah, the woman's auxiliary to the same, have strong organizations in Montevideo, having the only lodges of these orders in the county, in fact; but repeated inquiries in the proper quarters failed to elicit the desired information regarding the organization and present status of the lodges The Odd Fellows built and own one of the finest and largest buildings in Montevideo, a three-story and basement, sixty-six by one hundred feet, brick building, the lower floor and the basement being occupied by commercial firms, the second floor by lawyers' offices and the rooms of the Commercial Club, while the upper floor is occupied as a lodge room, several other orders holding their meetings there. The building cost to erect thirty-five thousand dollars and has been a good investment for the lodge.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Montevideo Lodge No. 115, Knights of Pythias, was organized on December 13, 1892, at Montevideo, with the following charter members: Emil B. Heiberg, Frank J. Rubertus, Ebbert G. Goock, Pat N. Sullivan, John Peterson, A. Shirgley, L. H. Bentley, W. J. Collins, Charles S. Justice, James Murphy, Joseph Curtin, George Griggs, Charles Waldeck, William S. Deits, Ole S. Saterlie, Patrick J. Cummens, Henry L. Cortelyou, Charles A. Lawrence, L. E. Clark, George A. Wadsworth, James Elder,

Orlando T. Clark, Daniel E. Welch, Michael Daman, John Hauge, Will N. Murphy, John Buckley, Leslie A. Elwell, H. Heegel, Herbert Daman, Ray Buchanan, George A. Whitmore.

The first officers of the lodge were: Past chancellor, Michael Daman; chancellor commander, Emil B. Heiberg; vice-chancellor, Charles S. Justice; prelate, Frank E. Bentley; keeper of records and seal, John Hauge; master of finance, Frank J. Rubertus; master of exchequer, James Murphy; master at arms, Henry L. Cortelyou; inner guard, W. N. Murphy; outer guard, E. G. Goock. The past chancellors are: Henry Johnson, Simon Arneson, Fred Heidman, James Elder, B. A. Whitmore, Michael Daman, A. H. Shirgley, T. B. Jenks, Frank A. Thomas, A. E. Aarnes, W. N. Murphy, Charles H. Olson, H. W. Seiler, David Fisher, C. A. Sherdahl, A. N. Anderson, C. N. Hetherington, Elmer Johnsrud. The present officers are: Chancellor commander, D. Fisher; vice-chancellor, Alfred K. Fosnes; prelate, Henry Johnson; keeper of records and seal, E. H. Nelson; master of finance, Elmer Johnsrud; master of exchequer, Simon Arneson; master at arms, E. E. Marsh; inner guard, Mark Raisdell; outer guard, T. B. Jenks; master of works, Frank A. Thomas. The lodge meets the first and third Thursday evenings of every month; has a membership of one hundred and forty, and is the only lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Chippewa county.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Montevideo Camp No. 2699, Modern Woodmen of America, received its charter on January 24, 1895, and was installed by Deputy E. C. Whitcomb, of Olivia, on February 2, following. This is a fraternal insurance organization and has a large following over the country, there being two other camps in Chippewa county, one at Milan and one at Maynard. The charter members of Montevideo Camp were Dr. R. S. Bacon, Charles Densmore, George A. Eddington, A. S. Fowles, P. J. Falkenhagen, Nels J. Giere, George C. Griggs, Henry F. Heegel, R. W. Humphrey, E. B. Heiberg, C. C. Murphy, W. N. Murphy, O. P. Ronning, A. J. Roberts, J. R. Seaman, Henry W. Seiler, O. S. Saterlie, John C. Solberg, C. A. Sherdahl, George O. Torgerson, Sidney C. Troost, George A. Whitmore and James M. Whitmore. The first officers of the camp were: Vice-consul, Sidney C. Troost; worthy adviser, E. B. Heiberg; banker, H. W. Seiler; escort, C. Densmore; physician, Dr. R. S. Bacon; watchman, O. P. Ronning; sentry, J. C. Solberg; delegate, J. R. Seaman; managers, J. M. Whitmore, O. S. Saterlie and P. J. Falkenhagen. The first meetings of the camp were held in the

Opera House lodge hall, but are now being held in Odd Fellow hall, where several of the Montevideo lodges hold their meetings. The present officers are Frank Strobeen, Walter L. Bowman, J. O. Anderson, John W. Peterson, Arthur Huebner, T. Ingstad, A. H. Helgeson, S. E. Nelson, L. E. Utley and A. M. Parks. Among the members who have been prominent in building up the local camp are E. B. Heiberg, C. A. Sherdahl, H. W. Seiler, H. W. Hendrickson, Andy Rubertus, W. S. Shardlow, Dr. R. D. Zimbeck, Sever Leen, Phil Calmenson and L. A. Elwell.

Milan Camp No. 7992, Modern Woodmen of America, at Milan, was organized in April, 1900, with the following charter members: George Antonie, C. F. Hanson, Jem Hollarn, John Karigan, Hans Kragero, E. G. Moen, J. G. Peterson, E. M. Thompson, Stephen Tyson, Robert Erickson, M. A. Burns, H. P. Hanson, Mat. Hollarn, P. M. Karigan, Helmer Krogness, William McClelen, S. B. Satterlee, T. H. Thorson, W. F. Hoose, O. A. Klovstad. The first meeting of the camp was held on April 19, 1900, in an upper room over Thompson's harness shop, where the regular meetings of the camp were held for a number of years, at the end of which time the camp rented the store formerly used by E. E. Stensland, which was used as a meeting place until the present commodious lodge building was erected in 1906. This building is constructed of concrete blocks and is forty by sixty feet in dimensions. It is located on the main street in the southern part of the town and is also used for dances and vaudeville as well as for a lodge room. The first officers of the Milan camp were as follows: Consul, Dr. M. A. Burns; escort, H. P. Hanson; clerk, E. M. Thompson; banker, O. A. Klovstad. For more than twelve years Doctor Burns has served as consul and for sixteen years as camp physician. The camp has been steadily going forward and now has a membership of sixty-five, the present officers being as follow: Sam Knutson, consul; Ole G. Moen, advisor; C. R. C. Blom, banker; Otto Christenson, clerk; George Feroe, escort; A. Gaupseth, watchman.

THE ORDER OF OWLS.

Montevideo Nest No. 1172, Order of Owls, at Montevideo, was installed by C. V. Heisler at a meeting held in Auditorium Hall, January 23, 1913, the following being the charter members: H. A. Tomhave, William Grams, H. W. Seiler, M. H. Sheehan, R. V. Gordon, H. F. Josh, Roy Nicholson, John Shea, E. S. Henry, L. H. Baker, P. O. Bergo, C. A. Sherdahl, L. N. Bergh and C. M. Johnson. The first officers were as follow: President, H. A. Tomhave; vice-president, H. W. Seiler; secretary, R. V. Gordon;

treasurer, H. F. Josh. The purpose of the Order of Owls is to provide sick and death benefits for its members at a low rate and the local nest has steadily grown, the present membership of the same being fifty-four. Meetings are still held in Auditorium Hall, which has been leased for that purpose and the present officers are as follow: President, Ole H. Bergstrom; vice-president, Al McClees; treasurer, H. F. Josh, and secretary, S. A. Severson.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

Homestead Lodge No. 4588, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, at Milan, was organized at a meeting held in the hall of the Modern Woodmen of America by the following charter members on March 18, 1914: Oliver Haugland, R. J. Avelgaard, Henry S. Blom, Obert Orteson, Hjalmar Moe, Arthur G. Haugland, Reuben A. Feroe, Fred K. Beal, Ralph H. Beal, Carl Nelson, Oscar O. Mork, Oscar L. Loken, Fred W. Mork, Vivian N. Johnson, Carl N. Thompson, Rudolph A. Brummond, Alfred I. Moe, H. H. McClure, Eddie Huseby, H. E. Brummond, C. O. Johnson, Dr. M. A. Burns, Roy M. Broadland, Henry Larson, Herman J. Volden and Sven Knutson. On that same evening the lodge was installed by District Deputy A. Asplin, the following being the first officers of the lodge: Dr. M. A. Burns, foreman; Gil Kanten, correspondent; C. O. Johnson, master of ceremonies; Alfred Moe, chaplain; Sven Knutson, overseer; Herman Volden, sentinel; Oscar Lokken, watchman; L. Gordon, guard, and Roy M. Broadland, master-at-arms. The present officers of the lodge are as follow: Foreman, C. O. Johnson; correspondent, H. E. Brummond; master of ceremonies, Carl Thompson; master-at-arms, Hjalmar Moe; chaplain, Dr. M. A. Burns; overseer, Sven Knutson; watchman, Vivian Johnson; sentinel, Herman J. Volden; guard, Ed A. Huseby and district deputy, A. Asplin. There is also a lodge of this order at Maynard.

ORDER OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

Montevideo Division No. 99, Order of Railroad Conductors, an organization among railway conductors for the purposes of mutual benefit and to compose differences arising between the members and the employing companies, was organized in Montevideo years ago, but as the records of the division save those of the years 1914 and 1915 have been destroyed by fire, it is impossible to give the details of the organization, the date of the same,

the charter members or the first officers. Meetings of the division are held in the Opera House lodge hall and the present officers are as follow: Chief conductor, Fred Berg; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Johnson; assistant chief conductor, S. W. Reedy; senior conductor, H. D. Rinberger; junior conductor, W. Shaw; inside sentinel, R. D. Fowler, and outside sentinel, H. H. Botten.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Sedgwick Division No. 313, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Montevideo, was organized at Millbank, South Dakota, on April 18, 1886, but when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company moved its terminal or division point to Montevideo in July, 1893, Sedgwick division also was compelled to change its quarters, now holding its meetings in the lodge room in the Opera House building, or city hall, these meetings being held twice a month. The object or purpose of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is to combine the interests of the locomotive engineers, to elevate their social, moral and intellectual standing; to guard their financial interests and to promote their general welfare, the motto of the brotherhood being, "Sobriety, Truth, Justice and Morality." It also has an insurance department connected with its work, one of the greatest features of the organization. Sedgwick Division was installed at Millbank by Brother J. B. Johnson, then a member of Division No. 180, at Minneapolis, and the first officers installed were as follow: Chief Engineer, Robert Sedgwick; first engineer, Fred Tydeman; second engineer, A. N. Lambert; secretary, Charles Mathews; treasurer, Thomas A. Clark; third engineer, Joseph Nixon; guide, John Collins; chaplain, James A. Spencer, in addition to whom the charter members were Sylvester Cook, George Pollard, Michael Doonar and George Perry, the only survivor of whom is Fred Tydeman, of Montevideo, who is still actively identified with the brotherhood. Sedgwick division takes its name from its first chief engineer, Robert Sedgwick. The present officers of the division are as follow: Chief engineer, Frank Hemsey; first engineer, A. P. Young; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Stuber; guide, John Krum; secretary of insurance, Fred Tydeman, and chaplain, William Rush. There is an active ladies' auxiliary connected with this organization, as well as with one or two of the other organizations of railway men in Montevideo, and all are doing good work along their respective lines of endeavor as organized bodies.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

Release Lodge No. 579, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was organized at Montevideo on July 10, 1901. The first officers installed were: Warren R. Montford, master; Benjamin Moore, vice-master; Leslie H. Hall, secretary; Fred A. Pedlar, collector; Theodore M. Bay, treasurer; Gerald Ostrander, chairman; E. A. Stewart and Glen Tucker, of the protective board; Edward Murphy, delegate.

There are now sixty-three members of this lodge. They meet in Eagles' Hall on the first and third Sundays of each month. The officers for 1916 are: Joseph Adamson, president; George Olson, vice-president; Forrest Johnson, financial and recording secretary; Henry Adamson, chairman of the board.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN.

Chippewa Lodge No. 764, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was organized at Montevideo on April 23, 1906, with twenty-three charter members. Among the early officers were: J. Cinclair, president; Paul Soule, secretary; Hans H. Sorby, treasurer. At present the lodge has a membership of one hundred. Meetings are held at Odd Fellows Hall on the second Monday and the fourth Sunday of each month. The present officers are: E. E. Young, president; R. A. Holzer, secretary; Hans H. Sorby, treasurer.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Aerie No. 641, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Incorporated, was organized at Montevideo on February 11, 1904, with a charter membership of more than forty, and has a present membership of two hundred and seventeen, including ninety railroad men, twenty-five farmers, representatives of all the professions, business men and laborers. Though primarily a fraternal benefit association, the order made much of the convivial feature of its social side during the early period of its organization, but some years ago a rule was enforced prohibiting the serving of liquors within the lodge room, since which time, it is admitted, the personnel of the order has greatly improved. One of the attractive features of the order is a sick benefit of ten dollars a week paid its members and during the year 1915 eleven hundred and eighty-six dollars was paid by Aerie No. 641 in this behalf. The present secretary of the aerie is Attorney Fred C. McCargar and those who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the order and done much to

advance its interests are: Harry Levoy, W. N. Murphy, J. J. Stennes, Dr. R. D. Zimbeck, Adolph Knappik, Dr. R. S. Bacon, H. A. Thomhave, E. A. Gruhlke, S. B. Daniels, Ole Borgendale, Mark Rasdal, Theodore Mahling, P. J. Mettling, Charles Waldeck, Ole E. Olson, James O'Keefe, Anton Mortonson, Peter Bergo, Benjamin Dahl, Henry Johnson, A. O. Heiberg, Alfred K. Fosnes, J. E. Andres, M. L. Drawn, A. L. Erdahl and John Hemsey.

THE GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

The Guardians of Liberty, an organization whose motto is "Free press, free speech and free schools," meet at Opera House Hall in Montevideo on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The local organization is headed by M. J. Wiltsie; P. O. Bergo is the treasurer and George Paulson is the secretary.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The Knights of Columbus have an organization in the city of Montevideo, but repeated inquiries in the proper quarter failed to elicit the desired information regarding the organization and present status of the same. The order has a large and growing membership.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

There is a local branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Montevideo. The lodge meets in the Opera House lodge hall and has about eighty members. J. E. Henry is the master workman; Harry Popp, foreman; Adolph Tweder, recorder; E. B. Garretsee, financier, and W. A. Smith, receiver.

There also are branches of the Maccabees and of the Royal Neighbors of America, but details regarding the organization of the same have not been furnished.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Montevideo was organized in August, 1880, with the following membership of seventeen: Mrs. Higins, president; Mrs. White, vice-president; Mrs. L. R. Moyer, treasurer; Mrs. Fullerton, secreary; Mrs. Whartens, Mrs. Goodsel, Mrs. J. Turner; Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Fream, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Heins, Mrs. M.

Titus, Mrs. John Bean, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Faus, Miss Starr. The members held two meetings a month and opened a rest and reading room. On the first Sunday in the month a union meeting of the churches was held, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union president presiding. There was a gain of membership until 1885, when there was a rest period in the work. In 1900 active work commenced again in all the departments. Contest work has been carried on very successfully. Mrs. Gorden, superintendent of purity, is doing good work, not only in this district but in other places. Mrs. Barnes, superintendent of mothers' work, is doing good work also.

But two of the charter members are on the roll now, Mrs. Abbie White and Mrs. L. R. Moyer. Mrs. White has never shirked any duty and it can be truthfully said that Mrs. Moyer has been the backbone of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For many years she has been in poor health. She has never lost interest and when not able to go out has had the meetings at her house, while as corresponding secretary, she has written many letters in bed.

Following is the roll for 1916: Mrs. Jennie C. Clark, president; Mrs. Harriett Gordon, first vice-president; Mrs. May McKay, second vice-president; Mrs. Eretta Starr, secretary; Mrs. Ada Wilcox, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah West, Mrs. Jennie Barnes, Mrs. Anna Moyer, Mrs. Julia Holmquist, Mrs. Cora Simpson, Mrs. Bertha Arneson, Mrs. Harriette Monson, Mrs. Anna Ross, Mrs. Elizabeth Mullin, Mrs. Ada McClay, Mrs. Celia Stennis, Mrs. Gust Storing, Mrs. Mary Thornson, Mrs. Rosamond Farnum, Mrs. Mattie Crandall, Mrs. Laura Moody, Mrs. Mary Lee, Mrs. Albertena Lee, Mrs. Jane Brown, Mrs. Amelia Henning, Mrs. Constance Lima, Mrs. Gunhil Bergh, Mrs. Emma Gallagher, Mrs. Luella Fisher, Mrs. Abbie White, Mrs. Anna Bell Brown, Mrs. Sophia Jacobson, Mrs. Helen Hilen, Mrs. Ada Nickerson, Mrs. Ella Jenks, Mrs. Mary Jung, Mrs. Ada Geer, Mrs. Ella Osborne, Mrs. Anna Sherdahl, Mrs. Della Pederson, Mrs. Mary Evans, Mrs. Theone Lein, Miss Petra Storaker.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Congregational church of Montevideo had a hard struggle for the first few years and no missionary society was organized until 1885, when a Home Missionary Society was organized. The pastors wife, Mrs. Herrick, was president. The society made little progress even for home work and on April 18, 1888, it was reorganized as a Home and Foreign Missionary

Society, with the following charter members: Mrs. W. J. Clark, president; Mrs. L. R. Moyer, vice-president; Mrs. James Fairchild, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. L. G. Moyer, Mrs. J. J. Goar, Mrs. J. Strong, Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Gaskill, Mrs. Haldeman, Mrs. Whipple, Miss Anna Colp, Miss Anna Goar, Miss May Goar, Miss Nellie Clark.

On July 20, 1910, the ladies of the Missionary Society with their husbands and interested Baptist friends and a number of old Lac qui Parle settlers met for a program and picnic on the farm of Manuel Anderson at Lac qui Parle, the object of this meeting being to place a granite marker, properly inscribed to mark the site of the mission to the Indians founded in 1835, by Doctor Williamson and continued by Doctor Riggs. Browning Nichols pointed out the site of the missionaries' dwelling and of the old mission church. A company of fifty people gathered on the hillside, while the marker was placed where it could be seen from the old state road.

Mrs. Crandall presided while the following programme was rendered: Singing, "Rock of Ages"; prayer, Rev. Swan; reading, Miss Griffith; "Two Volunteer Missionaries," by Mr. Pond; reading, Rev. Swan; selections from "Mary and I"; reminiscence of the Riggs family, by Browning Nichols; reminiscence of early days by James Oleson, father of Mrs. Anderson; original poem, "The Lac qui Parle Mission," Mrs. Myra West Brinkman. The company adjourned for supper, accepting the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the supper being served on the lawn. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hoard, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, David Wright, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Zimbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbrack, Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, Dr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. L. R. Moyer, Mr. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gladwin, Mrs. Lawrence, Guy Bacon, Miss Lety, Miss Crandall, Mrs. Ralph Nichol, Mrs. Myra W. Brinkman.

Those present from Lac qui Parle were Mr. and Mrs. Browning Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Merril, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Olson, and Mrs. Van Slyke and daughter, of Benson.

From 1888 to the present time, 1916, the society has given to home and foreign missions about two thousand dollars. As a society, the ladies have had many obstacles to overcome and have worked hard to accomplish the work they have done. Among those that have remained in the society from the first, and been faithful in every way are Mrs. L. R. Moyer, Mrs. L. G. Moyer and Mrs. Dunbrack. Many others have been very faithful, but were only present a part of the time. Some went to "the better home"

many years ago and some are working for the same cause in homes elsewhere.

The members in 1916 are as follow: Mrs. Crandall, president; Mrs. Hoard, first vice-president; Mrs. Borene, second vice-president; Mrs. Lawrence, secretary; Mrs. Popp, treasurer; Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. G. Brown, Mrs. Thornston, Mrs. Willson, Mrs. La Jord, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Severson, Mrs. Dunbrack, Mrs. L. R. Moyer, Mrs. Zimbeck, Mrs. L. G. Moyer, Mrs. Waldeck, Mrs. Fream, Mrs. Sara Mills, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Goar, Mrs. Justice, Mrs. P. Jones, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Kief and Mrs. Bacon.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE MONTEVIDEO HOSPITAL.

Very shortly after the opening of the new hospital at Montevideo, the late Doctor Rogers, who was always doing something kind for other people and who was often called "The Children's Friend," suggested to some of the women of the city that an auxiliary, or society, to work for the hospital would be most helpful.

So, acting upon the suggestion, several women, representatives from the different churches, met at the home of Mrs. Dunbrack and organized The Woman's Auxiliary of the Montevideo Hospital, the object of which is to assist the board of directors in the various needs of the hospital. The number of members was limited at that time to thirty, the members deeming it better for a more successful working organization, the charter members being Mrs. William Dunbrack, Mrs. Fred Tydeman, Mrs. G. D. Moyer, Mrs. A. N. Kohr, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. E. H. Crandall, Mrs. C. E. Rogers, Mrs. H. E. Hoard, Mrs. C. J. Thompson, Mrs. A. L. McCargar, Mrs. Elias Jacobson, Mrs. A. E. Aarnes, Mrs. Gustav Eliason, Mrs. Simon G. Eliason, Mrs. Theodore Arneson, Mrs. Thomas King, Mrs. Bertha Dart, Mrs. William Simons, Mrs. F. J. Rubertus, Mrs. James Gordon, Mrs. L. Lima, Mrs. B. Rush, Mrs. Lyle Mettling, Mrs. L. Eldred, Mrs. J. Schweiso, Mrs. C. A. Sherdahl and Mrs. Paris Fream. Since that time several members have moved out of the city and others have resigned for different reasons and several new members have been elected.

The society has helped the board in many ways. In 1911 the auxiliary paid $228 for laundry apparatus; over $550 for an ambulance and $17 for flower boxes for the porches. In 1912 the society purchased a wheel chair and one or two easy chairs, and the following year a mangle and a driver

for the laundry department and installed the gas plant, all of which has been a great comfort to patients, nurses and doctors, besides helping by paying for large articles such as are needed, quantities of table linen, bed linen and other supplies have been supplied at times when it seemed hard for the board to purchase them. The members have always been willing to spend their time sewing such articles as the superintendent seems most in need of.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. J. M. Gordon; vice-president, Mrs. F. Tydeman; secretary, Mrs. A. N. Kohr; treasurer, Mrs. Simon G. Eliason.

During the past year new medicine chests have been installed in each diet kitchen; new bookcases, which hold the books so generously contributed by the people of Montevideo, some two hundred volumes in all; a large reading lamp for the library table and a splendid cemented opening into the kitchen are among the latest achievements of the auxiliary for the hospital.

In all the society has expended nearly one thousand four hundred dollars in equipment and supplies. All of the members are very busy women, but are glad to do what they can in this line, when it helps so materially to lift the load of the suffering patients.

THE TUESDAY STUDY CLUB.

This club was organized on January 9, 1904, when, in response to an invitation from Mrs. William O. Cook, several ladies met for the purpose of forming an organization for the study of Shakespeare. About two weeks afterward they adopted by-laws for the organization and the name "The Woman's Tuesday Study Club of Montevideo."

The charter members, as written in the first secretary's book, were: Mrs. Ruth Helen Murphy, Mrs. Emma Hill Titus, Mrs. Achsa Root Fream, Mrs. Emma Pearson, Mrs. Mae A. Saterlie, Mrs. Gretel Lowe Arnold, Mrs. Rose Phoenix Claggett, Miss Mary B. Whitmore, Mrs. Dora Alice Cook, Mrs. Josephine Cook, Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Miss Alsetta May Hubbard, Miss May Cashel, Miss Anna Marie Baker, Miss Thea Sophia Rollefson, Mrs. Alice Bacon, Mrs. Carrie Tydeman, Mrs. Harriet L. Gordon, Mrs. Rose Lombard Martin, Mrs. Lilly H. McCargar, Mrs. Ella Temple Hogard, Mrs. Jennie Heagy Baker, Mrs. Harriot Page Moyer, Mrs. John Webb, Miss Maud Holman, Miss Margaret Stelle, Mrs. Charles Justice, Mrs. George Parks, Mrs. Margaret C. Eliason, Mrs. T. G. Robinson and Mrs. W. J. Brown. The elected membership for the first year was as fol-

low: Mrs. Clara Irene Cinclair, Miss Molly Bert Feldhammer, Miss Eleanor Hartney, Miss Daisy M. Kranz, Mrs. Will Murphy, Miss Helen May Baker, Mrs. Lillian B. Moyer, Miss Hannah M. Griffith, Miss Jane Nisbit, Mrs. Luella C. Fisher, Mrs. Mattie Crandall, Mrs. C. E. Rogers, Mrs. Antonia Williams Eliason, Mrs. B. B. Smith, Mrs. W. F. Person, Mrs. W. M. Taylor and Miss Sadie H. Nelson.

In 1905 the club joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs and has the distinction of being the only federated club in the county. The original object of the club was the study of Shakespeare, but as time went on it seemed necessary to broaden the scope of the work and the influence of the members of the organization, so in the past few years the study work has been along the lines of present-day problems and the other work has been along civic improvement lines. The name has been changed to The Tuesday Study Club and the constitution and by-laws revised and adopted. Shortly after the opening of the Carnegie Library building at Montevideo the club presented a beautiful picture of "The Parthenon" to the library. Money has been paid out from time to time in prizes to children to encourage them in the cultivation of flowers and in the better gardening. A large amount of Red Cross work has been done, and last year the club hired and paid all expenses for a community nurse for one month.

The regular meetings are held on alternate Tuesdays from September to May each year. Endeavoring to live up to the motto adopted, "Not to do uncommon things, but to do common things uncommonly well," a splendid program is prepared for each year and many very excellent papers are read and many interesting and instructive discussions held. Crimson and gold are the colors adopted by the club and the carnation is its flower.

The membership is limited to fifty, but often there are names on a waiting list to be voted upon as soon as a member resigns. Those who have served the club as its president are: Mrs. William O. Cook, 1904-06; Mrs. James M. Gordon, 1906-07; Mrs. Strabo F. Claggett, 1907-08; Mrs. Thomas G. Robinson, 1908-09; Mrs. Gordon Whipple, 1909-10; Mrs. J. J. Bohlander, 1910-11; Mrs. G. H. Simons, 1911-12; Mrs. E. F. Gates, 1912-14; Mrs. A. L. McCargar, 1914-16.

In the spring of 1907 the seventh district meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs was entertained by this club, and again in May, 1916, the fourteenth annual session of the district meeting was held at Montevideo. The arrangements were most ably handled by Mrs. E. F. Gates, as chairman of the local committees, and the district president, Mrs. S. F. Johnson, of Appleton, presiding at meetings. The meetings were held in the Methodist

Episcopal church, which was artistically decorated with flowers and smilax. The general topic of discussion was "Home and the Community." The visiting delegates, who numbered about sixty, were given a luncheon on Wednesday noon by the Tuesday Study Club, and interesting sessions were held that afternoon and evening. An informal reception was given after the Wednesday evening session in the church parlors, and Thursday noon the Commercial Club entertained the visiting guests and club members at luncheon. The Commercial Club also gave the club members an auto ride on Thursday. Among the excellent addresses were those of Mrs. T. G. Winter, on "The Middle-aged Woman's University—The Club;" Mrs. M. E. Mathews Marshall, on "The Relation of Household Economics to Life;" Mrs. Howard Kerns, Granite Falls, on "Home—Its Purpose to the Family and to the Community," and Mrs. W. T. Coe, the state president, on "The Club Woman and the Community." Mrs. Harriet Rumball Nye, of Moorhead, gave two dramatic readings, "The Traveling Man" and "The Keeper of the Gate," which were much appreciated. Altogether, the convention was a most interesting and successful one.

The present officers of the club are: Mrs. E. H. Crandall, president; Mrs. L. H. Baker, vice-president; Mrs. John Simons, secretary; Mrs. David Fisher, treasurer. Program committee, Mrs. J. J. Bohlander, Miss Mary Powers, Mrs. Simon G. Eliason. The members for 1915-16 are: Mrs. Emil Aker, Miss Tryphena Anderson, Miss Theodora Anderson, Miss Anna Amrud, Mrs. Randolph Arnold, Mrs. Louis Baker, Miss Helen Barnard, Mrs. J. J. Bohlander, Mrs. C. H. Budd, Mrs. E. H. Crandall, Miss Elizabeth Crandall, Miss Edith Crandall, Mrs. H. E. Crosby, Mrs. F. C. Devlin, Mrs. Simon G. Eliason, Mrs. David Fisher, Mrs. Alfred Fosnes, Mrs. Franklin Fraker, Mrs. E. F. Gates, Mrs. J. M. Gordon, Miss Esther Grau, Mrs. Helen Hayes, Miss Nina Howard, Miss Antoinette Larson, Miss Lillian Leigh, Mrs. A. L. McCargar, Mrs. Fred S. McCargar, Mrs. L. G. Moyer, Mrs. Ole Norheim, Miss Marguerite Palmer, Mrs. P. H. Nee, Mrs. W. F. Person, Mrs. J. M. Pederson, Miss Mantie Powers, Miss Mary Powers, Miss Jessie Richardson, Mrs. T. G. Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Ross, Mrs. Earl Seaman, Mrs. Fred Severens, Mrs. John Simons, Mrs. August Schweeger, Miss Petra Storaker, Miss Grace Strong, Miss Edith Tydeman, Mrs. Charles T. Way, Mrs. Nellie Willis, Miss Potter, Miss Lewis and Miss Steenerson.

CHAPTER XVIII.

City of Montevideo.

Montevideo, the county seat of Chippewa county, is the only town of that name in the United States and was given its high-sounding appellation by its romantic founders, who were so delighted by the wonderful view gained from the heights overlooking the interlocking valleys of the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers at that point that they translated their feelings into good, mouth-filling Latin, linking up the two Latin words, *monte,* mountain and *video,* to see or to view, and thus had "Montevideo," viewed or seen from a mountain or height. This rendering of the word, however, is not accepted in all quarters, there being one school of thought in the community that maintains that the name was given after a wonderful mirage had been witnessed from the bluffs overlooking the valley, that mirage picturing a view of the mountains many miles to the west so vividly that then and there sprang full grown in the mind of one of the settlers who had some knowledge of the classics a name by which to dub the new settlement —only, his rendition was based upon the Latin of "a view of the mountains" and not, as the majority view holds, "viewed from the mountain." Be that as it may—and the reader is entitled to form his own conclusions in the matter—the name has stuck to this day, one of the most prideful possessions of the people who constitute the citizenry of that progressive and beautiful little city.

Montevideo is situated at the confluence of the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers, on the left bank of the latter, and loud are the praises of all concerned regarding its singular beauty of location. The business section of the city spreads out along the bank of the river, while on the bluff overlooking the valley and reached by streets and pavements of a most perilous slant in the icy seasons, the court house stands. The latter is flanked by the fine new central school building, the city library, several churches adjacent, and stretching out on either side of this "civic center" are beautifully-shaded residence streets, the original treeless prairie having been converted by the forethought of the pioneers into a veritable park of noble shade trees. The streets are featured by attractive and, in many instances, costly

residences, well-kept and ample lawns and all the "fixings" of a modern, sprightly city, making that site up on the bluff one of the most attractive residential quarters of any city in the state; indeed, there are many who declare there is not such another site in the United States, which certainly speaks well for the local pride and enthusiasm of the citizens. The city is the division headquarters of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and the repair shops and round-house there provide the chief industrial enterprise of the place, something like three hundred families being thus supported. There are ample grain elevators, one of the best flour-mills in the Minnesota valley, an extensive machine shop and numerous smaller industries, all combining to bring about a most gratifying state of prosperity and contentment It is said that there is not a vacant house in Montevideo, while new residences are being constructed in various parts of the town. Equally gratifying to note, at the time this was written, in mid-summer, 1916, the county jail was empty and has been in that condition so long that the sheriff was finding rust accumulations on his keys, a condition speaking loudly for the orderly character of the community. The town and county went "dry" in 1914, there now not being a saloon in all Chippewa county, or, for the matter of that, in the entire seventh congressional district.

THE BEGINNING OF MONTEVIDEO

Montevideo is the outgrowth of an earlier settlement that was formed at the junction of the two rivers, but which promptly succumbed to the more aggressive spirit of the settlers who stopped on the other side of the river and moved over, "lock, stock and barrel," county records and all, to the newer hamlet on the left bank of the river, nestling under the bluff. That earlier settlement was Chippewa City, on the right bank of the Chippewa, about a mile above its confluence with the Minnesota, on the southwest quarter of section 7, of township 117, range 40 west, and which now constitutes what is known as Smith's addition to the city of Montevideo. Chippewa City was laid out by Daniel G. Wilkins in the fall of 1868 and had become a hamlet of several houses and the repository for the records of the new county of Chippewa by the time Montevideo was laid out in 1870. Chippewa City also had a postoffice, a mail route having been established between that point and Ft. Ridgely. J. D. Baker and Edward Alcorn opened a store, Josiah Faus built a blacksmith shop and John Lawrence put in a small stock of drugs, while Kingman, Alcorn & Pettijohn, the latter of whom was the father of the Pettijohn of "breakfast food" fame, started a

saw-mill and grist-mill, the buhrs of the latter being carved out of the native granite which crops out in that vicinity. The only reminder the present generation has of the existence of such a place as Chippewa City is the old log cabin built by Daniel G. Wilkins and which is carefully and thoughtfully preserved by the present owner of the premises, Fred Smith, whose handsome, modern home stands alongside the interesting relic of pioneer days.

In the year 1867 George W. Frink came to this part of Minnesota and made claim to the northeast quarter of section 18, township 117, range 40 west, situated on the left bank of the river, just across from where the ambitious Chippewa City later arose. In that same year Frink built a log house, on the present site of the Montevideo House, under the bluff, and there established his home. His house was sixteen feet square, the largest in the community at that time, and he afterward made an addition thereto, set up a tavern, and took his place as a leader of affairs. In the spring of 1870 he employed George W. Daniels to survey and lay out a townsite and on May 25 of that year had the same prepared for record, but it was not until January 19, 1871, that it was formally acknowledged before J. D. Baker, clerk of the court and justice of the peace, and filed in the office of the register of deeds. In January, 1870, S. L. Haines opened a store in a building owned by J. C. Sutherland and in the following June W. H. Stone followed in trade. In that same year among the arrivals were C. J. Nelson, Henry Anderson and L. R. Moyer, the latter of whom walked down from Benson, following the general course of the Chippewa, to the new settlement. Others became attracted to the new settlement and it was not long until Montevideo not only "was on the map," but well on its way, and when the railroad reached the town in 1878 the "boom" was on. In April, 1876, C. J. Nelson laid out an addition to the town and in 1878, another. The demand for building sites continuing to grow, George W. Frink laid out another addition in November, 1878, and in May, 1879, Whitmore's addition was laid out. Several additions have been laid out since then until the present plat of the city covers an area of more than two sections of land.

MOVING THE COUNTY RECORDS.

When the Legislature, in 1870, passed an act temporarily locating the county seat at the new town of Montevideo instead of at Chippewa City, the postoffice also was changed to the former place and the doom of the latter was sealed. George W. Frink was appointed postmaster and he and Mr. Nelson put the whole of the office in a box and carried it across the

river, the new postoffice being established in Frink's log house above referred to. Frink had other matters to look after, however, and he appointed Messrs. Moyer and Baker as his deputies; presently resigning the office altogether, in favor of J. M. Severens, who for years thereafter was retained as postmaster and also was editor of the first paper published in the town. Mr. Frink was a real town builder. He donated a site on the top of the bluff for court house purposes, a tract adjoining for school purposes and in other ways was perhaps the most active factor in the early promotion of the interests of the village, being elected first president of the town council when the villagers decided in 1879 that they ought to carry on the affairs of the local body politic as an incorporated body.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The first meeting of the village of Montevideo, as incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1879, was held at the house of R. O. Bartlett, in said village, on April 14, 1879, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a president of the village, three trustees, a recorder, a treasurer, a constable and two justices of the peace and to vote on the question of whether or not the village should license saloons. W. B. Kitchel and W. P. Carwile were appointed judges of election and John A. Munro, clerk. The judges and clerk were sworn by J. K. Miller, a notary public, and the polls were opened, proclamation thereof having been made by W. B. Kitchel, one of the judges, and the election proceeded. At five o'clock the polls were closed, proclamation thereof having been made by W. B. Kitchel. The judges then proceeded publicly to canvass the vote, with the following result: For president, J. M. Severens received 90 votes; George W. Frink, 97, and the latter was declared elected. For trustees, Henry Anderson received 181 votes; T. F. Knappen, 126; W. B. Kitchel, 188, and B. Nichols, 63, Anderson, Knappen and Kitchel being declared elected. For recorder, John A. Munro received 183 votes and M. Smith, 3, the former being declared elected. For treasurer, Fred A. Kline received 135 votes; G. Eliason, 51; scattering, 2, and Kline was declared elected. For constable, A. J. Mullin received 173 votes; J. M. Whitmore, 8; scattering, 2, and Mullin was declared elected. For justices of the peace, W. B. Wilson received 183 votes; J. L. Kitchel, 185; scattering, 2, and Wilson and Kitchel were declared elected. There were 92 votes polled in favor of license and 95 against, thus indicating a very close division of sentiment

on the liquor question, with a slight preponderance in favor of the "drys," the village thus starting its corporate existence without a saloon.

TRIBUTE TO A PIONEER.

In its issue of the week following the election, the *Valley Ventilator*, the only newspaper at that time published at Montevideo, and of which Postmaster Severens at that time was editor, paid the following handsome compliment to the newly elected village president, the same being all the more graceful on account of the editor having had to admit his defeat for that same office: "The election of George W. Frink as president of the council is a well-merited compliment and a deserved mark of esteem for the pioneer settler of the village. Mr. Frink came here twelve years ago and purchased the land upon which the town is now located and has bravely met the privations incident to pioneer life, and suffered such reverses as have driven many of his compeers to seek other and more favorable locations, never for a moment losing faith in the ultimate realization of his hopes of seeing one of the most prosperous and populous villages in the upper Minnesota valley located at the present site of Montevideo. His liberality in the sale of lots to such as have desired to become permanent residents, has received the hearty commendation of our people, and his well-known business capacity pointed him out as the proper person to fill the responsible position of president of the first board elected under the new act of incorporation."

At the first meeting of the newly-elected council, held at the recorder's office on Tuesday evening, April 15, following the election, the first resolution adopted ordered the establishment of a grade for First street (the single business street of the village) "as soon as practicable," and to that end it was further resolved that "a competent civil engineer be employed to make an accurate survey and profile of said street to be presented to the next meeting of the council." The council fixed the amount of the treasurer's bond at eight hundred dollars. The minutes of the next meeting show that James Vanderwalker was employed to make the grade above referred to. At the next meeting, April 21, A. J. Mullin was appointed village marshal; W. S. Shardlow, village assessor, and A. P. Soule, street commissioner. At that meeting also, by-laws were adopted and the village was thus started well on its way as a civic entity. At a meeting on May 1 the following scale of licenses was fixed: Hawkers and peddlers, one dollar and fifty cents the first day and one dollar for each succeeding day;

auctioneers, three dollars a day. On May 7, George Person was appointed poundmaster. The minutes of July 7 note the resignation of John A. Munro as recorder and at a meeting on the following night T. S. Stiles was elected to fill the vacancy. On July 29 it is noted that the preparation of an ordinance "restraining and repressing" houses of ill-fame within the village limits was ordered. At that same meeting O. J. Wood was appointed village attorney. On December 1, the resignation of T. F. Knappen as village trustee was noted and the election of Lycurgus R. Moyer to fill the vacancy. On December 16 the resignation of A. J. Mullen as village marshal was noted and James M. Whitmore was appointed to fill the vacancy.

SUCCEEDING ELECTIONS AND THE CITY CHARTER.

The second annual election was held at Bartlett's hotel, January 6, 1880. There being but one trustee, L. R. Moyer, present to act as judge of election, A. C. Arnston and Henry Miller were appointed judges. The voting continued from one o'clock to four o'clock, with the following result: President of the village, C. J. Nelson; trustees, F. C. Whitmore, George J. Crane and Thomas Tvedt; recorder, J. W. Cutten; treasurer, R. E. Stower; constable, James Whitmore; justices of the peace, W. B. Wilson and W. S. Shardlow. For license, one hundred and forty-two; against license, seventy-five, indicating a gradually increasing sentiment favorable to the saloon and the village started in on its second year of corporate existence "wet."

At the annual election in January, 1881, the following officers were elected: President, C. J. Nelson; trustees, F. C. Whitmore, O. E. Griffis and W. R. Pearson; recorder, T. S. Stiles; treasurer, R. E. Lloyd; constable, Alex Callahan. License: Yes, 154; no, 76.

1882—President, W. B. Kitchel; trustees, Henry Anderson, A. M. Ellithrop and J. A. Case; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, M. E. Titus; justices of the peace, W. S. Shardlow and G. W. Prevey; constable, H. D. Soden.

1883—President, W. B. Kitchel; trustees, J. A. Case, E. G. Fullerton, and Even J. Tvedt; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, M. E. Titus.

1884—President, J. A. Case; trustees, Dr. Lea Murphy, E. J. Tvedt and E. G. Fullerton; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, L. R. Moyer; justices of the peace, W. S. Shardlow and E. L. Winje; constable, T. H. Cortelyou.

1885—President, C. J. Nelson; trustees, G. Eliason, Dr. Lea Murphy and A. M. Ellithrop; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, L. R. Moyer.

STREET SCENES IN MONTEVIDEO.

1886—President, C. J. Nelson; trustees, Dr. Lea Murphy, E. J. Tvedt and J. A. Case; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, L. R. Moyer; justices of the peace, W. S. Shardlow and Eric L. Winje; constable, T. H. Cortelyou. License: Yes, 163; no, 88.

1887—President, C. J. Nelson; trustees, J. A. Case, Dr. Lea Murphy and P. J. Hilden; treasurer, L. R. Moyer; recorder, W. S. Shardlow.

1888—President, George A. Eaton; trustees, William Dumbrack, A. E. Aarnes and Dr. Lea Murphy; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; justice of the peace, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, J. M. Severens; constables, Richard S. Harler and H. E. Wadsworth. License: Yes, 124; no, 161.

1889—President, George A. Eaton; trustees, A. E. Aarnes, George Claggett and Lars H. Bay; recorder, W. S. Shardlow; treasurer, J. M. Severens. License: For, 159; against, 138.

1890—President, J. A. Case; trustees, L. R. Moyer, S. S. Byholt and J. H. Smith; recorder, George W. Bodwell; treasurer, J. M. Severens; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and L. E. Utley; constables, Oscar Ostrander and T. H. Cortelyou. The "drys" won by a majority of thirty-three.

1891—President, J. A. Case; trustees, G. A. Eaton, Ole Johnsrud and W. R. Pearson; recorder, I. H. Claggett; treasurer, C. H. Budd. License: For, 182; against, 105.

1892—President, J. A. Case; trustees, Ole Johnsrud, W. R. Pearson and Lyndon A. Smith; recorder, I. H. Claggett; treasurer, Charles H. Budd; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and P. J. Keithley; constables, H. E. Cotrelyou and R. S. Harler. License: Yes, 205; on, 112.

1893—President, Lyndon A. Smith; trustees, O. M. Champlin, W. O. Craig and James F. Murphy; recorder, John O. Anderson; treasurer, M. E. Titus; justice of the peace, Oluf Gjerset.

1894—President, C. A. Fosnes; trustees, W. R. Pearson, M. Damon and O. M. Champlin; treasurer, M. E. Titus; recorder, John O. Anderson; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and T. W. Keithley; constables, H. E. Wadsworth and R. S. Harler; street commissioner, J. F. Arnold. License: Yes, 261; no, 93. Bonds for city hall: Yes, 281; no, 56.

1895—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, Dr. R. D. Zimbeck, R. S. Keyes and W. R. Pearson; treasurer, Charles H. Budd; recorder, J. M. Severens; street commissioner, E. L. Dunlap.

1896—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, William Dumbrack, G. H. Claggett and W. R. Pearson; treasurer, C. H. Budd; recorder, J. M. Sever-

ens; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and T. W. Keithley; constables, R. S. Harler and E. B. Fritts. License: Yes, 246; no, 57. Refunding bonds: Yes, 265; no, 57.

1897—President, Dr. R. D. Zimbeck; trustees, G. H. Claggett, William Crooker and G. Eliason; treasurer, L. R. Moyer; recorder, J. M. Severens; street commisisoner, W. S. Shardlow. License: Yes, 198; no, 92.

1898—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, W. R. Pearson, W. J. Smith, Jr., and A. B. Treadway; recorder, J. M. Severens; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and W. S. Shardlow; constables, H. E. Wadsworth and R. S. Harler. License: Yes, 194; no, 100.

1899—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, W. R. Pearson, A. B. Treadway and J. Harley Smith; treasurer, Charles H. Budd; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, H. E. Wadsworth. License: Yes, 248; no, 121.

1900—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, W. R. Pearson, H. N. Bergh and P. J. Mettling; treasurer, C. H. Budd; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, H. E. Wadsworth; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and W. S. Shardlow; constables, R. S. Harler and H. E. Wadsworth. License: Yes, 248; no, 120.

1901—President, W. R. Pearson; trustees, H. N. Bergh, P. J. Mettling and J. Harley Smith; recorder, J. M. Severens.

1902—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, P. J. Mettling, H. N. Bergh and Ole Johnsrud; treasurer, F. W. Palmer; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, J. A. Austin; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and W. S. Shardlow; constables, H. E. Wadsworth and W. C. Bellows.

1903—President, M. E. Titus; trustees, Strabo Claggett, P. J. Mettling and Ole Johnsrud; treasurer, F. W. Palmer; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, John A. Austin. License: Yes, 211; no, 98. Waterworks bond issue: Yes, 194; no, 103.

1904—President, L. A. Smith; trustees, Ole Johnsrud, Fred Tydeman and P. M. Hendrickson; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, J. A. Austin; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and H. E. Hoard; constables, H. E. Wadsworth and M. P. Williams. License: Yes, 318; no, 124.

1905—President, L. A. Smith; trustees, Ole Johnsrud, Fred Tydeman and E. J. Lindquist; treasurer, F. W. Palmer; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, J. A. Austin.

1906—President, Ole Johnsrud; trustees, C. A. Sherdahl, Fred Tydeman and E. J. Lindquist; treasurer, F. W. Palmer; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, J. A. Austin; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and H. E.

Hoard; constables, S. H. Aker and J. A. Austin, "and that there was a majority of votes cast in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquor."

1907—President, George A. Parks; trustees, S. F. Claggett, S. G. Eliason and J. H. Person; treasurer, W. F. Palmer; recorder, J. M. Severens; assessor, Andrew Rubertus.

1908—President, George H. Claggett; trustees, A. E. Aarnes, D. Fisher and Harry Levoy; recorder, J. M. Severens; treasurer, J. O. Anderson.

ERECTION OF THE CITY.

On the 30th of June of the above last named year a special election was held in the village of Montevideo for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting a proposed charter creating the city of Montevideo. The charter was ratified by a vote of one hundred and fifty-five to eighteen and on July 20 following the council ordered a special election for the ensuing August 4, for the purpose of electing a mayor and other officers of the newly created city. The election took place as ordered and the following officers were elected: Mayor, George H. Claggett; alderman at large, A. E. Aarnes; alderman from the first ward, L. R. Moyer and T. G. McKay; alderman from the second ward, D. Fisher and Harry Levoy; aldermen from the third ward, J. R. Holden and Louis Thompson; treasurer, John O. Anderson; constables, M. E. Beard and J. A. Austin. The newly-elected city council met on August 6 and elected J. M. Severens, city clerk; B. Nichols, street commissioner; E. A. Aspnes, superintendent of the waterworks; Lyndon A. Smith, city attorney, and P. J. Mettling, L. R. Moyer, J. M. Severens, W. R. Pearson and Elias Jacobson, park commissioners.

At the next city election in 1909 the following officers were elected: Mayor, George H. Claggett; alderman at large, A. E. Aarnes; first ward, T. G. McKay and L. R. Moyer; second ward, Harry Levoy and D. Fisher; third, Louis Thompson and J. R. Holden; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; constables, J. A. Austin and Sigur Aker. Favoring waterworks extension bonds, 244; against the same, 41. J. M. Severens was retained as city clerk and occupied that position until his death in 1910, when M. E. Chamberlain was elected by the council to fill the vacancy, holding the position for two years, when he was succeeded by A. M. Parks, who remained in the office until 1915, when he was succeeded by B. B. Bonn, the present city clerk.

In 1910 A. L. McCargar was elected mayor; F. E. Bentley, alderman at large; T. G. McKay, first ward; P. J. Mettling and Harry Levoy, second

ward; Louis Thompson, third ward; J. O. Anderson, treasurer, and justices of the peace, H. E. Hoard and Elias Jacobson. License: Yes, 330; no, 287.

1911—Mayor, A. L. McCargar; alderman at large, F. E. Bentley; first ward, L. R. Moyer; second, C. T. Thompson and Lea Murphy; third, J. R. Holden; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; constables, Roy Severens and Ed. Waldron.

1912—Mayor, A. L. McCargar; alderman at large, F. R. Barnes; first ward, T. G. McKay; second, Lea Murphy; third, L. Thompson; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and H. E. Hoard; constable, John O. Nelson.

1913—Mayor, Oluf Gjerset; alderman at large, Harry Levoy; first ward, L. R. Moyer; second, C. J. Thompson; third, F. D. Borene; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; constables, J. A. Austin and D. A. Wadsworth. License: Yes, 366; no, 356.

1914—Mayor, A. L. McCargar; alderman at large, C. J. Anderson; first ward, O. L. Bishop; second, C. J. Thompson; third, Louis Thompson; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and Charles H. Budd. License: Yes, 378; no, 411. Citizens telephone franchise proposition: Yes, 239; no, 509.

1915—Mayor, A. L. McCargar; alderman at large, C. J. Anderson; first ward, Lycurgus R. Moyer; second, W. J. Smith; third, F. D. Borene; treasurer, J. O. Anderson; constables, A. D. Wadsworth and Oscar Bergstrom. License: Yes, 347; no, 503.

1916—Mayor, George A. Claggett; alderman at large, Charles J. Anderson; first ward, O. L. Bishop; second, C. J. Thompson; third, John W. Fisch; treasurer, John O. Anderson; justices of the peace, Elias Jacobson and T. B. Jenks. The street commissioner for this year is W. E. Cosgriff; chief of fire department, Charles Waldeck; superintendent of waterworks, Louis Thompson; street sprinkler and cleaner, E. E. Lawrence; city attorney, J. O. Haughland; city engineer, R. G. Michie; dump keeper and poundmaster, Fred A. Gray; secretary of the board of health, Dr. A. E. Stevens; assessor, A. C. Anderson. The present chairmen of the standing committees of the council are as follow: Sewers and waterworks, John W. Fisch; streets and bridges, Charles J. Anderson; light and public hall, C. J. Thompson; claims, F. D. Borene; fire department, O. L. Bishop; cemetery and parks, W. J. Smith; ordinances, L. R. Moyer. The members of the city library board are L. R. Moyer, H. E. Crosby, Elias Jacobson, B. A. Whitemore, J. J. Bohlander, Mrs. J. M. Gordon, Rev. Abel Anderson, Mrs.

C. M. Budd and Fred S. McCargar; park board, Dr. L. Lima, Elias Jacobson, Harry Levoy, Dr. Lea Murphy and L. R. Moyer; board of health, Dr. Lea Murphy, chairman, Dr. T. Lambrecht and W. E. Cosgriff.

Montevideo's city hall building was erected in 1894, the final cost of the same being in the neighborhood of seventeen thousand dollars. Not only does this building house the city clerk's office and the several departments of the city's affairs, with ample quarters for the fire department and the like, but provides the city an opera house of sufficient capacity for all ordinary needs of assemblage, which it leases, deriving therefrom a revenue of about twelve hundred dollars a year; besides which it rents the ground-floor room on the corner to one of the newspapers for an office.

WATER SYSTEM.

Montevideo has an excellent water system, owned by the city, the source of which is a series of apparently inexhaustible springs, located in the valley of Spring creek about two miles north of the town and the source of which is a mystery to geologists. The water is absolutely pure and wholesome and is conducted underground through glazed tiling to a reservoir at the pumping station, whence it is forced into an immense steel tank erected in 1907 and which stands on a sixty-foot steel tower in Central park on the high bluff overlooking the valley, a direct pressure of seventy pounds thus being provided in the business section of the city, ample pressure also being provided for the domestic needs of those in the residence section surrounding the tower. It is the opinion of competent observers that this supply of pure spring water is inexhaustible. A deep, continuous vein of gravel and sand runs from northwest to southeast through Chippewa county, extending into adjoining counties. Wells constructed along this stratum demonstrate that the water level is the same throughout its course. This water level has remained the same for more than thirty years and the springs have never ceased flowing during that time; consequently, Montevideo very properly lays claim to an ideal water system, apparently sufficient for her needs for many years to come.

The city is fully provided with a system of sanitary and storm sewers and though it has not yet entered upon an era of street paving, its sidewalks are constructed throughout of cement and there is now under way a project to pave First street, the single business street in the town, before another year has gone by. The public library, now housed in a handsome building provided under the Carnegie plan, carries on its shelves nearly nine

thousand volumes and the report of the librarian for 1915 shows that thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four volumes were taken out during that year. Electric light is furnished by a company which secures its power from a plant operated by the natural water fall, Minnesota Falls, twenty miles down the river. The city has an excellent volunteer fire department and has recently secured a large and fully up-to-date automobile fire truck and other equipment, auxiliary to the direct pressure water system, enabling the department to cope with the "fire fiend" on pretty equal terms. Though Montevideo has a population of little more than four thousand, its postoffice serves a population of nearly ten thousand people, nine or ten rural free delivery routes out of the city covering a wide scope of country. The city is divided into three delivery routes. A fine site has been secured for a new federal building, which no doubt will be erected in due time. A trolley railway line is now being constructed out this way, which shortly will reach Montevideo, placing it on an interurban line running from Hutchinson to Watertown, and the optimistic residents of the snug little city at the junction of the rivers are confidently preparing for a population of twenty-five thousand within the next decade.

PARKS AND PARKWAYS.

Montevideo has long been regarded as "the city beautiful" and much has been done in the past few years to make it such. As noted above, the residence section of the city occupies a veritable park, planted by the pioneers, who early recognized the necessity of trees and shrubbery on the treeless plateau on which the residence section was laid out. The soil of this region is so rich that it used to be said that a walking stick stuck in the ground would take root and grow, hence there was no difficulty in getting the artificial groves and avenues of trees started in the early days. These trees, particularly those in the center of the town, have now grown to noble proportions and afford a delightfully park-like aspect to the place. The island of thirty-five acres in the Chippewa river, directly alongside the city and which is filled with giant trees of natural growth, was presented to the city a few years ago by the late J. Harley Smith and has been converted into a park, bearing the name of the donor as a perpetual memorial to him. A deep glen at the eastern edge of the city also has been converted into a park and is owned by the city. This glen park, a delightfully rustic spot, is, like the J. Harley Smith park, kept in its native sylvan state so far as possible and is a real beauty spot. It contains four or five acres and bears

the Indian name of Chin-hin-ta park. There are a number of other small parks and parkways in and about town and Carlton Lake and Camp Release monument reservation are interesting points in different directions a couple of miles or so out of town. The river offers fine opportunities for boating and bathing, while the mill pond, the back water from the dam of the Chippewa Milling Company's power plant, presents a fine skating surface during the winters. There is now a movement on foot, which is meeting with considerable encouragement, to have the city acquire the land on either side the river for some distance up stream, raise the dam and thus furnish an admirable lake right at the edge of the city.

HOSPITAL.

The Montevideo Hospital, an excellent institution managed by a local board of trustees and which was constructed at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars, is a large and handsome brick structure located on "Ashmore Hill," the highest land in town. The site of the hospital occupies twelve city lots and the hospital is fully equipped with modern hospital conveniences, has a fine operating room, a sterilizing room, three wards and a dozen or more separate rooms for patients, besides reception rooms, dining rooms, kitchen, laundry and the like. It was built by popular subscription some seven or eight years ago and has a capacity for about thirty patients.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

About the year 1879, nine citizens of Montevideo contributed three dollars apiece to a society to be known as the Montevideo Library Club. They adopted articles and rules providing that any resident of Montevideo might become a member of the club by paying three dollars. Any member could take books and retain them for seven days, a fine of two cents per day to be collected for overtime. A list of the members has not been preserved. It is known that Charles H. Budd was secretary and it is believed that J. M. Severens was president. Other paid members were John B. Lawrence, Nellie C. Jargo, Lane K. Stone, Ralph Purdy, F. W. Sturtevant and Francis C. Whitmore, and it is believed that L. R. Moyer was also a member. Rev. D. J. Higgins and Rev. Frank S. Ashmore contributed books and became members soon after the organization of the club. The minutes of one of the early meetings held probably in the fall of 1880 or 1881, have been preserved. At that meeting Frank S. Ashmore

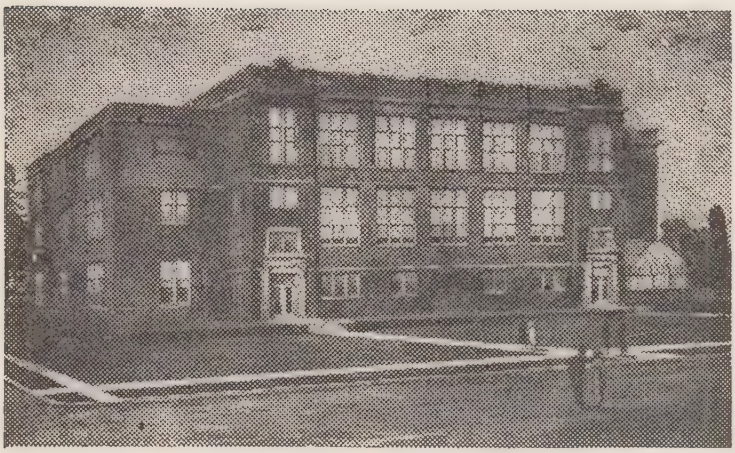
acted as president and Charles H. Budd acted as secretary. The secretary presented a list of volumes belonging to the library, consisting of forty-seven books, the first number being "Tom Sawyer" and the last being "My Winter on the Nile."

The minutes of December 2, 1882, have been preserved and show that J. M. Severens acted as president and Charles H. Budd as secretary. The committee appointed presented articles of incorporation, which were adopted, the incorporators being J. M. Severens, Lycurgus R. Moyer, Charles H. Budd, Frank S. Ashmore, Peter L. Norman, Philander B. Nettleton, Corter J. Brazee, Frances W. Sturtevant, Ralph W. Purdy, Joseph B. Bacon and Lloyd G. Moyer, the corporation to be known as the Montevideo Library Association, and its purpose being to establish, conduct and maintain a library and lyceum. The capital stock was to be three thousand dollars in one thousand shares of three dollars each, each member to contribute one dollar yearly for the purpose of making additions to the library.

The first officers of the corporation were James M. Severens, president; Charles H. Budd, secretary; Philander B. Nettleton, vice-president; Lycurgus R. Moyer, treasurer, and Frank S. Ashmore, Peter L. Norman and Corter J. Brazee, directors. The books belonging to the old book club were turned over to the Library Association and the books were kept in the Chippewa County Bank, the officers of the bank acting as librarian without charge. An early printed list of the books in the library furnished through the kindness of Charles F. Spencer, at that time a printer in the office of the *Leader*, showed that the association owned two hundred and fifty books. An early list of books proposed by Lycurgus R. Moyer still remains on file. It is interesting to note that a book by Huxley, entitled "Science and Culture," and a book by Robertson-Smith, entitled "The Prophets of Israel," were rejected by the book committee as heretical.

At the end of 1883 there was $10.72 in the treasury and the receipts during the following year were $24.43; expended for books, $13.50. In 1885, the receipts of the Library Association were but were but $8.07, while $10.70 was paid for books. No financial statement appears of record for 1886, but during 1887 the receipts of the library were $28.20. During the year 1889, the receipts of the library were $31.60. By the end of the year 1891, the books belonging to the book club and the Library Association amounted to about six hundred and fifty volumes. How this number of volumes was collected when the library had an annual income of scarcely twenty-five dollars a year, can hardly be accounted for.

In the winter of 1892 it was decided to ask the village of Montevideo



HIGH SCOOL BUILDING, MONTEVIDEO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO.

to take over the library and the balance of the money remaining in the treasury, which amounted to some fifteen or sixteen dollars. A committee consisting of Lycurgus R. Moyer and Ashley Ellickson was appointed to wait on the village council and on February 1, 1892, the council decided to accept the gift of the library and to levy the tax provided by statute, which at that time amounted to one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the village. The library continued to be kept in the Chippewa County Bank without expense to the village. The annual income from taxes amounted to between two hundred and three hundred dollars per annum. The first library board was appointed by M. E. Titus, at that time president of the village, the board consisting of the following members: Lyndon A. Smith, Lycurgus R. Moyer, F. W. Sturtevant, P. L. Norman, Rev. O. Gulbrandson, R. S. Keyes, I. H. Claggett, Ashley Ellickson and William H. Wells. Eddy Donovan was the first paid librarian, serving but for a short time.

Later the library was moved to the city hall and Margaret E. Webb was appointed librarian. Mrs. Webb served the library long and well. The one-mill tax furnished a larger book fund from year to year and by the end of the year 1905 was producing about six hundred dollars a year for the use of the library. The book collection had increased quite rapidly from year to year and the room in the city hall became inadequate, so it was decided during the year 1905 to ask Andrew Carnegie, who was giving away libraries, for a new building. It took some time to get near to Mr. Carnegie, but finally, through the influence of Congressman McCleary, Mr. Carnegie made a gift of $10,000 for a library building at Montevideo on condition that the city would furnish a site and levy an annual tax for the support of the library of not less than one thousand dollars. It took but little argument to convince the citizens of the village that the increase of taxation from six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars would not be greatly felt by the taxpayers.

The city council voted to vacate that portion of Sherman avenue lying west of Third street and extending westerly to the alley. Charles H. Budd owned the lots on the north side of this street and John King owned the lots on the south side of this street, and each of these gentlemen quit-claimed their rights in the street to the village. Mr. Budd also entered into a contract with the library board giving a right of way on the north side of the library building for a coal chute, he to have a right to cross the library premises to get to his coal shed. Plans for the new building were drawn by Martin Granum, architect, and the contract for building the building was let to Everet Iverson for eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dol-

lars on July 3, 1906. The contract for heating was let to the Campbell & Richardson Heating Company of Minneapolis.

The library was moved from the city hall to the library building in the winter of 1907. The dedicatory services were held soon afterwards, Senator Moses E. Clapp delivering the oration. Miss Clara Baldwin spoke in behalf of the State Library Commission. At the first meeting of the library board, Lycurgus R. Moyer was elected president and has held that position ever since. Mrs. Webb resigned as librarian in 1915 and Edith Crandall was elected librarian. The library now consists of more than eight thousand volumes, the accession book showing eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five entries. Competent judges who have visited the library have pronounced it one of the best collections of books for its size in the state. It includes such important works as a new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the International Encyclopedia, the Encyclopedia Biblica, the Warner Library, the Dictionary of National Biography, with supplementary volumes, the Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, Cyclopedia of Agriculture, and Cyclopedia of Horticulture. The Knights of Columbus have generously donated to the library a copy of the great Catholic Encyclopedia.

The library is well patronized by the reading public in Montevideo and by the literary clubs as well as by the students in Windom College and in the public schools. It has contributed in no mean degree towards the culture and enlightenment of the people of the county.

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND THE INDUSTRIES OF THE TOWN.

Montevideo has a strong and active Commercial Club, of which J. J. Stennes is the secretary, and the commercial and industrial interests of the town are well organized and progressive, while a compactly organized building and loan association has been of great service in assisting people of limited means to build and finally to own homes of their own; a farmers' fire insurance company, with headquarters at Montevideo, also has done a fine thing in the way of providing farmers with insurance at actual cost. An excellent band, the Boy Scouts Band, the largest organization of its kind in the world, is maintained under the competent leadership of Professor Pomeroy and supported in part by an appropriation from the city council. The County Fair Association has excellent grounds just on the southern edge of the city, a fine and fast race track and good buildings. The Citizens Telephone Exchange is well established, has a building of its own and serves a large constituency, including many farmers on its rural lines.

Electric light and power are furnished through the Minnesota Valley Power Company, which derives its power from the natural falls of the Minnesota, twenty miles down the river, thus reversing the old saying that "the mill will never turn with the water that has passed." This company also furnishes electric current to a number of other towns in this section and has an excellent auxiliary plant at Montevideo. The Chippewa Milling Company has one of the finest flour-mills to be found outside of Minneapolis, with a capacity of four hundred barrels daily, and its flour finds a ready market in Eastern as well as in foreign markets. This company has an excellent water power furnished by the damming of the Chippewa river and maintains also an auxiliary steam plant. The Moyer Manufacturing Company makes a specialty of farm gates, litter carriers, stanchions and other farm equipment in iron and steel, on which it owns several valuable patents. This company long ago outgrew its present quarters and is now erecting a much larger and thoroughly modern plant across the river just west of the city limits. The Montevideo Canning Company and the Montevideo Creamery also are important industries. The hotel interests are well represented, several excellent hotels providing entertainment for the stranger within the gates, the leading hotel being the Hotel Riverside, built along the banks of the Chippewa, a four-story structure of brick erected about twenty years ago by a syndicate of local business men and now under the management of J. M. Learn. The town maintains an excellent lecture and entertainment course and besides the opera house, which is owned by the city, has two moving-picture places. Four newspapers, three weekly papers and one daily, do their share toward advertising the merits of the town and county abroad, while the educational interests of the town are strongly organized, as is set out elsewhere. Windom College, an excellent institution of learning which bears a fine reputation throughout this section of the country, is situated on a tract of thirty-five acres of ground just at the north edge of the town, a beautiful tract, partly on the bluff and reaching down to the Chippewa river.

THE TOWN'S RAILWAY INTERESTS.

As the local division point of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Montevideo occupies a most advantageous position in that respect. The division headquarters were located there in 1887, the railway being completed to this part of the state in 1878 and the interests thus created have gradually expanded until Montevideo is now one of the most important division points on the entire line. At the time the division was created a

roundhouse sufficiently large to accommodate the engines then needed was built and to this was added a small repair shop, coal sheds, boiler house, freight house and the like, which have been added to as the growing demands of the division required until now an extensive establishment is maintained there by the railway company. The roundhouse has stalls for about fifty engines and the repair shops and other equipment are in keeping with the same, the interests thus created requiring a force of men, shopmen, trainmen, yardmen and the like, which adds very materially to the population of the city and the pay-roll of the company, amounting to more than fifty thousand dollars a month, is a very valuable contributing factor to the business life of the community.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's stock yards at Montevideo were established in 1903 for the purpose of handling and feeding stock in transit. The yards contain two hundred pens, with a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five carloads of stuff, and above four thousand carloads of stock are handled there annually. Montevideo is the last feeding point from the West until Chicago is reached, twenty-eight hours away, well within the legal requirements governing the feeding of live stock in transit. Mark Rasdall was made superintendent of the stock yards when they were established and has ever since occupied that position, being one of the best-known stockmen in this part of the state. He has an ample crew of men under him and a full outfit of horses, the yards being well equipped to carry out the purposes of its establishment.

THE MOYER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Pioneer among the enterprises which are destined to make Montevideo a city of twenty-five thousand population within the next generation is the Moyer Manufacturing Company, which in the summer of 1916, completed the erection of a fine new factory and plant on the western edge of the city, not far across the river, the concern long since having outgrown its original quarters on First street. This company is the outgrowth of a small jobbing machine shop which used to make and sell a few litter carriers to local farmers. This small beginning held out sufficient hope for the future to inspire Malcolm Moyer, the present president of the company and manager of the plant, to organize a stock company. Shortly before the organization was completed, a sufficient volume of business was in sight to warrant devoting exclusive time to manufacturing and the former jobbing and automobile business was turned over to the Central garage and Peter Jacobson, blacksmith,

together with an agreement to refrain from further automobile repair work. As the corporation was organized under the laws of Minnesota as a strictly manufacturing concern, after the corporate existence commenced no further repair work was undertaken. At first discouragements were numerous, but persistent effort eventually commanded success and, from a concern that did a business of little better than six thousand dollars in the first year of its organization, closing on April 1, 1913, the Moyer Manufacturing Company has grown to a concern now doing a business in excess of one hundred thousand dollars a year and has been compelled to erect a fine new and up-to-date plant. The company is now selling its products through more than fifteen hundred retail dealers in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska and has a line which includes steel farm gates of every description, stalls, stanchions, calf pens, horse-stall guards, litter carriers, hog troughs and galvanized steed ventilators.

THE CHIPPEWA MILLING COMPANY.

The Chippewa Milling Company, J. Monroe Gordon, president; R. S. Bacon, vice-president; R. V. Gordon, secretary and manager, and J. M. Gordon, treasurer and superintendent, is the outgrowth of the little old pioneer mill which was started on almost the identical spot now occupied by this important industry on the left bank of the Chippewa, where First street begins the ascent of the hill. The Chippewa mill is one of the largest in western Minnesota and its products are well and favorably known throughout the United States and parts of Europe, the company long having enjoyed an extensive export trade. The mill has a capacity of four hundred barrels a day and is worked to capacity the year around. The old mill was started as a water-power mill and the water power is still utilized to a considerable extent, but a large steam plant serves not only as an auxiliary power, but gives assurance of continuous power, the water at unusually low stages not being sufficient for the purpose.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The Montevideo Commercial Club, J. J. Stennes, secretary, is an active organization of the leading business men of the city and takes a proper part in the promotion of the best interests of the town in both a business and general way, giving direction to many public movements having to do with the advancement of the common interest hereabout. Industrially and com-

mercially, Montevideo ranks as "the biggest little city" in western Minnesota, all departments of business being well represented as follows:

MONTEVIDEO IN 1873.

A crayon drawing of the little village of Montevideo made in 1873 and carefully preserved to this day shows the present county seat of Chippewa county as it was in its "day of small things." The view presents the village from the island viewpoint and shows the mill and fewer than twenty-five houses straggling under the bluff, while on the height above there are portrayed seven houses, a small grove, indicated as marking G. W. Frink's lots, and a tall flagstaff, from which "Old Glory" is flying to the breezes. The mill-dam and the bridge are shown, a lone fisherman, standing at the dam at the very spot still much frequented by local fishermen, is seen with his line in the water, while a canoe, with a lone passenger, is seen riding the bosom of the river. A considerable grove of trees is shown on the left bank of the stream, while the island bore then, as now, a dense growth of trees. There is only one roadway shown up the hill to the heights above and that is marked out up the canyon, now known as Canyon avenue. On the river side of the one street or highway leading down to the bridge at the mill there are portrayed eleven houses besides the mill, while on the opposite side are set out about an equal number. On the treeless plateau above—treeless save for a circle of trees representing the Frink grove—stands a small cluster of houses, one indicated as the school house, a small one-story building in which three windows are shown on the side, the farthermost house, a mere speck on the horizon, being indicated as that of the Rev. O. A. Starr, another parsonage, indicated as the residence of the Rev. G. Galpin, standing nearby and to the left of the Frink grove. What seems to be the largest house in the village is marked as the Valley House, O. A. Jargo, owner. The "key" to the drawing, carried out by figures referring to the several landmarks and printed below is as follows, in numerical order: Alcorn, Clark & Clark's flour mills, L. S. Loe's shoe shop and C. H. Wagesteen's harness shop, Charles White's meat market, J. H. Case & Company's store, Valley House, O. A. Jargo, owner, Frank C. Whitmore's store, John Haubris's property, Baker & Moyer's office, Edward Fullerton's tin shop, A. A. Jargoe's residence, Charles White's residence, E. C. Alcorn's residence, Person Clark's residence, J. D. Baker's residence, H. W. Heagy's residence, Josiah Faus's residence, Edward Fullerton's residence, G. W. Frink's residence, Montevideo House, R. O. Bartlett, proprietor, L. Meldal's residence, L. Meldal's store,

William Barrows' billiard hall, Faus & Heagy's blacksmith shop, O. H. Olerud's blacksmith shop, Dr. L. Murphy's residence, postoffice and J. M. Severens's book store, R. Lawrence's residence, J. W. Turner's residence, school house, parsonage, residence of Rev. G. Galpin, Rev. O. A. Starr's residence and G. W. Frink's lots. Some of the houses are surrounded by fences indicating the borders of the lots on which they stand, but what seems to be the business portion proper is not so protected against possible wandering cattle.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Montevideo postoffice had its beginning on the other side of the river in what then pridefully was called Chippewa City, a station having been established there on the route out of Ft. Ridgely about 1868 or 1869. Daniel G. Wilkins was the postmaster, the mail being handed out by him from his log cabin, the first erected there and which is still standing in an excellent state of preservation. In 1870 the office was moved across the river to Montevideo and G. W. Frink was made postmaster. Mr. Frink was busy with his mill and his farm and had little time to devote to the duties of the office, so he made the young firm of Baker & Moyer his deputies, at a salary of ten dollars a year. Baker & Moyer attended to the duties of the office for a couple of years, or until 1872, when J. M. Severens was made postmaster, Mr. Frink having resigned in his favor. When Baker & Moyer came to settle upon retiring from their "arduous" deputyship they found that their munificent salaries of ten dollars a year had been absorbed in some mysterious fashion, due to the confusion of stamp sales, both postage and revenue stamps having been charged to them, hence they really were "out" of pocket at the termination of their incumbency. Their office, a little one-story structure built by L. R. Moyer's own hands, is still standing, a few doors north of the postoffice. Mr. Severens retained the postoffice until long after he was made auditor of the county, later resigning in favor of his assistant, Mrs. Ella L. Kempe. Mr. Severens had had an earlier assistant in the person of Mrs. Nellie C. Jargo, widow of Alex A. Jargo, and he kept the postoffice, as well as the books of the county auditor's office in a small addition he had built to his home, the postoffice being maintained there until the present postoffice building was erected on First street. Mrs. Kempe held the office for years, or until February 28, 1899, when Frank E. Bentley, present judge of probate for Chippewa county, was appointed postmaster, taking charge on March 1 of that year, and held the office until December 31, 1904. It was during his incumbency that the rural routes out

of Montevideo were increased to nine. Louis O. Norheim was Judge Bentley's successor, entering upon charge of the postoffice on January 1, 1905, and held the office until August 31, 1913, when H. E. Hoard, the present incumbent, took charge. The office was raised to the second class on July 1, 1907, and on December 1, 1909, it became a city delivery office, LeRoy Goar and L. O. Hendrickson being the first city carriers, both still retaining their connection with the postoffice.

Since October 24, 1899, when a new series of money orders was started, more than one hundred and thirty-seven thousand such orders have been issued by the Montevideo postoffice. The office now has nine rural carriers and three city carriers and serves about nine thousand patrons. The government has secured a new postoffice site on First street, opposite the Dunn House and it is expected that a new federal building will be erected there in the near future. The receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were $15,184.69. Following is the present roster of the postoffice: Postmaster, H. E. Hoard; assistant postmaster, LeRoy Goar; clerks, Carl A. Goetz, Andrew Libouski and H. M. Hanson; substitute clerk and carrier, C. A. Meyer; city carriers, Louis O. Hendrickson, Ernest Malcolm and Edwin W. Wellman; rural carriers, route 1, J. W. Rutherford; 2, Julius Ost; 3, M. K. Fosnes; 4, W. E. Cushman; 5, A. H. Helgeson; 6, Oscar Bue; 7, O. E. Pederson; 8, J. E. Williams; 9, Martin Casper; mail messenger, Joseph Riant.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It was not long after there had come to be a considerable village at the juncture of the two rivers that the people of Montevideo felt impelled to organize for proper protection against fire. Some costly fires had occurred, and in the absence of systematic direction of the volunteer and wholly neighborly efforts to quell the "fire fiend," more loss had been incurred than might have been the case if there had been a properly organized fire-fighting force, under a recognized leader. It is apparent from the records of the present fire department that there had been an organized force of volunteer fire fighters previous to August 9, 1880, for the organization effected at that time, the date of the first existing minute in the archives of the fire department, was known as a "No. 2" company. That minute is as follows:

"Firemen called to order (in Barrows Hall) by L. R. Moyer, temporary chairman; minutes of last meeting read and approved; committee on by-laws reported and report accepted. Moved, that this organization be known as Miawakon Engine Company No. 2 of Montevideo, Minnesota; carried. The

company then proceeded to ballot for the company officers, which resulted as follows: Foreman, W. F. Coffin; assistant foreman, E. M. Kitchel; hose captain, A. P. Soule; secretary C. H. Williams; treasurer, Ole Blom. Moved and carried that the regular meetings occur on the second Monday in each month. The members are requested to receive more names by the next meeting. The following persons joined the company: L. R. Moyer, Ralph Dwight, E. M. Kitchel, H. E. Wadsworth, A. J. Mullen, W. B. Wilson, W. F. Coffin, P. B. Nettleton, J. E. French, J. C. Mullen, P. B. Crane, E. E. Husby, Ole H. Blom, George W. Pervey, T. S. Stiles, C. H. Williams, A. P. Soule, J. L. Vanderwalker, A. E. Kitchel, W. R. Pearson, Paris Fream, L. G. Moyer, Levi Goar, B. R. Bartlett, G. S. Williams, Charles Silvernale, William Byers, A. A. Callahan, A. C. Arnston, M. J. Keith, W. P. Carwile. Company then adjourned. (Signed) W. F. Coffin, temporary secretary."

The same old minute-book of the early eighties is opened by a careful transcript of the constitution and by-laws, together with an "order of business," which concludes as follows: "We, the members of Miawakon Engine Company No. 2, of Montevideo, Minnesota, do adopt, agree to support and be governed by the within constitution and by-laws." Then follow the names of eighty-one persons, including the names of the charter members above set out and many others, the latter apparently being the names of later additions to the force, taken in from time to time, and including the names of many men who have been included among the leaders in local affairs in the city.

The earliest entry in the oldest existing minute-book of No. 1 company is under date of August 2, 1881, and was signed by James Quane, foreman, and H. Anderson, secretary. On that date the following appointment of officers was recorded: Nozzlemen—O. J. Wood, Dr. L. Murphy, W. B. Kitchel, E. G. Fullerton and W. Dusell; couplers, H. D. Soden, H. B. Ostrander, John Wedel and T. J. Nolan. The development of the fire department into its present efficient organization was gradual and after the erection of the city hall and the provision in that building for a permanent headquarters for the department there were many improvements made in the fire-fighting equipment of the city and in the general organization of the volunteer force, which at present consists of forty-five volunteers, who respond to the general alarm sounded by the bell in the tower of the city building, one man being on watch at the fire station day and night. Early in 1916 the city purchased a fine new automobile truck and engine at a cost of

$8,500 and other equipment is in keeping with the same, the city keeping up-to-date in the general appointments of its fire department. The volunteer department maintains a well-appointed and comfortable club room on the second floor of the city building, just over the engine house, and members find there an admirable place for relaxation, a billiard table and other equipments for amusement being part of the furnishings of the club room.

Charles Waldeck is the present chief of the volunteer department and the other members are as follow: Fred Atchison, John Austin, Toby Baker, H. Biegert, A. Burchard, Walter Cosgriff, George H. Claggett, J. E. Claggett, George Alfa Claggett, George Corey, William Daubrack, Leslie Elwell, J. Fish, E. B. Garretsee, James Holden, Thomas Holden, C. W. Hildebrand, J. M. Haubris, C. Hetherington, Everet Iverson, Henry Johnson, Harry Levoy, Peter Jacobson, L. R. Moyer, L. G. Moyer, P. J. Mettling, William Madden, Severin Nelson, Peet Ondahl, L. B. Olson, C. A. Sherdahl, Frank Starbeck, Clarence Seaman, Fred Severens, Paul Torgerson, W. Rubertus, Ambrose Rubertus, Albert Wadsworth, Walter Waldron, W. F. McGuire, Fred S. McCargar, George Shardlow, R. Sampson and Oscar Rolefson.

THE BOY SCOUT BAND.

Montevideo is justly proud of its famous Boy Scout Band, an organization of young musicians banded under the direction of Mark B. Pomroy, of the *Leader*, which not only is widely recognized as the largest organization of its kind in the United States, but is thought to be the largest Boy Scout band in the world. Over his own signature Bandmaster Pomroy has kindly given the following comprehensive narrative relating to this admirable organization of enthusiastic and capable youngsters:

"Being called upon to give a brief history of what is now known to be the largest organization of its kind in America, I will begin by saying that I came to Montevideo on September 11, 1911, to accept a position as foreman of the *Montevideo Leader*. Being a musician of nearly twenty years experience in the band business, and finding that upon my arrival, Montevideo had no band, I set about to get something started in that line. With my long experience and affiliation with the younger generation, I called a meeting (for boys between the age of nine and fifteen years) to be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, and on the 14th day of April, 1912, there were seventeen boys present and the ball was started rolling. Inside of two weeks thirty-five young, healthy, enthusiastic boys enrolled for training in the band business. After a few rehearsals, the matter of a name

came up and it was decided to call the organization 'The Montevideo Boy Scout Band,' as nearly all the boys who enrolled as charter members were at that time members of the Boy Scouts and those who were not soon took the oath and became members. The band has enjoyed a steady growth and at the present time numbers sixty members with about thirty-five, in classes No. 2 and 3, who are being drilled and made ready to fill the ranks of those who leave for other fields.

"This band of boys is known all over the state, and its members have the satisfaction of knowing that their work has been and is appreciated by all.

MARK B. POMROY,
Bandmaster Boy Scout Band, Montevideo.

On June 16, 1914, the boys were taken on a trip to Fairmount, this state, by the local fire boys, to play at the state convention of firemen held in that city on June 17 and 18. The trip was made in a Pullman sleeper and the boys were chaperoned by Scoutmaster Rev. G. R. Geer, their director, and Messrs. Charles Waldeck, William Dunbrack, J. E. Claggett and John Austin. While there the band was instrumental in helping land the 1917 convention for Montevideo. On their return trip, a stop-over was made at St. Paul and while there the boys gave a concert in the rotunda of the new capitol building and also gave a street concert in Minneapolis on their way down.

"Another fine trip was made in December, 1914, when the local American Society of Equity took the band to their convention at St. Paul for a two days' stay, and while there gave several concerts in the Auditorium. The band has been in good demand and has given the best of satisfaction. The boys have furnished music for the Chippewa County Fair Association for the past three years and are booked to play this season; have given concerts in Wells, Glencoe, Granite Falls, Clara City, Maynard and other places. Each and every member of this band is a gentleman in every sense of the word and I do not think it more than fair to list here the members and the instruments they play. They are as follow: Clarinets—Omar Haugland, Everett Daman, Lyle Thomas, Paul Bergendahl, Francis Ellis, Floyd Rubertus, Vern Kelley, Delos Henry, Ben Brown, Rolland Barnes, Lester Faulkenhagen, Anders Hemstad, Oscar Haugland, Clifford Evanson, Clifford Schweiso, Gerald Haugland; cornets—Verdie Claggett, Lynn Baumhoffer, Theodore Haugland, Adolph Freeberg, Lester Lee, Phillip Norman, Silvan Popp, Phillip Foster, Roy Tomhave, Roy Miller, Edwin Brown, Hollis Osborne, Elmer Sederstrom, Harry Holzer, Bertrum Bonn; E-flat basses—Charles Budd, Allen McKay, Edwin Storaker; B-flat basses—Harland Pomroy, Floyd Biegert, Clifford Burchard; trombones—Alfred Faulkenhagen, Gale Claggett, Clyde Baumhoffer; baritone—Floyd Pomroy, Cleone Claggett, Edwin Anderson; mellophones—Omar Norheim, Raymond Thomas; altos—Leland Wright, Alfred Burchard, Lawrence Homelstad, Clifford Biegert, Clifford King, Weldon Simons, James Mullen; drums—Joseph Stennes, bass, Marvin Anderson, Ernest Hegre, Paul Dahl, snare.

"Hugh Price Evans, one of my most sincere and earnest workers, and a bright, lovable Christian boy, was accidentally shot about two years ago and was called to the great beyond. We miss him keenly, but know he is with his Maker.

"The following are under training: Newman Thomton, Freddie Pedlar, Marvin Pedlar, Neil Simons, Frank Austin, Francis Osborne, Arthur Corey, Willie Sandbo, Oscar Freeberg, Lloyd Jensvold, Elihu Aspnes, Edward Helen, Lea Hornbeck, Gustav Strum, Loyal Arnold, Clarence Person, Harold Rubertus, Maurice Fjeldstad, Arthur Krum, Glenn Borgendale, Dennett Axness, Charles Devlin, Elvis Linam, Alfred Kurtzbein, Lester Borene, Harry Borene, Sigmund Huth, Delos Biegert, Edward Ross, John Andreas.

"From the beginning Allen McKay was elected treasurer and Lynn

Baumhoffer, secretary, with myself as director and manager, and the above still hold to the offices thereto elected.

"I did not organize this band for music only, but to give the boys of our city an opportunity to have a place to go once or twice a week where their time would be well and profitably spent. This organization is liberally supported by the city and I feel that my work has not been in vain. I look forward to the better things in life for each of these boys whom I love so well, and hope and trust they will all live to a ripe old age and think back to the time when they enlisted in this worthy organization and can truthfully say they were glad they did, and that I tried to make it pleasant for them and worked for their welfare to fit them for the better and nobler things in life.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A recent compilation of the business houses and professional men of Montevideo is as follows:

A. E. Aarnes & Company, grocers; Charles P. Adams, billiards; American Society of Equity Co-operative Elevator Company, Emmett Thomas, manager; Adolph L. Anderson, blacksmith; Charles J. Anderson, automobile accessories; John O. Anderson, insurance agent; Nels O. Anderson, automobiles; Joseph G. and John M. Anderson, undertakers; Arlington Hotel, Charles D. Hamilton, proprietor; Theodore A. and George C. Arneson, drugs; Jerome C. Arnold, confectionery; Randolph Arnold, dentist; John A. Arntson, photographs; Jorgine and Eivind A. Aspnes, milliners.

B. & B. Electric Construction Company, Elwood L. Brown, manager; Russell S. Bacon, physician; Henry W. Baker, dentist; Bert E. Beard, grocer; Charles D. Bensel, lawyer; Otto and Conrad A. Berg, grocers; Sven B. and Vander B. Bergendahl, general store; Frances H. Bergh, milliner; Luthard N. Bergh, physician; Peter O. Bergo, billiards; Oscar and Ole Bergstrom, livery; Herman L. Biegert, cement work; Mrs. Dorothea Blom, restaurant; Fred B. Borene, hardware; Robert A. Brown, grocer; Charles H. Budd, lawyer; M. Alpheus and Floyd W. Burns, physicians.

Phil Calmerson and H. E. Johnson, clothing; M. E. Chamberlyn, civil engineer; Chippewa County Abstract Company; Chippewa County Land Company; Chippewa County State Bank; Chippewa Milling Company; Citizens Telephone Exchange, Randolph Arnold, manager; George H. and Joseph E. Claggett, hardware; *The Commercial,* Fred Severens, publisher; Edgar

H. Crandall and John M. Thomton, real estate; Herbert E. Crosby and James R. Burnip, real estate.

Jens C. Dahlberg, painter; The Dunn House, Louis H. Baker, proprietor.

Alfred and Dell W. Elkholm, painters; Gustav Eliason, lumber; Eliason State Bank; Mrs. Levina Ellis, milliner; Matthew Engebretson, notions; Gust A. Erdman, tailor; Fred Espenson, shoes.

Elmer and Adolph Falla, restaurant; Farmers and Merchants State Bank; First National Bank; John W. Fish, barber; David Fisher, railroad and express agent; Knute O. Fjeldstad, grocer; Andre and Martin Flom, blacksmiths; Jesse C. Flynn, garage; Christopher A. and Alfred K. Fosnes, lawyers; Franklin Fraker, osteopath.

Erastus B. Garretsee, barber; Eugene F. Gates, dry goods; Gipson Lumber Company, John W. Albrecht, manager; Oluf Gjerset, lawyer; Ray Gooder, real estate; William M. Gorman, barber; Charles A. Gould, real estate; Martin Granum, architect; George O. and Thor O. Graves, general store; Louis Gulbrandsen, drugs.

Chris Hagen, restaurant; John Hagerson, confectionery; Harry L. Hamilton, laundry; Alfred Hanson, photographs; Henry Hanson and Jay E. Volden, billiards; Charles E. Hartley, restaurant; Jacob O. Haughland, lawyer; Lyndon Heath and Emmett Johnson, bakers; Ole H. Hegre, baker; Verne Helin and Gust Isaacson, garage; John E. Henry, publisher *Montevideo Advance;* Clarence M. Hetherington, restaurant; Hosea E. Hetherington, barber; Wenzel P. Hildebrand, barber; Hiram E. Hoard, publisher *Montevideo Leader;* Lars Hogenson, tailor; Hans A. Halvorson and Albert L. Jacobson, grocers; Martin H. Homelstad, restaurant.

Thomas Ingstad, cement work; Inter-State Restaurant Company, Albert J. Jacobi, manager.

Peder Jacobson, blacksmith; Richard Jacobson, cement work; Thomas B. Jenks, real estate; Fred M. Jensvold, tinsmith; Peter C. Johnson, proprietor Star Theater; Carl M. Johnson and Leon G. Smith, physician; Jorgan E. Johnsrud, harness; Martin Johnsrud, shoemaker; Ole Johnsrud, general store; Henry F. Josh, pianos; Charles S. Justice and Anton J. Frisholm, shoes.

Alphonso E. Kief, lawyer; John S. and George Kindelspire, furniture; C. E. Kittleson, general store.

Thorfin Lambrecht, veterinary surgeon; Henry F. Lange, dentist; Iver Larson, general store; Jacob L. Lee, billiards; Leenthrop Township Fire Insurance Company, Elias Jacobson, agent; Harry Levoy, cigars; Ludwig

Lima, physician; Outul K. Lindboe, physician; Charles W. Logan, jeweler; Grace E. Long, telegraph agent; George P. Lynch, harness.

Albert McClees, livery; William F. McGuire, plumber; Thomas G. McKay, real estate; Theodore Mahling, tailor; John S. Maxwell, magnetic healer; Hermann Meitzner, cement work; Mericle Lumber Company; Peter J. Mettling and Andrew Rubertus, furniture; William Michelson, produce Charles E. Mills, publisher *Daily American;* Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Albert L. McCargar, agent; Minnesota Valley Power Company; Roy Mitchie, civil engineer; Leonard Momeny, proprietor Palace Hotel; Montevideo Canning Company, J. C. Lucas, president; Montevideo Co-operative Ice Company, Charles D. Benzel, manager; Montevideo Fuel and Ice Company; Montevideo Hospital Association, E. O. Wilson, secretary; Montevideo Hotel, Mrs. Alice E. Nickelson, proprietor; Montevideo Merchants and and Farmers Elevator Company, O. L. Bishop, president; Montevideo Opera House, Ernest E. Marsh, manager; Montevideo Public Library, Edith Crandall, librarian; Montevideo State Bank; Frank Moudry, confectionery; Lloyd G. Moyer, lawyer; Lycurgus R. Moyer, lawyer; Moyer Manufacturing Company, M. B. Moyer, president; Sumner L. Moyer, surveyor; William N. and Lea Murphy, drugs; Lea Murphy, physician.

Emil H. Nelson, abstracts; Norman F. and Severin E. Nelson, hardware; John O. Nelson, livery; Peter L. Norman, hardware.

Gerhard O. Olen, dentist; Torger Olson, feed mill; Martin G. Olson and George A. Claggett, clothing.

Joseph Pedlar, blacksmith; Wilber F. Person and John H. Lee, grain elevator; Peterson & McCargar, lawyers.

Earl S. Rhoades, real estate; Riverside Hotel, J. M. Learn, proprietor; Thomas G. Robinson, produce; Theodore Rodeberg, contractor; Thomas T. Rodeberg, contractor; Oscar Rollefson, insurance agent; Joseph W. Rowan, baker; Ambrose Rubertus, silos; John Ryan, farm implements.

William A. Schulke and Gust Huth, hardware; Edmund C. Schult and Paul Thorgerson, livery; John R., Earl R. and Clarence E. Seaman, marble works; Gust Severson, farm implements; Windfield S. Shardlow, pianist; Edward M. Sheehan, restaurant; Charles A. Sherdahl, jeweler; Simons Brothers, general store; G. Henry Simmons, automobiles; Harvey L. Simons, garage; E. W. Simpson, automobiles; William J. and Howard R. Smith, horseshoer; J. J. Spies, general store; Square Deal Garage, Olson & Axness, proprietors; George Stamson, confectionery; Frank L. and Carl S. Starbeck, fuel; Albert E. Stevens, veterinary surgeon; Louis A. Sturms and

John C. Konzen, furniture; Carl O. Swenson, livery; Sigurd and Rasmus Swore, general store.

Thomas Thompson, auctioneer; Olaf A. Thomton, plumber; Emil Thomton and Oscar J. Hagen, grocers; Henry H. Tomhave, clothing; John B. Tomhave, drugs; Imogene Tumane, dressmaker; Edith Tydeman, artist.

Lucian E. Utley, lawyer.

Charles Waldeck and William Gooley, meat market; Emil E. Wanke, feed mill; Western Minnesota Land and Loan Company; Edgar O. Wilson, dentist; Windom Institute, J. R. Morley, president; St. Elmo Wright, creamery.

Fred Zitton, expressman.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

By Lycurgus R. Moyer.

The Valley Lyceum was organized during the winter of 1870 and 1871, meeting in a school room over the drug store in Montevideo. The next winter it met in the school room over Case's store. After that the meetings were held in the new school house. In fact the school house was put to many and varied uses. Besides the regular terms of school, the Rev. O. A. Starr held regular preaching services in the school house for many years. The first two or three terms of the district court were held there. It was at the school house, too, that the politicians gathered for town caucus and county conventions. A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met there, as well as a Good Templar's lodge. The Methodists held protracted meetings there, and there were weddings and funerals as well. In fact, the school house was a veritable civic center.

With the coming of the railroad, in 1878, another literary society, known as the Eclectic Club, was organized and met at the house of George W. Frink, then the largest residence in town. Among those who belonged to it were Colonel Higgins, the Methodist pastor; J. C. Hill, who had also held an official position in the army; Ella L. Kempe, afterward postmaster; P. B. Nettleton, Doctor Dennis and Mrs. Dennis, and many others whose names I have forgotten. Some time after that there was a history club that undertook the reading of Green's "History of the English People." This was followed by the organization of a local branch of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. This organization continued many years. Quite a number of members read the course and received their diplomas. The name Chautauqua Circle was afterward dropped and the organization became the

Twentieth Century Club. These different literary societies were much more successful during the early years of Montevideo than they are at the present time. There were fewer distractions in those days.

A NOTE ON THE CHURCHES.

The first church building in Montevideo was erected during the ministry of Jesse Bean, a serious and honest man, although he mixed his metaphors quite badly in his sermons. He was succeeded by Colonel Higgins, a man of tall stature and broad views, who was not afraid to give credit to the newest and most modern views of theological truth. He read from his pulpit the revised version of the New Testament as printed in the newspapers, before it was published in book form. He had served in the Civil War with credit and his reports may now be read in the public library in the "Official History of the Rebellion." He dropped his military title when the war was over and preferred to be known as Brother Higgins. His influence with the more thoughtful people of the congregation was very marked, and he formed friendships in Montevideo that still continue. He is still living in California although near one hundred years of age.

NOTE ON THE MONTEVIDEO PARKS.

When Nicollet, a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of France, came to America for his health, he was sent out to Major Taliferino, the Indian agent of Ft. Snelling, with a commission to make an astronomical survey of the territory of Minnesota. With a small party he ascended the Minnesota river in a small boat until he reached the mouth of the Cottonwood river. He followed up the valley of the Cottonwood to the Coteau des Prairies and reached the Pipestone quarry. He determined the location of the different points he visited astronomically and prepared a map of his route. He traveled northwesterly along the Coteau until he reached Punished Woman lake. He then followed down the valley of the Lac qui Parle to its mouth and visited Doctor Williamson and Joseph Renville at Lac qui Parle. While at Lac qui Parle, the location of Chippewa river, Black Oak lake and the trail to Traverse des Sioux were explained to him. He located these points on his map. The Indian name of Black Oak lake appears on his map as Hu-tu-hu-sapah. The first county road laid out in Chippewa county runs from Montevideo to Black Oak, and the western part of it is known as Black Oak avenue. The part that originally went down the Chippewa bluff has

been discontinued as a street and has now received the name of Hutu-husapah park in remembrance of the Indian name of Black Oak lake. Black Oak lake has now been drained and will disappear from all maps. The little park in Montevideo that bears the name of the lake adjoins the grounds of the trial station of the State Horticultural Society. In the park and on the grounds adjoining there are growing the following varieties of trees and shrubs:

Fruits—Apples (*Pyrus Malus*): Oldenberg, Haas, Wealthy, Peerless, Hibernal, Repka Malenka, No. 327 Iowa Agricultural College, Ostrekoff, Thompson, Okabena, Anis, Volga Anis, Anisim, Smd. No. 1 Iowa Agricultural College, No. 987 Iowa Agricultural College, Northwestern Greening, Patten's Greening on *Pyrus baccata*, and many others. Crab apples (*Pyrus baccata*): Pride of Minneapolis, General Grant, Greenwood, Orange Crab, Sweet Russet, Whitney, Estelline and Martha. Plums (*Prunus nigra*): Cheney. Plums (*Prunus Americana*): De Soto, Rollingstone, Stoddard, Forest Garden, New Ulm, Wyant, Surprise and Wolfe. Plums (*Prunus Besseyi crosses*): Sansota, Toka, Sapa and other varieties. Cherries: Homer.

Conifers: Scotch Pine—(*Pinus sylvestris*), Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*), Rock Pine (*Pius scopulorum*), Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*), White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*), Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Abies balsamea, Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga micronata*), Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana*).

Deciduous trees: Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*), Cork Elm (*Ulmus racemosa*), Red Elm (*Ulmus fulva*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*), Box Elder (*Acer negundo*), Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Tartarian Maple (*Acer Ginnala*), Norway Maple (*Acer plantanoides*), Schwedleri's Maple (*Acer plantanoides Schwedleri*), Basswood (*Tilia Americana*), Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Oleaster or Russian Olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba Tartarica*), Pin Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), May-day tree (*Prunus padus commutata*), Catalpa, Cottonwood (*Populas deltoides*), Norway Poplar, Black poplar (*Populus nigra*), Bolle's poplar (*Populus alba Bolleana*), Red Twigged Willow (*Salix alda britzensis*), Golden Willow (*Salix alda vitellina*), Niobe Willow (*Salix alba vitellina pendula*), Peach leaved willow (*Salix amygdaloides*), Tree Lilac (*Syringa Japonica*), Mountain Ash (*Sorbus acuparia*).

Common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*), Charles X (*Syringa vulgaris*) var.,

White lilac, Russian lilac, Chinese lilac (*Syringa chinensis, Syringa perisca, Syringa josikaea, Syringa villosa, Syringa pekinensis*); Senator Vollard, Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius, pubescens, zeyheri, lemoinei, mycrophyllus*); Pea tree (*Caragana arborescens, fratex, pygmae, microphila*); (*Lonicera Morrowi, tartarica, tartarica speciosa, ruprechtiana, dioica, sempervirens*); Albert's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera spinosa, Sullivanti*); Buffalo-berry (*Shepherdia argentea*), Black Haw (*Viburnum Lentago*), Hugh Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum americanum*), Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*), (*Viburnum pekinensis*); Hawthorn (*Cretaegus rotundifolia*), Meadow Sweet (*Spiraea alba*), Spiraea Van Houttii, Spiraea hypericfolia, Sorbaria sorbifolia, Nine-bark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*), Rosa rugosa, Rosa blanda, Tetonka Rose, Juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis, oblongifolia*); Dwarf Juneberry, Burning Bush (*Euonymus atropurpureau*), Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), Bladder Nut (*Staphylea trifolia*), Wolfberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), Indian currant (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus, racemosus*).

Herbaceaus Perennials: Polygonum amplexicaule, Polygonum sieboldi, Paeonia (many varieties), Iris germanica, Iris siberica, Phlox paniculata, Phlox divaricata, Papaver orientale, Giant Daisy (*Chrysanthemum uliginosum*), *Shasta Daisy* (*Chrysanthemum var.*), Chrysanthemum coccineum (often called Pyrethrum), Larkspur (*Delphinium formosum*), Plume Poppy (*Bocconia cordata*), Blue Bells (*Mertensia pulmonarioides*), Blood Root (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*), Dicentra cucullaria, Ostrich Fern (*Onoclea struthiopteris*), Aster laevis, Aster novaangliae and White Snakeroot (*Eupatroiom urticaefolium*).

The city afterward obtained a deed to what is known as J. Harley Smith park from Mr. Smith in his lifetime. It comprises about thirty-five acres of land running between the two channels of the Chippewa river. A claim was afterward made against the property by the estate of Mr. Smith's widow, and in the settlement that was made the city expended about two thousand five hundred dollars in purchasing the interests of the various heirs. The park is partly timbered with a natural growth of trees. The city is indeed fortunate in owning this timber land, planted by Nature herself, for no landscape artist has ever yet been able to do any plantings so artistically beautiful as that done by Nature. It was one of the conditions of Mr. Smith's gift that this timber land should be left in a state of nature, and the park board has endeavored to comply with his wishes.

The acquisition of this park by the city created an interest among the

citizens for more open spaces and park lands and soon afterward the city acquired about four acres in the southeastern part of the town comprising what was known in the early days as McMillans' Gulch. From the fine growth of basswood trees in this park, the name of the park is derived. The name Chin-hinta park embodies the Sioux name for basswood or linden tree, the *Tilia Americana* of the botanist. A small stream of spring water runs through this park and it has become a very attractive place. The view from the bluff at the southwest corner of the park takes in the timber lands along the Minnesota river as well as the bluff on the south side of the river, where the old Indian chief, Red Iron, had his village. From this point, too, the best view can be obtained of the great railway yards belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and beyond the yards one can get a view of the immense dykes of gneiss and syenite rocks, which cross the river valley some two miles southeasterly of the town. Carlton lake can be seen in the distance. The rising ground toward the west of the park is the old burial ground of the Indians, and many vestiges of pre-historic man have been discovered while excavating for buildings in this neighborhood.

The four lots around the water-tower have been artistically planted and are known as Central park. Lincoln parkway lies between the south end of Second street and Third street, and in the summer time is known as one of the beauty spots of Montevideo. Nichols parkway and Eureka parkway have been partly developed. Much planting has been done around the railway station grounds. The city has also taken charge of the decorating of the hospital grounds. A beginning has been made in planting the grounds about the public school and Windom College. The city cemetery, one mile north of Montevideo, is in a commanding location on a high bluff. A panorama of the rich, fertile grass land and luxuriant timber extending along the Chippewa river, for more than six miles, embosomed in the wide river valley seen from this bluff, is a sight that once seen can never be forgotten. The cemetery grounds have been artistically planted and will improve in appearance with proper care year to year.

CHAPTER XIX.

Land Surveys and Land Titles.

The townships of Rheiderland, Lone Tree, Woods, Stoneham, Crate and Louriston in Chippewa county, were surveyed by William J. Anderson in 1857, during the administration of President James Buchanan. In accordance with the policy then in force, these lands were offered at public sale, but being so remote from settlement, no one offered to purchase them and they were made subject to private entry at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents and two dollars and fifty cents per acre. The odd-numbered sections in these townships were withdrawn from entry under the railroad land grants of 1857 and 1865, with the exception of a few hundred acres of land in the southwest corner of Stoneham, which came within the limits of the railroad land grant of 1866. Of the even-numbered sections, all sections 16 and 36 were granted to the state of Minnesota for school purposes by the act of Congress establishing the territorial government and by the act of Congress admitting the state into the Union. A large number of the even-numbered sections in the towns of Rheiderland, Lone Tree, Stoneham and Crate were selected by the state under an old act of Congress passed in 1841, granting five hundred thousand acres of land to each new state, for internal improvements.

About the year 1869, land speculators began to see that the remaining lands in the even-numbered sections in the townships named were worth entering at private sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. George B. Wright, an old government land surveyor, was employed by eastern capitalists to go over these lands and select the best of them. It was the habit of Mr. Wright to go alone on horseback, camping at night when night overtook him. From the lands he selected a large number went into the hands of an eastern syndicate, consisting of Gustavus A. Austin and George B. Wright. Other large tracts were entered by Samuel C. Gale, Calvin G. Goodrich, of Minneapolis, and Charles Cushman, of Boston. Withdrawals for railroad purposes and the selections made by the state, and especially these sales of land at private entry, left but little land for homestead settlement in these townships. A few settlers obtained homesteads in the town-

ship of Lone Tree and a few in the southwesterly corner of Stoneham and a considerable number in Louriston.

The odd numbered sections in all of these townships, with the exception of a few small tracts in the southwest corner of Stoneham, became the property of the state, as trustee, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point on the western boundary of the state between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood river, by the acts of Congress of 1857 and 1865. The state Legislature enacted a special law in 1857 incorporating the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company and granting to it the land covered by the grant of 1857.

In 1858, the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company executed a trust deed to Elon Farnesworth, Edward P. Cowles and William H. Welch mortgaging these lands for twenty-three million dollars to secure an issue of bonds. Later on in the same year the railroad company executed a supplement to the trust deed reciting that a portion of the bonds were to be issued to the state of Minnesota, empowering the governor to foreclose the trust deed in case the interest was not paid. The company failed to pay the interest and did not build much of any railway, and in 1860 a notice of foreclosure sale was published in the *New York Daily Tribune* and in the *St. Paul Daily Minnesotian* and *Times,* and on June 23, 1860, the lands covered by the trust deed were sold to the state of Minnesota for one thousand dollars and on the same day Alex Ramsey, governor, executed to the state a foreclosure certificate and also a deed in pursuance of a power contained in the original trust deed.

RAILROAD AGAIN SECURES GRANT.

In 1861, the Legislature again granted the land to the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company on condition that it build a portion of the line between St. Paul and St. Anthony before the first day of the ensuing January, and other portions of said railroad at later dates. The company seems to have failed to build any railroad, and in 1862, the Legislature passed a law granting the property and franchises to Dwight Woodbury, Henry T. Welles, R. R. Nelson, Edmund Rice, Edwin A. C. Hatch, James E. Thompson Leander Gorton, Richard Chute and William Lee, who with their associates were to be known as the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the company to build the road from St. Paul to St. Anthony before September 1, and all of its line before March 2, 1867. In 1864, the St. Paul & Pacific

Railroad Company entered into an agreement with E. B. Litchfield whereby the holders of the preferred stock of the company were authorized to form a separate organization. E. B. Litchfield appears to have called a meeting of the preferred stockholders and elected a separate board of directors of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. In 1866, the Legislature passed a law confirming the organization and acts of the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. In 1864 the First Division Company mortgaged the lands covered by the land grant of 1857 to Edmund Rice, Horace Thompson and Samuel J. Tilden to secure the payment of three million dollars and in 1868, mortgaged the lands covered by the land grant of 1865 to George L. Becker, Horace Thompson and Samuel J. Tilden to secure the payment of an issue of bonds to amount to six million dollars. These mortgages were both foreclosed in 1879, the property covered by the first mortgage selling for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the property covered by the second mortgage selling for one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the purchaser under both mortgages being the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company.

The last named company mortgaged the land to John S. Kennedy, John S. Barnes and James A. Roosevelt to secure its bonds not to exceed twelve thousand dollars per mile of railroad, which mortgage was afterwards satisisfied and the lands were mortgaged to the Central Trust Company of New York to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of thirty million dollars, the last named mortgage being signed by James J. Hill, president, and Edward Sawyer, secretary. The lands covered by these mortgages were released as fast as sold by the several mortgage holders and are for the most part in the hands of actual settlers. The lands deeded by the state to the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company covered all the odd sections in the towns of Woods, nearly all the odd sections in Louriston and the northeasterly one-half of Lone Tree township.

On March 4, 1867, the Legislature passed a law confirming an agreement made between the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company and the Stillwater & St. Paul Railroad Company, whereby the last-named company was authorized to construct that portion of the main line of the road of said company between Stillwater and St. Paul, and providing that the commissioner of the state land office should select out of the land granted in 1865 sufficient lands to make up deficiencies existing at the time of the location of said line of railroad. There were no public lands at that time between Still-

water and St. Paul, so the selections for building the first twelve miles of railroad from Stillwater towards St. Paul, were made from the odd sections withdrawn under the land grant of 1865, the lands selected being in Rheiderland, Stoneham, Crate and the southwest one-half of Lone Tree townships. The property of the Stillwater & St. Paul Railroad came into the hands of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company and they obtained a deed to most of the odd sections in Rheiderland. These Rheiderland lands were sold by the St. Paul & Duluth Company to a syndicate managed by N. C. Fredericksen and M. W. Prins, Jr. Theodore F. Koch afterwards acquired an interest in these lands, although it appears that A. M. Prins, A. Zwanenberg and C. Landweer, all three of whom were residents of Holland, seem to have had some interest in the deal. The other lands belonging to the Stillwater & St. Paul Railroad Company appear to have been conveyed directly to this Holland syndicate, at least for the most part, although a small fraction of Stoneham was sold to actual settlers.

LAND SALES AIDED DISTANT RAILROADS.

The Stillwater & St. Paul Railroad Company appear not to have built more than twelve miles of line from Stillwater to St. Paul, and in 1871, the Legislature passed an act to the effect that so much of the land granted by Congress as pertains to that portion of the road between Stillwater and St. Paul, as remained undisposed of by the state after the Stillwater & St. Paul Railroad Company shall have received such portion of said lands as pertain to the twelve miles above referred to, shall be granted to the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad Company, that company to complete the road.

The St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad Company completed the remaining portion of the railroad to St. Paul and received a deed to certain lands in the county of Renville, and to the odd sections in Havelock, and in the south two-thirds of Grace, the north one-third of Leenthrop and Rosewood and a few hundred acres in Mandt and Sparta townships, Chippewa county. It always seemed an anomaly that so much railroad land in Chippewa county went to aid in the construction of railroads more than one hundred miles distant from the county itself. The title to the lands, however, has never been called in question.

The lands in the townships of Granite Falls, Leenthrop, Havelock, Grace, Sparta, Rosewood, Mandt, Tunsberg and Big Bend were surveyed in 1866 by Jewett & Howe. The surveyors noted at the time of making the survey

that David Faribault was living on the southeast quarter of section 13, Scott Campbell on the northwest quarter of section 13 and Alexander Campbell on the northwest quarter of section 12, in township 115, range 59, where there were considerable pieces of timber. These are all historic names in the early history of Minnesota and these men were descendants from the early fur traders. When the surveyors surveyed the township of Sparta they found Walter Carlton on the northwest quarter of section 29. When they surveyed the township of Tunsberg, they found John Silvernail on the southeast quarter of section 26, Henry Gippe on the southwest quarter of section 26, and John Emmerting on section 11. They called the old road across Tunsberg, the road from Ft. Ridgely to Ft. Abercrombie.

The township of Kragero was surveyed in 1869 by Wright and Beardsley. They noted the ruins of the old mission on the southeast quarter of section 13, on the bluff side, south of a run. They noted that John Lawrence made claim to the south half of the south half of section 13 and that Lorenzo Lawrence, another historic character, had made claim to the north half of the south half of section 13. They called the old trail which crosses the township, the road from Ft. Ridgely to Big Stone lake.

THE HASTINGS & DAKOTA RAILWAY.

The odd numbered sections in the township of Granite Falls, in the southwest two-thirds of Leenthrop, in nearly all of Sparta, in the southwest three-fourths of Rosewood, in nearly all of Mandt, in all of Tunsberg, Big Bend and Kragero were included in the land grant made by Congress on July 4, 1866, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Hastings through the counties of Dakota, Scott, Carver and McLeod to such point on the western boundary of the state as the Legislature might determine, the road to be completed within ten years. The Legislature passed an act in 1857 incorporating the Hastings, Minnesota River & Red River of the North Railroad Company, and on March 3, 1866, it passed an act amending the incorporation. On March 7, 1867, by legislative act, the land grant made on July 4, 1866, was accepted by the state and the lands were granted to the above named railroad, the company to build forty miles of railroad within three years. On March 9, 1867, the Legislature authorized the company to change its name. This was done and the company was thereafter known as the Hastings & Dakota Railway. On March 4, 1869, the Legislature extended the time for building the railway for two years, and on March 2,

1871, the time was further extended. The time for building the railroad was further extended by the Legislature from time to time and in 1878 an act was passed extending the time for the construction of the railway for four years and providing that on completing the railroad the company should be entitled to all of the land granted to the state by Congress. The land grant of 1866 overlapped the land grants of 1857 and 1865, and was fruitful of much litigation, but the title of the Hastings & Dakota Railway Company to the old sections in the towns above named has been confirmed by the courts, except where actual settlers had located on the lands before the company made its selections, or where the settlers had obtained title by adverse possession. The sale of these lands was managed by Russell Sage, a noted New York financier, and actual settlers on the land always received fair treatment from his hands.

The bonds issued by the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company and secured by the seven million dollars mortgage above referred to were receivable for land and were held principally by people in Holland. During the dark days of the old St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, before the foreclosure of the two mortgages, these bonds could be bought for a few cents on the dollar. John H. Camp, a retired wholesale merchant in St. Paul, obtained nearly eleven thousand acres of lands in the townships of Lone Tree and Louriston, in 1877, using these bonds, which he had obtained at a heavy discount, to pay for them. The investment would, no doubt, have been profitable had Mr. Camp lived, but he died soon afterward and the property was dissipated by his heirs.

The Stillwater & St. Paul lands in Stoneham and Crate townships were largely sold by the Holland syndicate to Rembertus Pieter Dojes, another Hollander, and he retailed them out to actual settlers.

Under the school-land grant made to the state of Minnesota at the time of its admission to the Union, there was a provision that where sections 16 and 36 had been settled upon that the state should have the right to select other lands in place of them. The state, under this provision, selected a number of sections of land in the township of Mandt, and they were afterward sold on the same terms as school lands in sections 16 and 36.

The long delay after the date of the land grant in building the Hastings & Dakota Railway induced many settlers to settle on the lands held for railway purposes. Suits were instituted, sometimes by the settlers, and sometimes by the railway company to determine the title to the lands thus settled upon. Settlements were effected in nearly every case, some of the settlers getting deeds from the company, and others getting judgments establishing their titles. No one was forcibly ejected from the lands.

CHAPTER XX.

An Egotistical Chapter.

By Lycurgus R. Moyer.

In the fall of 1869 I was sent West by the family physician for my health. I came by railway as far as LaCrosse, then by river boat to Prescott, Wisconsin, and from there to Hudson, Wisconsin, by the little steamer, "Nellie Kent." I taught school that winter in the McKane district, in Washington county, Minnesota. School closed on February 23. I went by stage from Hudson to St. Paul soon afterward and stopped at the old Merchants' Hotel. I heard John B. Gough lecture in Ingersoll Hall that evening on "Circumstances." There was a large slough or lake at that time at the north end of Third street, not far east from the Merchants' Hotel. The depot of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad was at the other side of the slough. A narrow fill had been built across the slough, over which teams passed to the station. I took the train the next morning for the end of the railroad and reached there soon after dinner time. The end of the road was in the woods, tall, white pine trees standing in every direction.

I took the stage for Superior, Wisconsin, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The snow was very deep in the woods and the stage had a habit of tipping over whenever it got out of the track. There was an express messenger on the stage and two or three traveling men besides myself. At Twin Lake station I stopped off and went over to the Northern Pacific Junction, as it was then called, where they were just beginning the survey of the Northern Pacific railroad. Major Rosser, an ex-Confederate, had charge of the engineering work. The engineering party with which I expected to go had already started, so I returned to Twin Lakes and took the next stage to Superior. Superior at that time was a rather old-looking and tumble-down town, many of the buildings having been constructed before the war.

I crossed St. Louis bay on the ice and reached Duluth on March 4, 1870. Superior street at that time was not graded, but there was a slab side-walk on the upper side of the street with bridges of the same material

across the numerous ravines, tamerack poles being placed at the sides of the bridges to keep pedestrians from falling off. I drew maps for a few days in Luther Mendenhall's real-estate office. Then I went to Mr. Hungerford, the superintendent of construction on the railroad, and looked for work. He said I could get work as a carpenter at Fond du Lac. I started for Fond du Lac that afternoon afoot, not knowing that it was sixteen miles distant, but reached there in the evening, traveling all the way on the ice on the St. Louis river. I slept on the floor that night in the old log hotel that had been built by the American Fur Company for a trading post. The next morning I started with the team and gang of men to open a new camp at the Dalles of the St. Louis. We found at the Dalles an old engineer's shack, made of logs and covered with cedar bark. We put up a stove in this and started a fire, but slept very cold that night.

ARRIVAL AT MONTEVIDEO.

Among the boys, who went up with the first team to start that camp was Philander B. Pettijohn, a son of Eli Pettijohn, who years afterwards started the manufacture of the famous breakfast food that still bears his name. We stayed on the job until August 1, and I stood close to the superintendent of the railroad when he drove the last spike connecting the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth. Mr. Pettijohn often told me that summer about his father's mill at Chippewa City and on August 9 I took the cars from St. Paul on the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, and reached the end of the track at Benson, at about half past six in the evening. The town was then four weeks old and consisted of a dozen or more houses. I stayed at the old Central House, which consisted of two rooms down stairs and one unfinished "school section" up stairs where all the guests slept. I found that there was no stage for Chippewa City for several days. A stage driver from Glenwood was kind enough to point out to me the big cottonwood tree which then stood on the Chippewa river near the mouth of Shakopee creek, and the next morning I wended my way toward that tree bright and early with my overcoat on my arm. At Shakopee creek I went in swimming, as there was a good stage of water and the creek was bank full. I lay down on the prairie to sleep at noon near Big Bend and at about four o'clock in the afternoon I got a bowl of bread-and-milk at Gunder P. Blom's on section 26 in Big Bend. I crossed Dry Weather creek at Ole Dalen's very late in the afternoon, and at about sunset I reached John Silvernale's place on the Chippewa river on section 26 in Tunsberg. He

showed me the trail down the valley and I really was a pretty tired boy when I stood on the bluff opposite Chippewa City.

They had had a Fourth of July celebration that season, and a flag pole had been put up near the present corner of Second street and Black Oak avenue. There was not a bush or tree on the bluff, but off towards the east a small patch of ground had been plowed and was fenced with a "Shanghai" fence. Along the edge of the timber at the foot of the bluff two small frame buildings were in the course of construction. There was an unoccupied log house covered with oak "shakes" and a double log house, one end of which was one story high and covered with bark, the other end being a story-and-a-half high and covered with hand-cut shingles. I knew the place to be Montevideo at once. I wended my way to the double log house and found that it was the hotel, a general store, a land office and the office of the clerk of the district court. The hotel was kept in the one-story, one-roomed, bark-covered end of the building. This room had a floor. The other room was occupied by the store and the office, but the floor was mother earth covered with hay. Each of these rooms was about sixteen feet square. In the loft over the store, the guests were stored away. H. Ward Stone was keeping the store and Henry Anderson was clerking for him. Joseph D. Baker was clerk of the district court, but was away taking the census. George W. Frink was the landlord of the hotel and Cornelius J. Nelson was his star boarder. The saw-mill was in Chippewa City, where there was a good sized log house, at that time the residence of Mr. Wilkins. There also was a small log building where John B. Lawrence sold drugs. V. J. Matthews had a small log store in Chippewa City, and in the store there was a counter made from a part of an old steamboat that had found its way up the Minnesota river as far as the mouth of the Yellow Bank some years before. Eli Pettijohn arrived the next day, and soon afterwards the work of moving the old saw-mill across the river into Montevideo began.

The Chippewa Mill Company at that time consisted of Eli Pettijohn, Rosalvo Kingman and Edward Alcorn. Mr. Pettijohn had been one of the early pioneers of Minnesota. He had settled near Shakopee, at an early date and at one time took a claim on government land that is now a part of the city of St. Paul. For one year he was an employee of the Presbyterian mission at Lac qui Parle. His wife was the daughter of Philander Prescott, the old Indian teacher and interpreter, who had been with Williamson and Riggs at Lac qui Parle and who lost his life at Yellow Medicine during

the Indian outbreak. During the land speculation preceding 1857, Mr. Pettijohn had been considered wealthy, but he lost his fortune during the financial crash of that year. He was acquainted with John W. Turner, of Spring Lake, Scott county, Minnesota, who was the owner of the machinery belonging to a small country grist-mill. He induced Mr. Turner to ship his machinery to Montevideo. Mr. Pettijohn did not become a resident of Montevideo, but sold out his interest in the mill soon after it was started and moved to the Pacific coast. He was operating a small mill in San Francisco at the time he introduced his famous breakfast food. His son, Philander, located in Montevideo, and worked in the mill for some years. He afterwards went to Alaska with one of the first expeditions and made the trip down the Yukon to its mouth. Soon after his return to Minnesota, Philander was killed by a locomotive at a street crossing in Minneapolis.

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

Rosalvo Kingman, one of the other owners of the mill, was a somewhat picturesque character. He had crossed the plains with an ox team in 1849, at the time of the first gold excitement in California. He had ascended the Missouri river on a steamboat at the time that gold was discovered near Helena, Montana, and helped saw up cottonwood trees to keep the steam up on the boat, as there was no settlement at that time on the Missouri river above Sioux City until they reached Great Falls, Montana. After that he was a hotel keeper on the old stage road from St. Paul to Winnipeg before railroad building began in that part of the state. Then he came to Chippewa county and took a claim on section 30 in Sparta. His claim was all timber land and it was retailed out in small lots to settlers on the prairie. Mr. Kingman was one of the first county commissioners of Chippewa county and was the managing partner in the mill company. He sold his interest in the mill after three or four years and went to the Black Hills where he operated a saw-mill for some time before his death.

Edward Alcorn, the other partner in the mill, was considered the capitalist of the company, but he did not take an active part in its affairs. He employed Philander Pettijohn to look after his interests. He sold out at the time of the grasshopper invasion. Not long ago he was still living and operating a ranch in the Rocky Mountains not far from Spokane, where he owned a large number of horses. On the 31st of August, 1870, the settlers made a "bee" and moved the old saw-mill from Chippewa City across the river to where the roller mill now stands.

I had brought a surveyor's compass with me from the East and had learned something about surveying by reading books on the art. The first surveying I did after reaching Montevideo was for Hubert Haubris, the father of J. M. Haubris, now of Montevideo. While surveying for him I picked out a claim in Camp Release on the old Sioux Indian reservation and filed a pre-emption on it. After a few days I returned to St. Paul to get my trunk and some other belongings and on the way back, at Benson, I saw my first prairie hail-storm. To a boy from the East the hailstones looked very large. Richard J. Lewis came out from St. Paul with me and took a claim near mine. I surveyed some timber lots for V. T. Matthews soon afterwards. Mr. Matthews had a store in Chippewa City. He had the books belonging to the register of deeds' office, and his wife was recording such papers in them as were offered, but C. J. C. Eldred, who was a farmer living about a mile and a half up the Minnesota river, was claiming to be the one true and genuine register of deeds. The postmaster recognized Mr. Eldred as the register and delivered such mail as came to the postoffice to him. He had no books, but he recorded the instruments offered on sheets of foolscap paper made up into booklets such as children used in the olden days for writing books in the country schools. George Person was his deputy and did the actual recording. It was Mr. Eldred who showed me where to cross the Minnesota river the first time I went to visit my claim. Mr. Eldred was a man of many eccentricities of character, a man of rather unusual personal appearance. He was near-sighted, always wore glasses and earrings—the latter for the benefit of his sight—and never took off his hat to any man. He was a man of real kindness of heart, one of nature's noblemen.

HELD RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN GROVE.

I next surveyed for Josiah Faus, the Chippewa City blacksmith, who was living on his claim in the timber on section 8, four miles west of Montevideo. We went out one afternoon with an ox team, and I thought it a very slow way of traveling. On September 18, 1870, the traveling promoter for the Presbyterian church came along and held services in the grove near George W. Frink's house. He organized a church society, some who agreed to join it being Baptists, others Methodists and a few Episcopalians. There were no Presbyterians in the lot. Services were held for a few Sundays, but the organization fell through.

The Republican town caucus was held on Tuesday, September 20, for the town of Sparta. It nominated delegates to the county convention. On

the following Thursday, the county convention met at Montevideo. It was composed of the delegates from the town of Sparta. They nominated for register of deeds, Samuel Lucas, who entered upon the discharge of his duties the first of the following January. Mr. Lucas appointed John B. Lawrence as his deputy, but the latter's sister, Mary Lawrence, did most of the recording. The register of deeds' office was kept in the rooms where Mr. Lawrence lived, over his drug store.

On October 8, I surveyed the first county road, beginning at the Chippewa river and running east to Black Oak lake. Part of this road in Montevideo is now known as Black Oak avenue and the part outside of the city limits is known as the Clara City road. The west end of the road has been discontinued, and is now known as Hutu-hu-sapah park.

George W. Daniels had surveyed out the original plat of Montevideo before I came, but the plat had not been drawn. So, Mr. Frink, the proprietor of the townsite, employed me to draw up the plat.

My note books show that Philander Pettijohn arrived in Montevideo on October 23, and that he was sawing at the mill on October 28. On the same day, the Chippewa City blacksmith, Mr. Faus, began to build his log house in Montevideo. He said he intended to use it for a stable, but he lived in it for many years. Mr. Faus raised a large family and both he and his wife were highly regarded by all who knew them.

On November 5 a great prairie fire broke out near David Borene's place and was blown by a heavy southeast wind directly into Montevideo. It was with great difficulty that the buildings in town were saved.

REJOICING OVER DIVISION OF COUNTY.

On election day, November 8, the question of dividing the county was voted on. There was eighty-one majority in favor of setting off the three northern tiers of townships of the county as Swift county. By Thursday we heard from Benson, that it had gone one hundred and ten majority in favor of county division, and there was great rejoicing. The next day the Stars and Stripes were displayed on the liberty pole at the top of the bluff.

The next day I worked with Kingman and Helgeson, two of the county commissioners, in laying out a county road from Chippewa City to Benson. We got the surveying done as far as Dry Weather creek, and stayed that night with Mr. Torgerson, the other county commissioner. I finished the road survey into Benson, on November 14. The next day I did a job of surveying for Capt. Frank M. Thornton, the railway agent at that place.

The next day I walked back to Montevideo, carrying my surveying instruments on my back.

There was an old claim shanty on five acres of timber that I bought from V. J. Matthews across the river. Oscar Merrill and I were boarding at Frink's Hotel, but, business being rather dull, we thought that we would try keeping house for ourselves for a time. So, soon after Christmas, we began fixing up the old shack. We put another row of poles around the outside, and filled in between those poles and the old shanty with dirt. We bought a board and made a door and got half a window and put it in for light. The floor was mother earth, and it was frozen when we moved in. We had a small cook-stove—part of the time, two. We failed to get the floor thawed out, although we remained there all winter. The roof was thatched with slough grass, but it was nearly flat, and whenever it snowed, the snow would slowly melt from the heat of the fire below and would drip down through. We dug a hole in the floor for a pit for potatoes, but could not keep them from freezing. We bought some flour at the store and put it in a grain sack. We then tied the sack in the middle and put a lot of beans in the upper part. In some manner the string in the middle became broken in carrying it down to the shack, so that the beans and the flour became mixed. There was no sieve in our culinary outfit, so when we baked flap-jacks we often found a bean where the bean should not be.

Our place was on the Minnesota river, two miles south of Montevideo in McPhail county. Joseph Jahn, Franklin M. Wolfe and John Mettling occupied a rather better and more aristocratic shack than ours just across the Minnesota river. They had some lively days at their shanty. We stayed in the shanty until spring, when we both moved out to our claims in Camp Release. On the 10th of April, Mr. Merrill was staying with me in my shack when a violent blizzard came up. We tried our best to keep warm, but found that we were not going to succeed. So we both struck across the prairie for the Minnesota river. We were fortunate in finding Kingman's boat on the south side of the river, and so got across to Montevideo. The old log hotel seemed to us to be a very pleasant place.

There was a budding literary society in Montevideo in the winter of 1870 and 1871. From one of the old manuscript papers, called the *"Valley Ventilator,"* we clip the following:

"Arrival and departure of the mails in the Montevideo Post-office:
"Mails from the East via Fort Ridgely arrive on Thursday at 12 M.
"Departs at 2 P. M. the same day.

"Mails for the East via Benson leave on Thursdays at 7 A. M. and arrive on Fridays at 7 P. M.

"A Special mail for Lac qui Parle leaves on Saturdays at 11 A. M.

"G. W. FRINK,
"P. M."

From some other remarks in the same paper it would seem that the young men who were batching in the shack by the Minnesota river were not so entirely happy as they might have been. There was a background of homesickness and loneliness to some things that they wrote for the paper. One of the bachelors seems to have contributed the following:

THE BACHELOR.

Of all the sad and awful fates
That to us mortals fall,
The fate that falls to bachelors—
It seemeth worst of all.

Behold the sad and solemn man
Who to his shanty crawls,
To find it empty, black and drear,
And hear no loved one's calls.

His life's blank; his way is dark;
His life's as cold as stone;
He knows no loved one here on earth—
No heart to call his own.

We pity him; for sad's his fate—
One dark abyss of tears;
And yet we shudder when we think
Of all the coming years.

For how stand we? Are we yet sure
Of what our fate may be?
May we not dwell in loneliness,
Our life a dark, dark sea?

HAD TO GO SIXTY MILES TO MILL.

During the early settlement of the county, the nearest grist-mills were at Green Lake in Kandiyohi county, and at New Ulm in Brown county, either place being about sixty miles distant from Montevideo. With the ox teams at that time in use on the farms, it was quite a chore to take a grist to the mill, involving at least a week's time, including camping out at night. The mill at Montevideo began operations during the winter of 1871 and

was a great convenience. It made Montevideo a very lively place from the start. The mill had but two run of burrs and sometimes the water in the river was low. A small ferry boat took travelers across the Chippewa river, just above the dam, and in the spring of 1871 a ferry boat was built by Mr. Frink to cross the Minnesota river just below the mouth of the Chippewa near where the iron bridge now stands. The ferry was operated by Knut Nelson for several years, and still later by Ole A. Loe.

In 1871, I became associated with Joseph D. Baker. We built an office building that summer which still stands. The building has oak sills, hewed out with a broad axe by Rosalvo Kingman. The building has elm studding and elm boards, sawed out at the old saw-mill. The building was originally covered with basswood shingles, cut by hand. The chimney was built of bricks brought from the ruins of the old Indian agency at Yellow Medicine.

I surveyed the townsite of Lac qui Parle during the spring of 1871, for Browning Nichols, Abner Tibbits, Henry Cross and John T. Averill. In October of that year a terrible prairie fire devastated western Minnesota about the same time that the City of Chicago was burning. A number of young men from the East had come out to Montevideo that summer, and among them were Frank C. Whitmore, James M. Whitmore and Eli Miller. Frank C. Whitmore was living in a log house on the place now belonging to Mr. Barber in Camp Release. When the boys who were living at the hotel saw the fire coming they went over to see how the Whitmores were getting along. They found that the house had been banked up with earth, and the hay was stacked by the barn, and that three or four furrows some rods apart had been plowed around the property and that a strip of grass had been burned. We thought the place perfectly secure, and went out and sat on the hay stack to see the fire come, but the fire did not stop at the fire break at all and before we could get off of the hay stack it was on fire. The barn and the grain that was in it burned, but the house was of hewed logs, well banked up, and did not take fire. We boys succeeded in getting onto a patch of breaking and so escaped the fire, but we were nearly suffocated by the smoke. The wind was blowing a gale from the south, and the fire did not stop at the Minnesota river at all, but went right across. The damage to the settlers was very great, especially in the town of Tunsberg, where many new farms had been opened. Boxes of clothing were made up in the East and sent out to the fire-stricken sufferers. A number of boxes of these relief goods were distributed by Baker and myself from our office, and the Legislature made an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers.

I went out with the railroad land examiners that fall and we stayed

with Mrs. Live Anderson in her log and adobe house on the bluff north of Lac qui Parle. We examined all the railroad lands in the town of Kragero and much of those along the Pomme de Terre river belonging to the railroad company. Tom Anderson was then a young man, and Thorbjorn Anderson, his brother, was trying to learn English from a Norwegian-English Testament.

There were many deer running at large on the prairie near the mouth of the Pomme de Terre river that fall, and we saw them every day, as we drove about the prairie.

AN UNPROFITABLE POSITION.

During the winter of 1871 and 1872, Mr. Baker and I kept the postoffice as deputies for Mr. Frink, the postmaster, when the salary was but ten dollars per year. We were short on stamps the next spring and it took more than our salary to make up the deficit.

In the fall of 1871, Henry Anderson was elected county commissioner. He had been clerking for Stone Brothers, and when the time came for him to assume the duties of his office he found that the fees of the office would not be so much as the salary he was getting from the Stones. He appointed me as deputy, and I traveled about the county, during the winter, collecting the personal-property taxes. There was scarcely any deeded land in the county at that time except speculators' land in the east part of the county, and some of these speculators refused to pay their taxes, on the theory that in so new a county the business would not have been done in such a way as to be legal. I kept the money that I received for taxes in a tin box under my bed. It did not seem to be a very safe place, so I asked permission to put it in Stone Brothers' safe and take their receipt.

After a while the county commissioners came to count the money in the treasury. I had little to show for the money except the receipt of the Stone Brothers. The commissioners went over to the store to see if the money was in the safe. They did not find it there, but Lane K. Stone was equal to the emergency and promptly drew a check on the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul for the amount. The check satisfied the commissioners.

James L. Kitchel was in the Legislature that winter and he got an appropriation of one thousand dollars to build a bridge across the Chippewa river at Montevideo, the bridge to be kept in repair by the county of Chippewa and to be forever free from toll. It did not seem possible to get a bridge built for that money, but the settlers got busy and hauled rock for

the abutments and in October an engineer from Rochester came along and offered to build the bridge for the amount of the appropriation. The bridge was a frame structure and stood for many years.

In the summer of 1872, I made a trip by horse and buggy with Edward Alcorn and Eli Pettijohn to the foot of Coteau des Prairies. We followed up the middle fork of the Lac qui Parle river until we reached the southwest corner of Lac qui Parle county, near where Gary is now situated. We were outside of the settled country after leaving John Maguire's place near where Dawson now stands. We found a few claims taken near the southwest corner of Lac qui Parle county, but saw no settlers. We drove for two days northwesterly along the foot of the coteau, crossing many spring brooks, which made their way down those hills to form the headwaters of the Lac qui Parle, Yellow Banks and the Whetstone. On the second day, we followed the trail of a number of Indians and saw where they had camped at night. Here we found quite a large pile of the shells taken off from the roots of the teep-see-nee, the food plant of the Sioux. This plant was called the Pomme de Terre by the early French voyageurs and is known by botanists as *Psoralia esculenta.*

There were small groves of timber on these creeks and the scenery was very beautiful. We left the coteaus at length and drove northwesterly, striking Big Stone lake late one hot afternoon. We were very thirsty and it seemed to us that Big Stone lake, with its timbered islands as seen from the bluff, was the most beautiful sight that we had ever seen. We camped that night on the lake shore and the next morning we followed the old trail down to the foot of the lake. Here we saw a young Frenchman who had a Sioux wife, the first living person we had seen since leaving the Lac qui Parle settlement. We heard of Movias's mill at the mouth of the Whetstone, but did not see anyone around there. Mr. Pettijohn was looking for mill sites, but he concluded that all of these streams were too small. At the crossing of the old government road on the Yellow Banks we met a Mrs. Salisbury, the only settler in that section of the country. For many miles after crossing the Yellow Banks, the road led over some of the finest prairie that the sun ever shown upon, but no settler had as yet ventured out to take any of the claims. We camped near the foot of the Lac qui Parle, and the next morning we passed the ruins of the old mission. Mr. Pettijohn pointed out the flat piece of limestone that had served as a doorstep to the old mission and we went back in the ravine to look for the spring where they used to get their water.

I surveyed a county road from Montevideo to Buffalo lake in the fall of

1872, and when I returned to Montevideo I met Charles H. Budd, who had just come West to find a place to practice his profession. Mr. Budd had recently graduated from the law department of the Michigan University and he wore a tall silk hat, the first one seen in this part of the West. He was soon appointed county attorney, and before very long John B. Lawrence resigned the office of judge of probate and Mr. Budd was appointed by the governor in his place. Hannibal Gaskill came out from the East and taught the first term of school in the new school house. The school house was built by a Minneapolis man who came out and offered to build the building and take the district bonds for twelve hundred dollars at twelve per cent. interest, the customary rate in those days.

THE BLIZZARD OF 1873.

In January, 1873, occurred the most severe blizzard that has been known since the settlement of the country. The morning opened warm and pleasant, just a little snow falling, and there seemed to be a slight tendency toward a thaw, but in the afternoon the wind came up suddenly from the Northwest and for three days it snowed and the wind blew with the greatest ferocity that the oldest inhabitant could remember to have ever seen. Many people were on the roads, some between Lac qui Parle and Benson and some between Montevideo and Benson, and others had gone down to the Minnesota timber from their claims for a load of wood. Lafayette Stevens and his father were cutting wood on section 30. They came up the bluff near David Borene's with their oxen and sleds, Lafayette's oxen being ahead and his father following with another yoke of oxen and another sled. When they got up to the fence on the Stevens farm, Lafayette's oxen went in with the load and he reached home safely, but the storm was so severe that old Mr. Stevens seems to have moved over onto the off side of his oxen to get away from the fearful blast of the storm. This kept them from turning in at the opening in the fence, and they went by and perished further out on the prairie.

Thomas Garattsee was in Montevideo and started home soon after the storm commenced. He was not heavily dressed, but wore an old blue army overcoat. When near Black Oak lake, he unyoked his oxen and let them go. He then followed the road, which was pretty well located, directly toward his claim and seemed to have walked for some distance and then to have crawled on his hands and knees; but he perished in the road. The oxen died on the prairie a short distance away.

Ole Anderson Brudevold and John Erickson were cutting wood in the timber near Montevideo. They started home through the storm and got as far as Mr. Brudevold's place. Mr. Erickson thought that he must go on home, which was but a short distance away. He made the attempt, but became lost in the storm and died in a snow drift near Norman's lake. It would take pages to tell of all the fatalities of that storm. The funeral of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Garattsee was held in the old school house at the same hour and it seemed to be about as solemn an occasion as the neighborhood had ever witnessed.

In the fall of 1872, I received the regular Republican nomination for register of deeds, but Alex A. Jargo ran against me on an independent ticket and was elected by a large majority. Mr. Jargo carried on the business of his office in his saloon. A newcomer from Norway by the name of Haakon S. Eker did some recording for him. The pages that Mr. Eker wrote remain to this day the finest and cleanest pages that the county records can show. Mr. Aker changed the orthography of his name some years afterwards, and held the office of register of deeds himself for several terms. Mrs. Jargo was an educated woman and after a time the books were removed to her rooms and she did the work of the office in a very efficient way. Mr. Jargo died during his second term and the county commissioners appointed Ole H. Blom to fill the vacancy. Mr. Blom kept Mrs. Jargo in his office and gave her all the receipts for more than one term, a tribute to his real generosity and kindness of heart.

The year of 1873 was a year of great financial depression throughout the United States, but out here in this new country it was the memory of the great January blizzard that kept back new settlers. I obtained employment with the land examiners of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad and joined the party about twelve miles west of Redwood Falls. There were four surveyors besides a cook and a teamster in the party. We had two tents, a heavy covered wagon and an ox team, and a light wagon and a span of horses. The head examiner worked with the light wagon and team. The other surveyors worked a-foot. From two to four sections a day was considered good work for each surveyor. We made two camps on the Redwood river, thence on a creek further northwest, then on the Yellow Medicine river and then on a slough, about seventeen miles southwest of Montevideo. The weather was showery and the mosquitoes were frightful. One evening when we were camping near this slough, the weather was particularly sultry. We had burned the mosquitoes out of the inside of the tent, but had a candle burning inside which attracted them to the tent. Soon we saw the tent beginning to

sag from the great weight of the mosquitoes that had gathered on it. We could strike the tent cloth with our hands and knock the mosquitoes off, but they would fall back with a dull, heavy thud.

Our next camp was on the east fork of the Lac qui Parle river, and then on the west fork of the Lac qui Parle river in the town of Mehurin, at the foot of a glacial hill, shown on some old maps as Mount Wickham. Mr. Wickham was a member of our party. It was when we were at this camp that the boys who were with the team shot a young elk.

I had gone one day alone far up the river to examine some land which lay just outside of the ten-mile limits of the land grant, and had sat down on the river bank near a spring to eat my lunch, when, to my surprise, I saw a horseman approaching from the southwest. I thought at once that the rider must be an Indian and I slid down over the river bank out of sight. But he had seen me before I saw him and he came directly to where I was. He was carrying a shot gun with him across the horse's back. He asked me for a chew of tobacco and I was very sorry that I did not have any with me. Then he asked me if I had seen any elk and I told him as well as I could where the boys had shot one. He said he had come from Flandreau and was going through to Ft. Abercrombie.

We finished the examination to the state line from this camp and went into Gary for supplies. The railroad had been built the year before, but was not in operation. Gary consisted of two vacant section houses and Captain Herrick's shack. The team and most of the party went to Marshall for supplies. We had only flour, corn starch and brown sugar to live on until the team returned. The company sent out a special train and took our party to the end of the track at Lake Kampeskie, just beyond the Big Sioux river. There were no settlers in South Dakota at that time, along the railway, except one trapper at Two Wood lake and another at Lake Kampeskie. We had been outside of the settlements ever since leaving the Yellow Medicine river. The land on which the city of Watertown is built had not been taken. The side track was near the section line between sections 5 and 8. Section 8 was subject to homestead entry, but no one had taken it. We examined the land about half way back to the state line, but stopped at the summit of the Coteau des Prairies where the land began to be rough. I was alone one day far down the Big Sioux river and started up a herd of fourteen antelope from a little ravine where they lay in the tall grass.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS OF NEWS.

From an old manuscript copy of the *Valley Ventilator,* dated December 19, 1873, we learn that fire destroyed the saw-mill on the preceding Saturday, and that it was only by much hard work that the flour-mill was saved. Some other items from the same paper may be of interest.

"The public school seems to be prospering under the efficient direction of Judge Budd. The judicial dignity that he ever displayed as judge of the widows' and orphans' court, has found a new field of usefulness in Montevideo's school room. The attendance is very large."

"Among the prominent arrivals at the Valley Hotel last week were Messrs. Irvin Person and Judson Eddy, who had just returned from the happy hunting grounds among the sand hills and tamarac swamps of Wadena on the Northern Pacific. What emotions of joy must have filled the hearts of the bears, deer, wolves, etc., when they learned that these mighty hunters had returned to Montevideo."

Evidently there had been a fine mirage, for we read: "Sunday morning was clear and cloudless—a lovely morning. Standing on the bluff, one could see the whole prairie to the tops of the Coteaux, forty miles away. The timber on the headwaters of the Yellow Medicine was plainly visible. Lac qui Parle city and the whole length of the river to where it breaks through the hills could be seen. We even fancied that we could see the state line station on the railroad.

Where the great Saint Peter railroad
Climbs the summit of the Coteaux,
Climbs the bare and rocky summit
To the plateau of Dakota,
To the boundless, treeless prairie,
Dreary, cheerless, uninviting,
Stretching far off to the Westward,
To the land of elk and bison,
To the land of Sioux and Yankton,
Where the lazy, thriftless savage
Hunts for fleas and scalps the white man!"

"Horace Bradley of Granite Falls has filed his oath as county commissioner. The county fathers this winter will be Thomas Baldwin, A. A. Page and Horace Bradley."

"Elder Galpin's house (the Methodist parsonage) is going right ahead. The boys are all lending a hand."

"So far this year there have been twenty-one marriage licenses issued in Chippewa county, and arrangements are being made for getting out two or three more."

"There is much bustle and activity at the mill. The old wheel has been torn out and a new one is about ready to go in. Four carpenters are at work and the mill will soon be ready to run again and grind out superfine flour for the eighth bushel."

"Wheat is worth eighty-six cents at the railroad."

"It is rumored on our streets tonight that seventeen persons have been arrested at Minnesota Falls for cutting timber on railroad land."

"If anyone would like to pay taxes the books will be found at the land office. If you cannot make it convenient to call around, a very gentlemanly constable will call on you. The tax is thirty-eight mills on the dollar in District No. 1."

"The aggregate tax in Chippewa county this year is nearly seventy-five hundred dollars. About one-third of this is in the town of Sparta."

"The average wage of school marms in Minnesota last summer was $23.22 a month. In Chippewa County the average was $17.66."

"According to the number of school children, the population of Chippewa county is sixteen hundred forty."

"The population of Lac qui Parle county is four hundred eighty."

THE PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

For many years there had been a plague of grasshoppers in some of the counties in southwestern Minnesota. In 1874, a flying squadron alighted near the old village of Lac qui Parle and did some damage. In 1875, when I was examining lands for the railroad company in Lincoln county and in Murray county, these counties had been devasted by the grasshoppers for two or three years, and nearly all the settlers had left their claims. In Lincoln county I stayed for a few nights with a Mrs. Hildreth, who was living in a cellar taking care of a large herd of cattle. She was nursing a baby some two or three months old, while her husband was in the southeastern part of the state, trying to support the family by working in the harvest. It seems to me that I never saw a more discouraged looking woman than this young mother was.

During July for several summers the grasshoppers could be seen flying over high up in the air and the people watched them with many forebodings. I think it was the Fourth of July in 1875, that the enthusiasm of the cele-

bration held in Nelson's grove was much diminished when nearly all the people were craning their necks looking up toward the sun to see the grasshoppers going over. In 1876, the grasshoppers came in great clouds to Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties and settled down on the grain fields, doing great damage to the extent in nearly all places of more than one-half of the crop. They remained until after harvest and laid their eggs in all cultivated ground. I went east just before harvest that year taking my young wife with me and did not fully realize the gravity of the situation. We visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. I saw the gas engines in operation in the French exhibit. These engines were crude affairs, but they embodied an idea that later made the automobile and the flying machine possible.

We returned in the autumn and I purchased a small one-room cabin in the edge of the woods on North First street where we lived for several years. I think I paid one hundred dollars for the house and lot and about forty dollars more for fixing it up so as to make it habitable. The grain came up in fine shape the next spring, but before many days every vestige of green was swept from the fields. I had planted a little garden around my house in Montevideo, and one forenoon about ten o'clock the young grasshoppers that had cleaned up John Kohr's wheat field came hopping down over the bluff. The first vegetables that they encountered were a bed of onions. By noon they had eaten the tops all off and were digging down in the ground for the bulbs. I had a melon patch just below the onions, and thought I would save the melons by covering them up. I put newspapers over the melon hills and covered the edges with earth, but the grasshoppers gnawed holes through the newspapers and went into the tent and ate up the plants. There was a patch of tomatoes at the lower end of the garden and the grasshoppers stripped these of the leaves before they finally got their wings and flew away. Along towards fall the stubs of the tomato plants put out new leaves and there were a few green tomatoes on them in October. We fried the green tomatoes and thought they were good, for we had had no other vegetables that year. No wheat was harvested in Chippewa county that year except a few acres near the middle of the township of Havelock that the grasshoppers did not find.

It seemed very strange that the grasshoppers after having swept the county so clean took to their wings and flew away and have never come back since in any great numbers. These grasshoppers were a distinct variety, and were often called the Rocky Mountain locust. Many of the early settlers of the county became discouraged when the grasshopper invasion of

1876 took place and sold or abandoned their improvements and went further west. Another large company left in 1877, some going by team to the Black Hills and others going clear to the Pacific coast.

COURTS AND LAWYERS OF CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Jesse I. Stewart, who held the office of judge of probate went with the latter company. Through the influence of Lane K. Stone, I was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Stewart's resignation. The salary at first was two hundred dollars per year. I held the office for nearly twenty years. I found time to read law during the long winters and quiet summers of the early seventies, and in 1875 I was admitted to the bar, taking my examination before Judge John H. Brown. He remarked that I passed a very creditable examination, but the practice of law was rather distasteful to me, and after the trial of one or two cases, I gave up court practice. I entered into partnership with Charles H. Budd in 1875. We each had a few law books. We purchased a lot of Mr. Frink and put up a small office building. We purchased a small hand printing press and did the first printing that was ever done in the county. We did our own printing and occasionally a little for other people. I surveyed Nelson's addition to Montevideo in 1876, and for doing the job he paid me by deeding me a lot on the hill where we afterward built a residence. Mr. Budd retired from the partnership in the fall of 1876 and moved to St. Paul and did not return until the spring of 1878.

The first term of court was held by Judge Hanscome, of St. Peter, and so far as the docket shows, Henry Hill, Charles H. Budd, F. W. Pearsall and A. W. Lathrop were the only attorneys who had cases before the court. Henry Hill succeeded Mr. Budd as county attorney. He lived at East Granite Falls and was engaged in milling at Granite Falls at that time. He had been receiver in the United States land office at Greenleaf, Minnesota, and was well posted in land office matters. Mr. Hill's mill property at Granite Falls fell into the hands of Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Hill removed to the Black Hills, where he died. Mr. Budd practically retired from the practice of law after a few years, and is now president of the Montevideo State Bank. F. W. Pearsall was one of the earliest attorneys in the upper Minnesota Valley. He had a small office in Lac qui Parle and lived on his farm, one and one-half miles north of that place. After some years he removed to Granite Falls, where he engaged in the banking business with Doctor Wellcome. Mr. Pearsall was a New Yorker, and was economi-

cal and successful in making money. He died soon after engaging in the banking business at Granite Falls. A. W. Lathrop had spent nearly all the active years of his life on the frontier. He was in business at Glenwood at an early date. After that he engaged in the milling business at Appleton, and after some years removed to Kentucky, where he died.

At the second term of court, in addition to the attorneys already mentioned, Charles H. Strobeck, of Litchfield, at that time a rising young attorney, had one or two cases before the court. Mr. Strobeck was probate judge of Meeker county for many years prior to his death. Rogers & Rogers, of St. Paul, had some business at that term, and E. C. Palmer, in whose office Mr. Budd began the practice of law, had one case. Edward G. Price, of Willmar, and James Hodgson, of Beaver Falls, as well as L. R. Davis, county attorney of Lac qui Parle county, had some business before this second term of court. Judge Hanscome gave the impression during these two terms of court of being a rather austere man, quite inclined to be quick and arbitrary in his decisions, but those who knew him intimately said that he had another side to his nature, and was really a very lovable man.

The third term of court in the county was held by Judge John H. Brown, of Willmar, in 1875. He continued to occupy the office for a long series of years. No new names appear on the calendar as attorneys practicing before this term of court. In 1876 A. Wallen, of Redwood Falls, had some business before the court, and C. E. Shannon's name appears as attorney in a case tried at that term. Mr. Shannon came to Minnesota Falls during the early days of the settlement of that town, and afterward moved to Granite Falls when that place became the county seat of Yellow Medicine county. He afterward formed a partnership with D. A. McLarty, a young man who had come out from Ontario, Canada, and who had taken his law course in the State University. The firm had a large collection business, and afterward went into the business of dealing in real estate. They made some good investments in Duluth, and Mr. Shannon removed to that place, leaving Mr. McLarty the Granite Falls field to himself. Duluth has had its ups and downs, and Mr. Shannon found himself on the wrong side of the market when the hard times came on, and had to move further west or north. He had some interest on the iron range for a time and then it was understood that he had gone to Alaska. I understand that he is still living and is now making his home in Oklahoma. Mr. McLarty became a banker and has been very successful in a financial way. He still resides at Granite Falls and devotes his time to his banking and financial interests.

These same attorneys, together with H. W. Fisher, Lochren, McNair and Gilfillan, had business before the court in 1876. In 1877 the name of Arctander and Reynolds appears among the attorneys. Mr. Reynolds was a Willmar man and never came over to Chippewa county in person. The senior partner, John W. Arctander, had recently located at Willmar. It was understood that he was born in Sweden, of Norwegian parents, and received his education in the University of Christiania. He was a man of much energy, and a diligent and hard student, a convincing speaker, and took at once a high place before the bar. Mr. Arctander was thought to have ambitions to hold the office of judge, although by nature he was better fitted to be an advocate. To give range to his ambitions, the Legislature created the office of district attorney for the twelfth judicial district, and it was his custom to attend the sittings of the court in the several counties of the district and give attention to the criminal cases arising within the district. These cases, however, were few, for our people were exemplary and law-abiding. Mr. Arctander afterward removed to Minneapolis and became noted as a lawyer in damage cases, especially against corporations.

During the first few years of court, George J. Crane was sheriff. He was succeeded by Knut Stenerson, a very tall man of unusual appearance. This peculiarity induced Charley Coghlan, who had reason for not liking the Chippewa county sheriff, to publish in his *Lac qui Parle County Press* a cartoon of Mr. Stenerson, which created considerable amusement. When Mr. Stenerson was sheriff some wholesale house which had a claim against the former sheriff, George J. Crane, got out a writ of attachment and instructed the sheriff to levy on the goods in Mr. Crane's store. Mr. Stenerson showed Mr. Crane the writ and while the sheriff was getting ready to make the levy, Mr. Crane locked the sheriff in the store and went to a lawyer's office and made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

After these early terms of court, the clerk did not preserve a written calendar of the terms, so the names of the attorneys who practiced cannot be easily ascertained. Jesse K. Miller came to Montevideo some little time before the railway and taught school for one winter. He held the county attorney's office and did some business. He married the daughter of Jerry Wood and went further west, I believe to Montana. Owen J. Wood located in Montevideo soon afterward. Mr. Wood came from Indiana and possessed the fluency of speech and the oratorical readiness so characteristic of the Indiana people. He held the office of county attorney for a time, but finally sold his practice to Lyndon A. Smith, and moved to Kansas, where

he became one of the attorneys for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. T. S. Styles was associated with Mr. Wood for a short time, but moved on further west after a brief stay at Montevideo.

Lyndon A. Smith, who succeeded Owen J. Wood, was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, on July 15, 1854. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880 and took his degree in law at the Georgetown University, D. C., in 1882. He held an appointment in the bureau of education in Washington for a time and had charge of the government educational exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition. He located at Montevideo in 1885 and became well known as a lawyer throughout the district. He served as village president, as a member of the library board and as trustee of educational institutions. He became lieutenant governor of the state and is now attorney general. Mr. Smith always had high ideals as to the duties of a lawyer, and he did much to elevate the ethical standards of the profession.

Christopher A. Fosnes was born in Fosnes, Norway, July 2, 1862, came to the United States when he was five years old and lived with his parents in Winona county. He studied law in Winona and was admitted to the bar in 1884 and began the practice of law in Montevideo, after teaching for a time in the country schools. He was associated with Mr. Smith for a number of years and served for some time in the state Legislature. Mr. Fosnes has been practicing law on his own account for a number of years and has a large and growing practice. He is well known throughout the district.

T. F. Knappen was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1845. He graduated in law at the Madison, Wisconsin, University, and taught school in Duluth for one year. He was county attorney of Isanti county for several years and served one term in the Legislature. He located at Montevideo in 1878 and became a member of the firm of Miller & Knappen. Mr. Miller went west soon afterward and Mr. Knappen continued the practice of law at Montevideo for a number of years. He afterward practiced law in Minneapolis.

Hon. Jacob O. Haugland was born in Minnesota in 1862 and removed with his parents to Chippewa county, Minnesota, when a small boy. He was brought up on a farm near Watson and attended the public schools of the county. He studied for some time at St. Olaf's College and afterward read law at Montevideo, and was admitted to the bar. He was county attorney for six years and served three terms in the Legislature.

Lloyd G. Moyer was born in Niagara county, New York, in 1855. He attended the country schools and afterward the union school at Lockport.

He taught school for several terms and came west in the spring of 1877. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar and managed the collection department of the Chippewa County Bank for many years.

C. D. Bensel was admitted to the bar at Benson, Minnesota. He graduated in law from the University of Iowa, published the *Benson Times* for two years and settled in Montevideo in 1880. He practiced law, published the *Valley Blossom,* and was engaged in the hotel business and in farming.

Oluf Gjerset was brought up on a farm in Chippewa county, was engaged in the mercantile business in Watson, and in the wheat business at Watson and Montevideo. He attended the law department of the Minnesota State University, where he graduated in law. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Montevideo. Mr. Gjerset has been a thorough and diligent student and has a deep knowledge of the principles of law. He represents Chippewa and Lac qui Parle counties in the state Senate at the present time.

John W. Peterson was brought up on a Chippewa county farm, graduated from the State University, and is a rising young member of the Chippewa county bar.

A. E. Kief, who was graduated from the State University some two or three years ago, was elected county attorney soon afterward. He was brought up on a Chippewa county farm.

Fred S. McCargar is a young member of the Chippewa county bar and is associated with Mr. Peterson in business.

THE TELEMARKINGS.

Among the mountains and valleys of southern Norway, along Langesund Fjord, and back of Kragerö lies the ancient province of Telemarken. In Telemarken the oldest church is known as "Kviteseid" church and its history dates back to 1180—to the time of Saint Olaf. The new Lutheran church in Milan is named after the old church in Norway.

It was from Telemarken that some of the earliest settlers of Chippewa county came, and they have proved to be an enterprising, thrifty people. Congressman Andrew J. Volsted, of Granite Falls, is a Telemarking. His parents were from Hinterdal, but he was born in Goodhue county, this state, in 1860. He had been a school teacher in his younger days. He began the practice of law at Lac qui Parle about 1880, removed to Granite Falls, was county attorney for sixteen years and has served so long and well in Congress that he seldom has any opposition.

Thea Hasselberg, the deputy county auditor, at Granite Falls, is the daughter of a Telemarking. She is highly regarded by all who know her. The Fjelstad family in Stony Run and the Rollefson families in Montevideo are descendants of an old Telemarken family, and the Hauglands, of Watson, as well as the Hon. J. O. Haugland, of Montevideo, are relatives of them on the mother's side. They all have been successful in America.

Ole Jacobson Haugland was one of the earliest settlers in Chippewa county. He was born at Flaabygt, Telemarken, in 1831. He was married to Gunhild Systestad, one of the Fjelstad family, whose ancestry has been traced back for more than three hundred years. They came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1862 and to Chippewa county in 1867, taking land in section 22, in the town of Tunsberg, near the old Chippewa crossing. They found the river high and had to use a wagon-box for a ferry. They suffered from Indian scares and from lack of food. It is said that they got some boards for their first shack from some old buildings at Lac qui Parle, perhaps from the old fur-traders' posts.

In the winter of 1868 Mr. Haugland started on skis by way of Big Bend and Buffalo lake for the land office at Greenleaf to file on his claim. He depended on the wind to keep his course across the great trackless prairies; but the wind changed and a blizzard came up, and Mr. Haugland was hopelessly lost for two days and nights. He circled around on the prairie, but at length reached the Black Oak timber, and made his way to Frink's, where Montevideo is now located, more dead than alive. Mr. Haugland's eldest son is a lawyer in Montevideo. The other two boys have the old farm, and Susanna is married to Christian Kanten, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Big Bend.

Ole Torgerson Bo came from Risor. He settled first at Big Bend but moved South into Tunsberg two years afterward. He named the township and the postoffice, and was a member of one of the first boards of county commissioners. He was highy respected by all who knew him. He served the county well. He protested against extravagance, but found his protest unheeded, so he felt compelled to resign. He is still living, but his venerable figure is seldom seen in public places now.

Knut Angrimson came to Fillmore county in 1861, and to Chippewa county in 1867. He took land on section 34, in Big Bend township, where he still lives. He has several very large farms now, and his sons are large farmers in the same neighborhood.

Knut Knutson Seim, from Hinterdal, and his brother, Ole, the watch-

maker, came to Tunsberg in 1868. Knut took land on section 35, and had a long lawsuit with the railroad company before he got his title established in the courts. Ole went to Iowa for a time but returned to Chippewa county in 1870, and worked at his trade.

Other prominent Telemarkings were Jorgen Peterson Bo, the old school master; his son, Jorgen Bo, who sold machinery for so many years; Erick Halvorson Oterholt, the big farmer of Big Bend; Kjetil Halvorson Oterholt, brother of Erick, who called himself Charley Halvorson, who was a merchant in Dawson and Montevideo and who became a state senator and a member of the board of control; Kjetil Augenson Siverhaus, of Leenthrop, and his sons and daughters; Aaste Bo, widow of Jorgen Bo, whose maiden name was Oterholt, and who is a sister of Charley Halvorson; Nils Nilson Aamot, who came over on a sail ship in 1868 and was eight weeks on the Atlantic, and who settled on section 6, in Tunsberg; Kittel Ingebretson, or Johnson, who settled a few miles south of Montevideo; John K. Fosse, who lived close to Montevideo; Hans Reierson Versland and Reier Reierson Versland; Graves Brothers in Montevideo, the rising young merchants; John Rue, who farms in the Chippewa valley just outside of Montevideo; Mrs. Solseth, widow of the pioneer pastor; Anders Hansen Evenskaas, the old violinist whom everybody loved; Tom Torgeson, of Watson; the Sweningson boys in Montevideo; Thorbjorn Anderson, the elder, who lives near the lake in Kragero; Thorbjorn Anderson, the younger, the banker, capitalist and all round business man of Milan; his brother, Aslak, the big storekeeper at Milan; Torjus Lundevall, of Greenbush; Christopher Blom, cashier of the Bank of Milan; Gunder Paulson Blom, one of the earliest settlers in Big Bend; Gudmund S. Lia and his son, Sven; Gudmand E. Landvik, the tailor; Hans K. Strand; Halvor T. Kleven and his brother, Stener; Halvor Sweno, one of the old settlers; and many others about Milan.

Sigurd Borgerson came to America in 1842, with the first emigrants from Telemarken. He was born in Hoilandsmo. He settled first in Coon Valley, Wisconsin, but moved to Chippewa county about 1871, and took a claim in Leenthrop. Sigurd was six feet six inches high and weighed three hundred and eighty-six pounds. He was married to Ingeborg Lindevik from Laardal. Ingeborg's weight was two hundred and eighty-eight pounds. They were the heaviest couple in Minnesota. Sigurd was everybody's friend, and is well remembered by all the old settlers in the county.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY
MINNESOTA

CHAPTER I.

Geology of Lac qui Parle County.

SITUATION AND AREA.

Lac qui Parle county is in western Minnesota, adjoining Dakota, and it lies south and west of the Minnesota river. The county derives its name, as well as the names of Lac qui Parle river, township and village, from that of the long lake through which the Minnesota river flows. The French name of Lac qui Parle, meaning "the Lake that Talks," is a translation of its aboriginal title, applied to it because of echoes thrown back by its bordering bluffs, or, as some say, on account of the loud sound of waves dashing on rocky portions of its shore. Madison, which is the county seat, lies fifteen miles southwest of the lake, and about one hundred and fifty miles, in a direct line, west from Minneapolis and St. Paul. The area of Lac qui Parle county is 771.93 square miles, or 494,037.40 acres, of which about one thousand acres are covered by water, not including the lakes on its northeast boundary.

NATURAL DRAINAGE.

Lac qui Parle county lies wholly within the basin of the Minnesota river. This river receives three important tributaries in Lac qui Parle county, namely, Whetstone, Yellow Bank and Lac qui Parle rivers. The first of these drains a considerable area in Dakota, and joins the Minnesota river about one mile below Big Stone Lake. Yellow Bank river, so named for the color of its newly undermined banks of till, has the greatest part of its basin in Dakota, whence its north and south forks flow into Minnesota and meet about five miles east of the state line in Yellow Bank township, some seven or eight

miles by the course of the river from its mouth, which is ten miles below Big Stone Lake. Lac qui Parle river joins the Minnesota about a mile below the old village of Lac qui Parle. Its basin reaches beyond this county west into Dakota, and south across Yellow Medicine county and the northwest part of Lincoln, its remotest source being a stream that flows into the west end of Lake Hendricks, fifty miles southwest from its mouth. The only tributary of the Minnesota river in this county below Lac qui Parle river, is a creek three miles long, the outlet of a little lake, which, both lake and creek, are in the township of Camp Release. Ten Mile lake, which gives its name to the township next southwest, is the only other lake that lies wholly in Lac qui Parle county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Lac qui Parle county has, through most of its extent, a moderately undulating or rolling surface of unmodified glacial drift or till. Any extensive view shows that the contour, as a whole, is approximately level; but it differs from a flat expanse in having everywhere small and large swells or elevations, disposed without order or system, and rising in prolonged, smooth slopes to heights ten to thirty feet above the similarly irregular depressions. In these hollows lie the lakes and sloughs of this region (many of which now are drained) from five to twenty-five feet below the average height of their vicinity. The lake shores are often gentle slopes, but in many places have been eroded by the action of waves, until they form a steep bank five to fifteen feet high, bordered at its foot by boulders and coarse shingle that have been left while the finer portions of the till have been washed away and strewn upon the lake-bed and along other parts of the shore.

The absence of lakes in most of Lac qui Parle county seems quite remarkable in contrast with their frequent occurrence in adjoining counties, and indicates that different conditions attend the deposition of the till upon these districts. A shallow glacial lake seems to have bordered the ice-sheet in its recession across Lac qui Parle county, somewhat leveling and evening up the surface of the drift, thus filling many hollows which would otherwise be occupied by lakes.

The most interesting feature in the topography of this region is the deep channel or valley which was excavated by the river Warren, the outlet of Lake Agassiz, and is now occupied by lakes Traverse and Big Stone and the Minnesota river.

Channels have also been eroded in the drift-sheet by the tributaries of this main valley. These increase in depth and width from their sources to

their mouths. Indenting their bluffs, as well as those of the great valley, are frequent ravines, cut by rivulets, some of which are fed by perennial springs, while others are dry through most of the year. The branches of the Yellow Bank and Lac qui Parle rivers have excavated channels twenty-five to fifty feet below the general level; and from their junctions to the Minnesota valley, these rivers are bordered by bluffs fifty to seventy-five feet high.

The height of the Minnesota river at ordinary low water, along the boundary of Lac qui Parle county, is approximately as follows:

	Feet.
Big Stone lake	962.5
At the mouth of Pomme de Terre river	934.
Lac qui Parle	926.
At the mouth of Chippewa river, close below the east line of Lac qui Parle county	913.

The highest land in Lac qui Parle county, about fourteen hundred feet above the sea, is at its southwest corner, on the foot-slope of the Coteau des Prairies, nearly five hundred feet above its lowest land, on the shores of Lac qui Parle lake and the Minnesota river. From the top of the bluffs bordering the Minnesota valley there is a gradual ascent of about two hundred and fifty feet in the distance of twenty-five miles southwest to the foot of the Coteau. These bluffs rise one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river, being highest northwestward, and their elevation above the sea is from one thousand seventy-five to one thousand one hundred twenty-five feet, descending to the southeast with nearly the same slope as the valley. The base of the Coteau is about thirteen hundred feet, and the east side of the Antelope valley twelve hundred to twelve hundred and twenty-five feet above the sea. Next on the east, the height of the third terminal moraine is mostly about twelve hundred and fifty feet, and of its highest points, the Antelope hills, approximately thirteen hundred feet.

Estimates of the mean heights of the townships of Lac qui Parle county are as follows: Camp Release, 1,025 feet above the sea; Lac qui Parle, 1,020; Baxter, 1,050; Ten Mile lake, 1,100; Hantho, 1,030; Cerro Gordo, 1,060; Riverside, 1.080; Maxwell, 1,120; Lake Shore, 1.050; Madison, 1,100; Hamlin, 1,125; Providence, 1,160; Yellow Bank and Agassiz, 1,080; Perry, 1,100; Arena, 1,150; Garfield, 1,175; Freeland, 1,240; Walter, 1,160; Augusta, 1,225; Mehurin, 1,250; and Manfred, 1,300. These figures give twelve hundred and twenty feet as the estimated mean elevation of this county.

SOIL AND TIMBER.

The soil generally throughout this county is the glacial drift or till, made up principally of clay, but containing a noticeable intermixture of sand and gravel and frequent small stones, with here and there boulders, seldom exceeding two to three feet in diameter. These rock-fragments are very rarely so abundant as to be a hindrance to cultivation. At the surface the till has been enriched by the decaying vegetation of centuries, and forms a very fertile, black soil, commonly from one to two feet deep, but often having a depth of three and four feet in depressions. Much of the rain-fall is absorbed by this soil, and the surplus of heavy rains and snow melting is soon drained off by the gentle slopes and finds its way into creeks and rivers, or into the permanent sloughs and lakes. Wheat, oats, corn and potatoes are the staple products, the first being the chief crop of export, with an average yield of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Dairying and stock-raising, and the ordinary vegetables and small fruits of the garden, are also important resources in the agriculture of this region.

Prairie, naturally bearing a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses and many beautiful flowers, as the prairie clover, blazing-stars, golden rods and asters, but having no trees or shrubs, extends over almost the whole of Lac qui Parle county. Timber occurs only along the rivers and on the borders of the lakes. Some of the townships of the county have patches of timber, but, owing to the fewness of the lakes, they are less frequent than in adjoining counties, the timber being confined to the streams-course. The bluffs of this part of the Minnesota valley are mostly treeless, or have only scattered small trees and thin groves; and the thick woodland is restricted to a narrow belt beside the river and to tributary valleys and ravines. The species of trees in this region are as follows in the order of their abundance: white ash, burroak, basswood, white elm, box-elder, cottonwood, hackberry, ironwood, soft maple, wild plum, slippery elm and willow. The shrubs recorded in the same locality are grape, prickly and smooth gooseberry, wolfberry, black currant, prickly ash, red and black raspberry, elder, sweet viburnum, red-osier dogwood, climbing bitter-sweet, choke-cherry, red and white rose, Virginia creeper, waahoo, and smooth sumach.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

Granite and Gneiss.—The only outcrops of the bed-rock in Lac qui Parle county consist of granite and gneiss, and are found in the Minnesota

valley, where the thick mantle of drift was cut through by the outflow from Lake Agassiz. No rocks older than drift, excepting a bed of Cretaceous shale, exposed in the edge of Dakota, are seen along Traverse and Big Stone lakes, or between them.

One mile below Big Stone lake a coarse, reddish granite begins and thence occupies nearly all the whole valley for three miles, in the northwest part of Yellow Bank township, its highest portions rising fifty to seventy-five feet above the Minnesota river. It again appears in low outcrops two and three miles easterly from the foregoing. Two to six miles farther southeast, in Agassiz township, which extends from the mouth of the Yellow Bank river to Marsh lake, similar granite forms abundant outcrops, mainly on the southwest side of the Minnesota river, rising fifty to seventy-five feet in their highest portions. The formations are described as follows by Professor Winchell: "The crystals of feldspar are large and flesh-colored, or red. Yet the granite also varies to a lighter color, in which the feldspar is nearly white. It shows, in the latter case, a perpendicular jointing, the planes being one to three inches apart. The whole exposure consists of bars, massive, rounded knobs, cut into angular rhombodial blocks, by jointing planes, but in no place showing the dip seen lower down the Minnesota river."

North of the last, two ledges of this rock, small in extent and rising only a few feet from the surface of the drift, but lying at heights forty or fifty feet above the river, were noted about a mile apart. All the foregoing exposures are granite, very hard and durable, but mostly too coarse and variable in grain or texture and too much jointed to promise well for quarrying. From the color of its predominant ingredient, the feldspar, this granite takes its prevailing reddish tint. It is variously intersected by joints, but does not exhibit the gneissic lamination which is generally noticeable in the southeastward continuation of these rocks.

For fifteen miles from the upper part of Marsh lake to the middle of Lac qui Parle we have no observations of ledges. In section 32, township 119, range 42, an island of rock occurs, and two ledges outstrip on its southwest side. About two miles southeast, or one and a half miles above the foot of the lake, are several small and low exposures of rock, occurring at each side and also as islands. On the northeast side this is gneiss, mostly with northeast to southeast strike. The following description of this vicinity, by Professor Winchell, who examined the Minnesota valley in 1873, is taken from the second annual report of this survey. "Near the lower end of Lac qui Parle lake, granite appears on both sides of the lake. It is usually inaccessible from the prevalence of water, but in the dry months of the year

it can be reached on the northeast side without any trouble, except from tall grasses and bushes. There are three or four small bare spots on the southwest shore that can be seen, and three or four others that rise up in the midst of the lake. Two of these spots of bare rock also occur on the northeast side, near the foot of the lake. This rock, so far as can be seen on the northeast side, shows very much the same compositions farther down the river. It contains quartz, mica and flesh-colored feldspar, with patches and veins of quartz, some of which are mingled with porphyritic feldspar. The exposed surfaces are annually submerged, or nearly so, and do not exhibit very plainly such markings as indicate sedimentation or dip. There seems to be an indistinct arrangement of the mica scales, so as to give the rock a schistose structure, but this, although generally running northeast and southwest does not have that direction invariably, and does not at all represent the lamination or bedding seen below [farther southeast along the Minnesota river]. In only one small area can there be seen what looks like the same bedding, and there it is but six inches in thickness, the beds being one or two or three inches, with a dip of seventy-five degrees toward the southeast. Jointing planes divide the whole mass into blocks and rhombs, four or five or six feet in thickness. There is considerable low land about the lake, much of which is flooded at the wet season of the year, but it is stony and bushy, and has the appearance of rock in a great many places near the surface. Such appearances are seen the whole length of the lake, and especially on the northeast side. About three miles above the foot of the lake, rock can be seen on the southwest side at two points, rising plainly above the general level of the bottoms, and ascending in the slope from the prairie."

Below Lac qui Parle no outcrops of rock were observed in this county. Its next exposure found within the Minnesota valley are nine to twelve miles southeastward, where gneiss occurs in small ledges one mile west of Montevideo and close south of this town, and in extensive outcrops one to two miles further southeast. All these are in Chippewa county, on the northeast side of the Minnesota river, opposite to the east end of Camp Release, the next eastern township of Lac qui Parle county.

Cretaceous Shale.—The granite and gneiss of this district are probably in many places overlain by Cretaceous beds, but no exposures of them have been discovered within the limits of this county.

The sheet of drift which overspreads the county averages not less than two hundred feet in thickness. It is principally till, or unmodified glacial drift. Its material was gathered by the ice from a large region on the north and northwest, being quite certainly derived in large part from beds of Cre-

taceous shale and clay. Most of its boulders are granite, gneiss and schists, similar to the bed rocks of this district and of northern Minnesota. About half of the gravel contained in the till, and a small proportion, perhaps averaging one in twenty, of its boulders larger than one foot in diameter, are fossiliferous magnesian limestone, whose nearest exposure, in the direction from which the ice-sheet moved, are in the vicinity of Winnipeg, in Manitoba. This rock, pulverized and in masses as pebbles and boulders, is thus a considerable ingredient of the drift, whence it is dissolved by infiltrating waters.

Soft rain-water, soaking through the drift, is changed to hard water before it finds its way into wells or issues in springs. The carbonate of lime and magnesia which it has taken up form a scale on the inside of tea-kettles and through boilers of engines, and are occasionally deposited by springs as in incrustation of moss, leaves, or other objects, or as a porous bed upon the surface of springy ground. Interesting springs of this kind occur near Big Stone lake. Their calcareous deposit is commonly called "petrified moss," from the fact that it becomes covered with the growing moss, the lower part of which is being slowly encrusted and its form preserved by this accumulation. It is a light gray, very porous mass, one to two feet thick. Other deposits of similar character occur nearby, where no springs now exist, on the dry bluff side.

From the Cretaceous strata, the drift obtains a small admixture of the sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda, which are also held in solution by the waters of wells, springs, lakes, and streams; but their amount is seldom sufficient to impart a perceptiby alkaline taste. Salt lake, crossed by the west boundary of Lac qui Parle county, is an exceptional case, being rendered so bitter that horses and cattle refuse to drink of it. Where shallow pools have dried up, they sometimes leave a whitish alkaline efflorescence, resembling frost, gathered by the inflowing and evaporating waters of many years. The till also contains small fragments of Cretaceous lignite, similar to that which is mined thirty-five miles west of Bismarck, Dakota.

The Coteau des Prairie, rising a thousand feet above the Minnesota river, is conspicuously seen in the view westward from this county, and the base of its eastern slope, composed of smooth till, below the knolly and stony, rough belt of the second moraine, reaches into Manfred, the most southwest township of Lac qui Parle county.

Antelope valley and moraine.—Bordering the foot of the Coteau is a tract of smooth till, known as the Antelope valley, three to six miles wide, and reaching in a north-northwest course across Yellow Medicine county,

southwestern Lac qui Parle county, and onward in Dakota to the south bend of the Cheyenne river. In Lac qui Parle county is included the west part of Freeland, eastern Manfred, the greater part of Mehurin and the west side of Augusta. Northwestward in Dakota the north branch of the Whetstone river and the south and north forks of the Minnesota river lie in this depression. Its valley-like appearance is due to its situation between the massive Coteau des Prairies on the west and the third terminal moraine on the east. The smoothly undulating belt which thus somewhat resembles a valley and is so called, gradually rises ten to twenty feet per mile westward. Beyond a distance of a few miles this scarcely perceptible ascent is changed to the steeper slopes of the Coteau, on which the smooth surface soon gives place to the hillocks and small, short ridges, of the second or Gary moraine. The Antelope valley is virtually the continuation of the smoothly undulating or rolling expanse of till which reaches with slight ascent from the Minnesota river westward across Lac qui Parle county to the third or Antelope moraine.

The third series of terminal deposits of the last ice-sheet, like the two farther west on the Coteau, consists of hills and knolls and small ridges of till, containing many boulders, chiefly of gneiss, schists, granite and syenite, with a small proportion of limestone. It has been traced in a northwest course across Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle counties, a distance of about forty miles, in this state, and it continues with the same course in Dakota. Its width varies from one mile, or less, to two or three miles, and the height of its elevations is usually from forty to one hundred feet above the contiguous east side of the Antelope valley. In southern Lac qui Parle county this moraine forms the two conspicuous clusters of the Antelope hills, in sections 27 and 16, Freeland township, which rises about one hundred feet above the smoothly undulating till of their region, and affords "a magnificent view of the prairies on all sides and of the Coteau toward the west." Continuing northward, it runs along section 32, Garfield township, in a nearly straight course to section 33, township 119, range 46. One of its hills, about sixty feet high, at the north side of the west branch of Lac qui Parle river, in section 18, Garfield, has been named Wickham. It is also sometimes called Antelope mound. Thence for five miles northerly, in the northeast part of Mehurin and southeastern Augusta, this stony belt, ten to forty feet above the general level on each side, is known as the Stony ridge. In the east edge of Dakota, these accumulations rise prominently in the fractional township 120, range 47, and are called Yellow Bank hills, from the river of this name which flows through them. Mount Tom, their highest point, in or

near the northeast quarter of section 32, of this township, has an elevation of about one hundred feet.

The fourth, or Kiester, moraine seems to be represented in Walter township by a series of knolly drift deposits, composed of till with plentiful boulders, which extends from the northwest corner of this township five miles southeastward to the elbow of the south fork of Yellow Bank river. A width of only one mile separates the third and fourth moraines at the state line, but they diverge to a distance of three miles apart at the south fork. The farther course of the fourth moraine, south-southeast to Ormo and Tyro in Yellow Medicine county, has not been traced, but this formation was observed by Professor Winchell in the south part of Lac qui Parle county, probably near the middle of Providence township. After describing the Antelope hills, he adds that "a similar range of drift knolls, but much smaller, was seen about six miles east of this range, running also in the direction north and south."

During the stages in the recession of the Minnesota lobe of the last ice-sheet when its fifth, sixth and seventh (or Elysian, Waconia and Dovre) moraines were formed, its southwestern border appears to have extended across this county, but traces of these moraines have not been sufficiently looked for there. They are probably indistinguishably blended in the area of rolling till, fifty to seventy-five feet higher than the average of this county.

Glacial lake, in the basin of the Blue Earth and Minnesota rivers.—When the ice-sheet, dissolved by a warmer climate, was retreating northeastward across Lac qui Parle county, the waters of its melting were carried to the southeast along the margin of the ice, which was a barrier preventing their flow in the direction of the present drainage. After the ice had receded from the Antelope moraine, a glacial lake, with its surface eleven hundred and fifty to twelve hundred feet above the sea, probably increasing somewhat in elevation from southeast to northwest, was formed in the Minnesota basin along the front of the ice and reached from Faribault and Blue Earth counties to Big Stone lake. Its overflow was by Union slough in Iowa, until the continued retreat of the ice-sheet permitted a lower outlet to the Cannon river, at first about one thousand and seventy-five and afterward one thousand and twenty-five feet above the sea. By this submergence the drift in Lac qui Parle county and upon a large part of the Minnesota basin farther southeast was spread more evenly, and many of its hollows that would have held small lakes were filled. This modification in contour doubtless is accompanied by a partial stratification, especially on low areas; but nearly everywhere the drift in this county and throughout this basin is a clay containing

gravel and occasional boulders, seldom showing such assorting action as to transform it from till to modified drift.

Modified Drift and Alluvium.—In Lac qui Parle county modified drift, or alluvium, perhaps tilling an ancient water-course, borders Florida creek on its west side in sections 19, 20 and 29, Garfield township, where it is a mile wide and extends two miles from north to south, being five to ten feet above the creek and some twenty-five feet below the average height of the adjoining areas of till. A few miles farther south this creek is again bordered by a similar alluvial area in the east part of sections 5 and 8, Freeland township. This depression and its deposits of modified drift lie close east of the low knolls, strewn with boulders, which form the terminal moraine in Garfield township, but appear to extend southward on the west side of the Antelope hills, and may be found to be continuous in this direction to the old water-course which has been described elsewhere.

On the surface of the sheet of till which covers this county, are rarely found small knolls or short ridges of gravel and sand, five to ten feet above the average height of their vicinity. These appear to have been brought by streams that descended from the drift-laden surface of the ice-sheet at the epoch of its final melting. Their origin is thus like that of the long ridges of gravel and sand called "kames" in Scotland and "eskers" in Ireland. The only typical kame observed in the examination of this county lies near the state line and southwest corner of Yellow Bank township. It is composed of gravel and sand, and is ten to twenty feet high and a quarter of a mile or more in length, running approximately from the east to west. At its eastern end a more prominent morainic ridge of coarsely rocky till runs from southeast to northwest.

A deposit of alluvium, consisting mostly of sand and clay silt, brought into the valley by the Lac qui Parle river, forms a nearly level bottom land about a mile wide and extending two or three miles below Lac qui Parle. Other portions of the Minnesota valley have an alluvial flood-plain an eighth to a fourth of a mile wide, while the greater part of the area enclosed between the bluffs is still, somewhat modified at the surface by the waters that eroded the valley.

Terraces.—Professor Winchell noted many terraces in the southeast part of the Minnesota valley, and attributes their form to erosion in Cretaceous strata which are supposed to be only thinly covered by drift. "A terraced condition of the bluffs may be seen at a little lake, caused by the enlargement of the river in township 120, range 44 (Marsh lake), as well as in the bluffs of Lac qui Parle. Here an observation was made that

plainly indicates the origin of these benches. They exhibit a slope or dip toward the southeast, running successively down to the bottoms, higher ones occurring in their places. This can be plainly seen from the opposite bluff. This slope is believed to be due to the dip of the rocks of the Cretaceous, though no outcrop of these rocks was seen at that place, the bluffs of the river and all ravines being smoothly turfed over."

A Buried Moraine.—There are many reasons for believing that several successive ice-sheets have been accumulated and pushed forward upon the northern part of the continent, repeatedly overspreading nearly all of Minnesota. If this be true, some of them doubtless formed terminal moraines, which were afterward covered and their mounds and hills of coarsely rocky drift spread in a nearly level stratum by the more extended ice-sheet of a later epoch. Such a buried moraine is exposed by the deep channel of the upper Minnesota river. The till here is found to contain, at a depth of forty to fifty feet below the general surface, a stratum that abounds in boulders, usually producing a narrow shelf or terrace upon the bluffs.

The ancient water-courses, now deserted, which are found in Chippewa county northeast of Lac qui Parle, connected with the Minnesota valley and running approximately parallel with it, reaching forty to eighty feet below the general level of the drift-sheet, and varying from an eighth to a half of a mile in width, frequently have their bed upon this stratum of boulders. On the bluff of the hill which rises at the southwest side of the lower half of Lac qui Parle, this layer in some places, as in sections 4, 5 and 9, of Lac qui Parle township, forms a rocky, very narrow terrace, at a horizontal line about seventy-five feet above the lake and twenty-five feet below the top of the bluff and surface of the adjoining country; the more gradually sloping ascent from the northwest half of Lac qui Parle shows many very rocky places forty to sixty feet above the lake, which are probably also a part of this buried moraine. A similar narrow terrace-mark, abundantly strown with boulders, is generally noticeable upon the bluffs at each side of the Minnesota river, at a height of fifty to sixty feet above it and some fifty feet below the general level, all the way from Lac qui Parle or Madison to Montevideo. Further exposures of this rocky stratum in the till are seen in the Minnesota valley below Lac qui Parle county, at many places, to a point three miles below the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river.

Red Till.—Besides the upper yellowish till (changed to this color by weathering) and the lower dark bluish till, which ordinarily make the whole thickness of this glacial drift in this region, it exhibits at a few places, below the foregoing, a distinctly reddish till, quite different in color from the other

two and like the red till which overspreads northeastern Minnesota from Lake Superior to St. Paul and Minneapolis. In that part of the state the direction of glacial motion appears to be due to the large proportion of its material which was gathered from areas of red sandstone and shales in the region of Lake Superior. Upon the western two-thirds of Minnesota the ice-currents moved mostly toward the south and southeast, bringing the dark bluish till, weathered above to yellow, which covers this area. This red till appears to extend southwesterly, under the yellow and blue till, nearly or quite to the foot of Coteau des Prairies, and it is reported by those who have bored deep wells in the county, that the red till was found in considerable thickness in the bottoms of these deep wells.

Observations as to the cause of this red till seem to have their most probable explanation in supposing that an early glacial ice-sheet was pushed west-southwesterly from the region of Lake Superior quite across Minnesota, bringing in these deposits of red till. This may have been when the ice reached its greatest extent, covering all of this state except its southwest corner, which lies within a driftless area. Some of its till, derived in large part from the red shales and sandstones, retained a distinctly reddish color; but we must suppose that at such distances the admixture of other drift, brought by convergent glacial currents from the north and northwest, would commonly give to the deposits of that ice-sheet a prevailing bluish color, like that of the till spread over this region by the southeasterly-flowing ice of the last glacial epoch. Nuggets of copper, which were almost certainly transported from the region of Lake Superior when the ice had its maximum extent, are found rarely west of the driftless area in the till of southern Minnesota and of Iowa. The direction of the striae, and the course of the terminal moraines of the last ice-sheet, show that these masses of copper could not have been brought from their northeastern source during the last glacial epoch. It seems thus to be proved that ice flowed farthest southwestward from Lake Superior at an earlier date, and that ice-sheet is believed to have deposited the red till found in this district.

Aboriginal Earthworks.—In his treatise on the geology of Minnesota published in 1882, Professor Winchell tells of four mounds of aboriginal earthworks found on the verge of the bluff at the southwest side of the Minnesota valley, about a quarter of a mile east of Lac qui Parle river. These mounds lie in nearly a straight line, extending about twenty rods from northwest to southeast, parellel with the edge of the bluff and only three or four rods from it. The most northwestern mound here is seven feet high, and the others from five to three feet in height, decreasing toward the southeast; but they cover nearly equal areas, each being about fifty feet in diameter.

CHAPTER II.

Early Settlement of Lac qui Parle County.

The necessity for the preservation of historical data in this section of Minnesota at this time is very great, as the pioneers are now passing off the stage. Fifty years hence much of the material existing today on which to base a comprehensive history of Lac qui Parle county from the date of its organization, naturally will have been destroyed and no amount of expenditure in the future could then make up for the failure of the present generation to preserve the records of the past and the present. At the same time the duty of the present generation toward its posterity in the way of preserving family records is equally pressing and it is highly gratifying to know that the spirit of the people of this section is so thoroughly in accord with that proposition. Particularly with reference to the families of the pioneer stock hereabout is it gratifying to know that in the pages that are to follow are preserved the genealogies and the histories of the leaders in the great emigration movement that led to the settlement of these broad prairies a half century ago. If the work thus performed and here presented shall result in the cultivation of an even stronger spirit in behalf of the preservation of historical data and the equally important preservation of genealogical data in the hearts of the succeeding generation throughout the section thus covered, the compilers of this work will feel more than amply repaid for the performance of the no small task that confronted them in the compilation of a history of the past and a record of the present time in the two counties whose wonderful progress is touched on in these pages. Posterity, it is believed, will not be wholly unappreciative of the labors thus performed; of the work thus accomplished.

REGIONS EXPLORED ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Just when the history of Lac qui Parle county, so far as white men had to do with it, began, it is impossible to say, but that this section was known to men who had an exploring turn of mind and who followed the course of the Minnesota from its confluence with the Mississippi to Big Stone lake and beyond and who, upon their return, gave glowing accounts of the country they had explored, are matters of history; thus, without doubt, at a very early

day, the valleys of the Minnesota and the Red river of the North became known to the civilized world.

Through these early explorers the Earl of Selkirk probably learned of the valley of the Red river and was led to plant a colony at a point about thirty miles north of where the city of Winnipeg now stands, one hundred years ago. That Indian traders operated in this section long before the building of Ft. Snelling is a matter of written history, which says that John Lockwood, as early as 1816, arrived at "the lake that talks," beautiful Lac qui Parle, from Prairie du Chien, in company with a young Sioux Indian, who had kinsmen living there, and established a trading post at or near the present site of the village of Lac qui Parle, where for many years prior to the coming of the first permanent white settlers to this region there had been a thriving Indian village; again, that Canadian voyageurs, in passing up and down the Minnesota river, en route to and from Selkirk's settlement in Manitoba, via Big Stone and Traverse lakes, the Bois de Sioux and the Red rivers, stopped at the Indian village at Lac qui Parle for entertainment and trade with the natives. In another place in this volume there is set out at length something of the trials of these Selkirk colonists and of the amazing performance on their part of transporting seed grain from Prairie du Chien, up the Minnesota river and on to the headquarters of the colony at Pembina, after their crops had been utterly destroyed by an unusually destructive visitation of grasshoppers.

RENVILLE AND THE LAC QUI PARLE INDIAN MISSION.

Passing over the years between 1816, the time of John Lockwood's arrival, and 1835, the latter date for Lac qui Parle is marked by the arrival there, on the invitation of Joseph Renville, the Bois Brulé trader, of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Williamson and his devoted band of missionaries to the Indians; presently, by the coming of Alexander Huggins, the mission farmer, and his family, and not long thereafter by the coming of the Rev. Stephen Return Riggs and his devoted wife, Mary, whose labors among the Indians there and elsewhere made him one of the most notable figures in the foreign mission work in this country—a labor of love continued for forty years, a comprehensive narrative of which is presented elsewhere in this work.

At the time of the Sioux outbreak in 1862 there was a school house in the meadow beyond the bridge southeast of the present village of Lac qui Parle, also a blacksmith shop and some dwellings, the ruins of which were

still standing there many years later and evidences of which still may be discerned in the long-since overgrown cellar holes of the dwellings. Joseph Renville, son of a French father and an Indian mother, was born near where the city of St. Paul now stands in 1797 and at the age ten years was taken by his father to Canada, where he received an education. Before he had attained the years of manhood he returned to the land of his birth, married a Dakota woman and took an active part in the history-making of the Minnesota valley. He died at his trading post and cattle farm in the immediate vicinity of the old mission at Lac qui Parle in 1846. Joseph Renville was the first stock raiser in the state of Minnesota and was a man esteemed and respected wherever known for his true worth and executive ability and the deep interest he ever maintained in the Indians and a wish for their civilization, his name and his memory being perpetuated in the naming of the county of Renville, in this state, and the city of the same name, in that county.

Another early resident of the Lac qui Parle neighborhood, whose name has been perpetuated by a grateful state in the naming of a county in his memory was Martin McLeod, a brawny Scot, who represented the Minnesota valley in the upper house of the first territorial Legislature of Minnesota in 1849 and for years thereafter was a member of the Legislature. Martin McLeod was in charge of a trading post for years at Lac qui Parle, following the death of Joseph Renville, and in April, 1853, his brother, George A. McLeod, conveyed down from Lac qui Parle to Traverse des Sioux forty bushels of potatoes, besides a crew of five men, in a single canoe twenty-five feet long by forty-four inches wide, hollowed out of a huge cottonwood tree. It was in the winter or early spring of 1837 that Martin McLeod, probably one of the Selkirk colonists, left the Red river country on snowshoes with two companions, one a Polander and the other an Irishman named Hays, and Pierre Bottineau, an interpreter. Being lost in a violent snow storm, the Pole and the Irishman perished. McLeod and his guide, Bottineau, lived for a time on the flesh of one of their dogs and, after being in the wilderness for twenty-six days without seeing anyone, finally reached the trading post of Joseph R. Brown at Lake Traverse, now Brown Valley, and thence made their way after awhile down the river, presently arriving at Ft. Snelling. McLeod was so much impressed with the situation of things surrounding the beautiful Lac qui Parle when he passed through the lake on his way down the river that he later returned there and established his trading post, becoming one of the most conspicuous figures in the making of the Minnesota valley.

DEVELOPMENT RETARDED BY THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The work of the missionaries at Lac qui Parle and farther down the river at Hazelwood continued until the Indian outbreak of 1862, the history of which is familiar to all. The services of some of the Indians who had been pupils at the mission school, during those dark and terrible days, in assisting the whites in making their escape, showed that the work of the missionaries had not been in vain; and but for that outbreak, which swept the few whites from this section at one stroke, the labors of that devoted band of missionaries would have made a more lasting impression upon the future development of this section. At Lac qui Parle, where the training of the Indian began, the work of butchery in 1862 was commenced. The red-handed Little Crow learned at the mission school there to write his name. In the township of Camp Release, in Lac qui Parle county, on the bluff overlooking the valleys of the Chippewa and of the Minnesota, near where the former empties into the latter, is the spot where the Indians surrendered their white prisoners into the hands of General Sibley. At Lac qui Parle was rung the first church bell in the state of Minnesota. There wool was manufactured into yarn for the first time in this state. There the first school was held. There the first translation of the Bible into the Sioux tongue was made. There Renville had the first stock ranch in the Northwest. There, in the meadow beyond the bridge across the Lac qui Parle river, in what was then a cornfield, Alexander Huggins, the missionary farmer, was shot down in cold blood by the savages. There was the home of Martin McLeod. There the writer of history, poetry or fiction could secure the foundations upon which to build volumes of entertaining literary structures. Just how much of good those men accomplished can never be known, but the hardships they endured and the difficulties they overcame have marked them as men who had a full knowledge of the great responsibilities resting upon them, and though every building erected by their hands has been destroyed, razed by the very people they were intended to benefit, and nothing but the vague outlines of cellar holes are left to mark the places where they stood, yet the seed sown did in many cases spring up and bear fruit for the betterment of the Redman.

BEGINNING OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

From the time of the outbreak until 1868 there was no immigration to this section. In the fall of that year William M. Mills, who some years before had hunted and trapped throughout this country, returned to a point

he previously had marked as a desirable place of residence and there established his home, he having the previous spring entered his claim to the same, this claim embracing the northeast quarter of section 30, township 118, range 42, now Lac qui Parle township. At that time the nearest settler in one direction was fifteen miles distant and in another, thirty miles distant. Mr. Mills was thus the first permanent settler in the vicinity of Lac qui Parle and his daughter, Annie M. Mills, was the first white child born in Lac qui Parle county, the children of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and wife and of Doctor Williamson and wife having been born in the mission houses on the other side of the river, in what is now Chippewa county. The next settlers in the county are said to have been David P. Lister, E. B. Andrews, John Nash, Sr., David Webb, S. J. Ferguson and Frank Stay, who settled, some, farther west in what is now the township of Cerro Gordo, some, in what is now Lac qui Parle township and some, farther down the river in what is now Camp Release township. Other settlers began coming in about that time, conspicuous among whom were the colonists led by Peter F. Jacobson and who came over from Fayette and Winneshiek counties, Iowa, more than twenty families, mainly, if not all, Norwegians, who had become attracted to the possibilities offered by this section. These colonists brought with them from the farms they previously had occupied in Iowa, teams of horses, about five hundred head of cattle and two hundred head of sheep. The Rev. Peter Thompson, a Lutheran minister, was a member of this party and on the first Sunday in June, 1869, the date of the party's arrival, in a grove on the banks of the Lac qui Parle river, he conducted the first religious services held in Lac qui Parle county, aside from those which years before had been conducted regularly for the Indians at the mission.

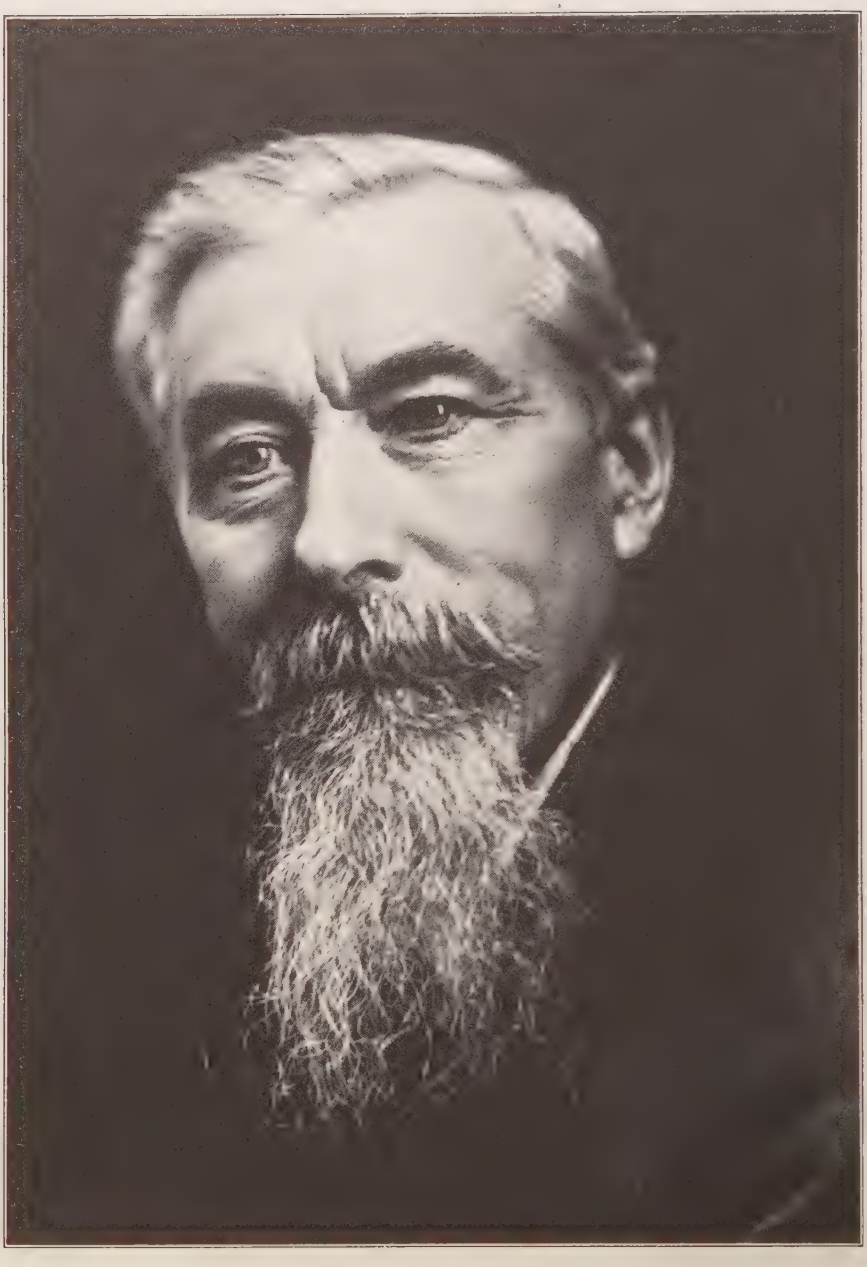
STORY OF THE JACOBSON COLONY.

Peter F. Jacobson, who led the first considerable party of permanent settlers into what is now Lac qui Parle county, long afterward wrote the following narrative concerning his experience in locating out here:

"My parents had come from Norway and located in Fayette county, Iowa, in 1857. In 1867, with three brothers and some friends, I visited Ft. Ridgely in search of cheap lands. In the spring of 1869 I made preparation to move up the Minnesota valley with the expectation of locating near Big Stone lake. Twenty-two heads of families from Winneshiek and Fayette counties, Iowa, joined with me in the expedition. All were in search of land. The journey was made in canvas-covered wagons, drawn by oxen, by

way of Austin, Mankato, St. Peter, Ft. Ridgely and the south side of the Minnesota river from that point. We had a few horses and drove the stock belonging to the expedition with the wagons.

"For the purpose of selecting the locality for the settlement, I started one month ahead of the expedition. I had a light buggy and drove a single horse. My wife and child came with me to Ft. Ridgely where they stayed with my brother-in-law, Hellick Peterson. Mr. Peterson came with me up the river and we drove on the north side of the Minnesota river. One evening in May, about sundown, we approached the timber below Lac qui Parle lake with the intention of camping there for the night. This was the site of the old Indian village at the mouth of the Lac qui Parle river and there was a large number of Indians encamped there. We were surprised at finding so many Indians. Those we saw did not appear to speak English and, not knowing anything about them, we hurried north as fast as we could, with the intention of getting as far away from the encampment as possible before night overtook us. We very soon became entangled in the marshes, called the Big Slough, a couple of miles north of the encampment, and were obliged to stay where we were all night. Before sunrise next morning we were very much alarmed by the crack of guns in all directions and for a time thought that we should be shot, but at sunrise it dawned upon us that the Indians were hunting ducks and not scalps. We lost no time, however, in striking out for a less disturbed locality and, driving east, we soon struck the Chippewa river, on the bank of which we found the cabin of Ole Haughland. We learned from him the friendly character of the Indians. We left our horse and buggy with Mr. Haughland and, packing provisions for a few days on our backs, went up to the Indian encampment. The Minnesota river was very high at the time and we got the Indians to take us across the river in their canoes. We walked up the south or east bank of the Lac qui Parle river, examining the country as we went, up to the forks of the river a little below the present city of Dawson. We found the country very satisfactory and I decided to lead the caravan to this locality. We spent three days in examining the country and the only white man we saw on the trip was D. P. Lister, who had been trapping on the Lac qui Parle river the past season and who had a small cabin on the farm afterward owned by him in Lac qui Parle township. We stayed with him one night and then went back to the Indian camp after the Indians had met us and carried us across the river in their canoes. This was on a Sunday morning and the Indians invited us to attend church with them, which we did. The Indians refused pay for the assistance given us, but they accepted gratefully the remnants of our provisions, especially the tobacco, which



HUGH J. CHALMERS.

we could spare. In the afternoon we went back to the cabin of Mr. Haugland. On Monday we started for Ft. Ridgely. From there I hurried back to meet the caravan, which I was expected to do at St. Peter. I failed to meet the expedition at St. Peter and upon arriving at Mankato I found that I had passed them somewhere between St. Peter and Mankato. I then followed the trail on from Mankato and caught up with the wagons at Ft. Ridgely. After a brief rest at Ft. Ridgely we crossed the Minnesota river at the Lower Sioux agency and followed the trail on the south side of the Minnesota river until we struck the Lac qui Parle river. We made our main camp on section 29, township 118, range 42, near the bank of the river on the land which I pre-empted. Timber was then a prime necessity and only land that had some timber was selected, so far as possible. As soon as lands were selected, haste was made in building cabins and in breaking land for next year's crop. Wheat was bought at Ft. Ridgely and ground at West Newton for the winter supply of flour. Wheat for seed was mostly bought near the Upper Sioux agency on the Yellow Medicine river.

"Before winter set in I brought to my place about eleven tons of flour and a supply of groceries in anticipation of a shortage the coming winter. The winter of 1869-70 was a severe one and there was no possibility of leaving the settlement with team for any distant point, storms and drifts making the going impossible. After furnishing the flour and groceries needed by our own people, I had a surplus and sold this to the Lac qui Parle Indians. I took in trade for my supplies raw furs, which I shipped to St. Paul in the spring."

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY'S FIRST TOWNSITE.

In the fall of 1869 Mills and Jacobson platted the first townsite in the county, the same being located on the homestead in section 30 entered by Mr. Mills the year before. They called the embryo town Williamsburg, presumably in honor of Mr. Mills' Christian name, and in the following spring a store was erected there and occupied by Chalmers & Donaldson, but when the town of Lac qui Parle was started a year or so later over on the river to the east, the store was moved to that apparently more advantageous spot and the hopes of Williamsburg as a commercial and civic center went glimmering for all time. Peter F. Jacobson also opened a store at his home. In December, 1869, E. B. Andrews and L. S. Hines platted a townsite in section 20, same township, and opened a store there, but this, too, presently gave way to Lac qui Parle, which, after the location of the county seat there, became the civic center of the county and remained so until the railroad

came and the county seat was moved to Madison. The village of Lac qui Parle, located in section 27 of the township which bears the same name, where formerly stood the Indian village, was surveyed in May, 1871, by L. R. Moyer, whose early surveys covered a large part of this section of Minnesota, and the names of the proprietors of the townsite, as appended to the plat were John T. and Hannah E. Averill, Lyman D. and Mary E. Hodge, Abner and Marion Tibbetts, Henry and Ellen Cross, Browning and Mary E. Nichols and Charles F. and Annie N. Ireland, the plat being acknowledged on November 15 of that same year before Augier Ames, in Ramsey county, and finally filed for record in the office of E. Brown, register of deeds for Lac qui Parle county, September 14, 1872. In 1871 a postoffice was established there on a route out of Ft. Ridgely and the first postmaster was John H. Brown. The first school was begun by Airrie Grant in 1872 and in the same year Charles J. Coghlan started the first newspaper, the *Lac qui Parle Press*. In 1873 an agricultural society was organized, with John H. Brown, president; C. J. Coghlan, secretary, and Charles Eaton, treasurer. In 1876 the grasshoppers came and took the crop of that season and returned the next year for a second successive attack on the crops of the settlers, who thus were reduced to dire straits. The first blacksmith at Lac qui Parle was Lars Johnson; first general store, Henry Cross; implement dealers, Jacobson & Oadson, "the pioneer machine men of western Minnesota;" furniture store, King & Chalmers; hardware, Clarke & LaDu; drugs, G. LaDu; hotel, J. H. Brown; feed-mill, Ed. Parsons: shingle-mill, Cyrus and George Webster; millinery, Mrs. Gaskill; shoemaker, John Remick; physician, Doctor Eaton. From this beginning, the historic settlement at Lac qui Parle village, grew the now populous and well-established county of Lac qui Parle, with its substantial and progressive towns and villages, its countless well-developed and profitably-cultivated farms and its flourishing industries; its people, happy and contented, making wise and excellent use of the bounty Nature has spread before them on the rich prairie lands that a half century ago were as profitless to the uses of civilization as they were in the long-ago days when the redmen and the buffalo held sway throughout this wonderful region, now generally recognized throughout the West as the beautiful "garden region" of Minnesota, one of the most favored spots on the globe.

A GLIMPSE AT PIONEER CONDITIONS.

Food and shelter are the prime necessities of man and these were sometimes reduced to a minimum in the early history of Las qui Parle county. The

first settlers all selected lands along the streams and found timber with which to build their cabins. The first houses were nearly all cabins made of small logs. Sometimes these log cabins were built on a hill side and the first story, used as a living room, was partly excavated out of the ground, while the second story, used for sleeping quarters, was thatched over with coarse hay and sod on the outside. In log cabins of this kind located near the timber there was never any lack of wood for cooking and heating. As settlement of the prairies away from the streams progressed, timber became scarce and hard to get and many houses were built of sod, usually with the inside of unplaned boards and the roof of coarse slough grass, covered with sod overlapping, as shingles, to shed the water. Small doors and windows were fitted into the sod walls where needed. These sod houses were warm and often more neat and comfortable than one could expect, considering the material used in their construction. The furnishing of fuel in these houses was often difficult, as coal and wood were too expensive and difficult to get. In many sod houses twisted slough hay was used both for cooking and heating. Sheet-iron stoves for burning hay were devised and used, but hay was never a satisfactory fuel and made housekeeping difficult and laborious. Many houses were built of sawed logs. The large cottonwood and elm trees growing along the streams were cut into logs of suitable lengths for the dimensions of the house to be built and were then sawed into planks about three inches thick. The sawing was done with a hand saw, the log being placed upon a strong scaffold on a hillside, one man standing under the log and one on top of it, the saw being worked between them. The path to be cut by the saw was first marked on the log with a string stained with charcoal. In building the house the planks were placed on edge and notched at the ends so that they interlocked at the corners of the house. Where openings for windows and doors were made the wall on each side of the opening was fastened with wooden spikes, holes being bored in the planks for the purpose. The narrow openings between the planks were then chinked—that is, filled with small pieces of wood, the chinks and the narrow slits remaining being then plastered over with sand and lime plaster or else with a daub of wet clay mixed with slough hay cut into lengths of about one and one-half inches. Both the inside and the outside of the house was often whitewashed with a thin coating of lime. This method of building was economical, because one large cottonwood tree furnished material for the walls of a small house. Many of the houses built in this way had shingle or board roofs, but some were built with the old-fashioned hay and sod roof, or sometimes hay and clay roof. Storage room for vegetables was nearly always made by digging a

hole of suitable dimensions at some distance from the dwelling house and thatching it over so as to be frost proof.

THE CLOTHING OF THE PIONEERS.

Suitable clothing for the severe winter weather was provided in various ways. Moccasins were usually bought and worn in cold weather, but often a pair of home-made moccasins was provided by cutting from the fresh hide of an ox two pieces and fitting and sewing these in such a way that they covered the foot when fastened around the ankle with a string. They were worn with the hair side out and were usually kept partly filled with dry hay. On a cold day these rawhide moccasins froze hard and were excellent protection against the cold. Wooden shoes were made and worn indoors by some people. Sheep were kept by most of the early settlers and the wool was spun and knitted into socks and mittens. In some cases cloth was woven on hand looms by the women and made into various kinds of apparel.

The skins of sheep were tanned and made into coats and robes, the robes often being used for bed covering in cold weather. Gloves and caps were made from the tanned skins of badgers and muskrats. Coats were also made from the skins of dogs. The great winter coat, however, was the buffalo coat. Buffalo coats, costing from twelve to fifteen dollars, and buffalo robes, costing from seven to ten dollars, were very common and they formed the best protection against severe cold.

LONG HAUL FOR DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The nearest flour-mill to Lac qui Parle in 1870 and 1871 was at Redwood Falls. Owing to the uncertainty of travel in the winter, most people aimed to furnish a supply of flour in the fall to last until spring. Gradually flour-mills were built nearer, on the Yellow Medicine, on the Minnesota at Granite Falls, on the Pomme De Terre at Appleton and on the Chippewa at Watson, but these mills were all run with water power and in a dry season the water would fail and the mills had to be shut down. On some occasions many of the people along the Lac qui Parle river were unable to procure flour, although they had the wheat to grind, and were obliged to crack the wheat at home as best they could. There were no feed-mills here in those days and in many a household the old fashioned coffee-mill was kept busy to supplement the scanty supply of flour with cracked wheat. Coffee, tea and sugar were scarce in many a household among the early settlers and the de-

FIRST FRAME BUILDING ERECTED IN LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.
Built in 1870 and used as Court House, Postoffice and Hotel.

ficiency was made up by various substitutes. Roasted and cracked barley was used as a substitute for coffee and the leaf of a common prairie plant for tea. For sugar there was no substitute except the cheap black molasses and that was used somewhat extensively. Tobacco was as scarce as sugar. The Indian kinickinick never satisfied the palates of the smokers as a substitute and many a lover of the weed resorted to planting and drying tobacco for smoking. The rankness of this home-grown tobacco is probably never forgotten by one who smoked it. It certainly lingers in the memory of anyone who smelled it.

The consumption of liquor among the early settlers was very small, but the liquor procured was usually a cheap grade of alcohol, which was mixed with water and sugar before it could be used. The effects on one addicted to the use of a mixture of this kind can easily be imagined.

CHAPTER III.

Composite Elements in Population.

To the student of nomenclature, with particular reference to the origin of surnames, perhaps no better sidelight on the composite elements that comprised the population of Lac qui Parle county in the latter's "day of small things" could be presented than is set out in the list of names of persons who formed the charter membership of the Lac qui Parle County Old Settlers Association, which was organized in 1886, about fifteen years after the county had been organized as a civic unit and considerably less than twenty years after the first permanent white settlement in the county. The names there set out may safely be assumed to have been those of the "fathers" of the community, the men who had come out here in the latter sixties and early seventies and who had thus lived here long enough to be rightly regarded as "old settlers" fifteen or twenty years later. Of course, these names do not comprise all who might have been entitled to the distinction of being classed as "old settlers," for no doubt many who were thus entitled to sign the constitution of the new society were deterred by reason of distance or other circumstance from attendance at the meeting; yet it may be assumed that the list represents a fairly average representation of the population of the county as to race stocks and may thus be regarded as a fairly accurate indication of the various elements that went to make up the population in the early days.

On March 4, 1886, pursuant to call, a considerable number of the early settlers of the county met in the school house in the village of Lac qui Parle for the purpose of perfecting an old settlers' organization. The meeting was called to order by J. F. Jacobson, a native of Norway, and William M. Mills, the county's first settler, a native of Canada, was made chairman and C. M. Anderson, register of deeds, a native of Iowa, of Norwegian stock, secretary. The meeting adopted a constitution and by-laws and officers were elected as follow: President, William M. Mills; vice-president, Peter F. Jacobson; secretary, J. F. Jacobson, and treasurer, D. P. Lister. John B. Baushman, the ferryman and the first farmer across the river in Chippewa county, was made an honorary member of the association and the following old settlers signed the constitution: William M. Mills, J. F. Jacobson, F. H. Hauck,

Charles W. Paige, Bert LaDu, H. W. Richards, William C. Reed, Ole O. Loe, George Webster, John H. Brown, P. F. Jacobson, C. A. Anderson, Frank Stay, H. A. Larson, John B. Oadson, F. F. Davis, S. J. Ferguson, L. D. Hull, H. Nash, B. Nichols, Willet LaDu, John H. King, L. B. Stowell, W. S. Farnham, David Webb, B. Troup, Charles E. Mills, J. Kaster, John Maguire, M. C. Chamberlain, H. J. Chalmers, Ed. Nash, D. P. Lister, N. F. Jacobson, A. Barton, Cyrus Webster, J. H. Maxwell, D. F. Gavitt, C. M. Anderson, Josiah Darling, Thomas Nash, W. L. Cochran, John Remick, F. A. Stowell, Ole G. Kivley, H. C. West, Fred Ehlers, August Kaster, Henry Walter, John F. Jacobson, William Lusk, Lars Nelson, E. F. Jacobson, Peter Simpson, C. J. Coghlan, Ole O. Mork, G. L. Saboe, M. R. Towle and William E. Mills.

WHERE THE OLD SETTLERS CAME FROM.

Particularizing a bit along this line, it may be interesting to know from what states or from what European countries some of the early settlers of Lac qui Parle county came. While it would be utterly impossible to give the origin of all the settlers who flocked here when it became known what desirable lands were available to settlement out here on the western edge of the state, the setting out of this information in relation to some of the better-known pioneers of the county may give the thoughtful reader an interesting line to follow in his study of the composite elements that go to make up the population of a pioneer community in a favored locality, yet surrounded by difficulties that would retard any but the hardy and courageous, the true pioneer breed of men. The nativity of a few of these early settlers is noted above. Among others, it may be stated that E. M. Baldwin was born in Wyoming county, New York; J. H. Brown, in Sullivan county, same state; Martin Carlson, in Sweden; H. J. Chalmers, New Brunswick; M. C. Chamberlain, Genesee county, New York; Charles J. Coghlan, Prince Edward Island; L. R. Davis, Berkshire county, Massachusetts; H. L. Hayden, Onondaga county, New York; E. F. Jacobson, Norway; J. F. Jacobson, Norway; P. F. Jacobson, Norway; Philip Lortz, Hocking county, Ohio; S. G. Miller, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; N. E. Munger, Wayne county, Michigan; John Nash, Sr., Berkshire, England; John B. Oadson, Norway; E. W. Parsons, Chenango county, New York; E. J. Peterson, Sweden; J. C. Pope, Orange county, Vermont; J. R. Pope, same; J. Praul, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; P. Simpson, Norway; S. J. Simpson, Indiana county, Pennsylvania; O. H. Steenson, Norway; Anton Anderson, Norway; John Anderson, Norway; Juel K. Axnes, Norway; John Falkenhagen, Ger-

many; Hans Halvorson, Norway; Ole O. Loe, Norway; Frank Stay, Canada; Charles A. Gould, Maine; Peter Thompson, Norway; Colbert Anderson, Norway; Siver A. Anderson, Norway; Gunder Baanrud, Norway; John Clauson, Norway; William Cornelson, Norway; James F. Dodge, Waukesha county, Wisconsin; John O. Flaa, Norway; Thomas Gilbertson, Norway; O. N. Heieren, Norway; A. A. Holt, Norway; G. E. Home, Norway; Knud H. Johnson, Norway; John H. King, Otsego county, New York; Hans T. Lee, Norway; Freedom Merrrill, Livingston county, New York; Martinus Moen, Norway; Andrew Newhall, Norway; Christian Pederson, Norway; Richard Trotter, Ireland; Elijah Wilcox, Clinton county, New York; Nels A. Bolstad, Norway; Gilbert Carlson, Norway, Knud Ellefson, Norway; I. T. Erickson, Norway; John T. Erickson, Dane county, Wisconsin; Halver L. Graven, Norway; Ole Hansen, Norway; A. B. Lund, Norway; T. I. Lund, Norway; Ole L. Robertson, Norway; Gudbrand P. Dalen, Norway; Peder S. Thorson, Norway; D. C. Collier, Lorraine county, Ohio; John Flamm, Hungary; C. E. Kumm, Germany; H. W. Leavitt, Canada; H. A. Miles, Steele county, Minnesota; F. F. Miller, Germany; Frank R. Miller, Germany; J. G. Perry, Oswego county, New York; J. S. Scott, Vermont; F. G. Willsey, Jo Daviess county, Illinois; Abraham D. Baxter, Muscatine county, Iowa; Charles Jackson, Sweden; G. F. Johnson, Sweden; Robert Ludlow, Windham county, Vermont; J. H. Maxwell, Hancock county, Virginia; G. H. Miller, Grand Island county, Vermont; George Rigler, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Solomon Sear, England; John Breberg, Sweden; Emilius Brown, Dekalb county, Illinois; Ben H. Benson, Norway; Thomas Benson, Norway; A. D. Boyington, Waushara county, Wisconsin; H. H. Hantho, Norway; Hans O. Lillejord, Norway; Ole K. Olson, Norway; C. Powell, Franklin county, Indiana; H. M. Bell, Marquette county, Wisconsin; Charles J. Orton, Delaware county, New York; James B. Smith, New York; R. W. Mitchell, Maine; Jacob Nelson, Norway; Charles Pearson, Sweden; Peter Peterson, Norway; Edward Clossey, Albany, New York; G. D. Pettyjohn, Jackson, Georgia; Hosea B. Putnam, Windsor county, Vermont; O. M. Larson, Norway; A. N. Bates, Winona county, Minnesota; W. J. Bingham, London, England; A. D. Brown, Ripley county, Indiana; Amasa Mehurin, Rutland county, Vermont; Ever Sampson, Brown county, Illinois; A. C. Dixon, Oneida county, New York; Oscar Dixon, Walworth county, Wisconsin; William Humphrey, Whitewater, Wisconsin; Henry B. Tilbury, Hillsdale county, Michigan; Edward Todd, England; Charles A. Whitford, Steuben county, New York; John D. Winter, Boone county, Kentucky; R.

Billingham, Dane county, Wisconsin; M. B. Morse, Lyman, New Hampshire; W. Fraasch, Germany.

NORWEGIANS THE DOMINANT ELEMENT.

As will be noted by the above, the Scandinavian element in the population of Lac qui Parle county at the beginning was the dominant one and it has remained so to this day, the Norwegians considerably outnumbering the Swedes, though in the lower part of the county, particularly in the Providence settlement, the latter are in numerical ascendancy. In the northwestern part of the county, in Yellow Bank, Agassiz and Walter townships, the German element is the dominant one and has been so since that part of the county was settled, a considerable colony of persons of German birth or stock having settled early all along the banks of the Yellow Bank river, being attracted by the opportunity of securing wood and timber from the fringe of trees which grew along the banks of that stream. It undoubtedly was the early appearance of Peter F. Jacobson's colony of Norwegian farmers who came over from Iowa and settled in Lac qui Parle township that gave the impetus to the later and extensive Norwegian emigration to the Lac qui Parle prairies. The word sent back to kinsmen and old neighbors of these original families in Iowa and Wisconsin, Norwegian emigrants who had settled in those states upon coming to the United States, was so flattering concerning the literal "land of promise" upon which the Jacobson party had fallen, that many at once disposed of their land holdings there and moved over to this section, finding homesteads on far better land than that which they had left. The word naturally got back to the old country and it was not long until many Norwegian immigrants were headed this way, their destination being the fine homestead farms which awaited them on the broad and smiling prairies of the Lac qui Parle county. And thus the Norwegians secured a foothold early and their descendants have retained the same, in most instances the original homestead farms continuing in the possession of the children or the grandchildren of those who entered the land from the government. The impulse to leave Iowa, Wisconsin, the Scandinavian peninsula, the German Fatherland or whatever place was deserted in favor of this fair region naturally was the desire for cheap land in a favorable region. This being a wholly agricultural region, land and the promise of new homes amid as inviting conditions as ever confronted a pioneer were the sole incentives to immigration to this section and few there were who came out here who ever regretted their choice, the promise

offered by the land in the days when it was but a prairie wilderness having been fulfilled a hundred-fold.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Pretty much the same rule in relation to the composite elements composing the population of Chippewa county prevailed there at an early day and so continues to this day. With but the river separating the two counties, conditions as to soil, climate and general desirability of location obtained from the beginning, even as in Lac qui Parle county. Though, on account of its situation, a bit farther to the east, it received the advance guard of the general tide of immigration out this way a bit earlier, the same conditions ruling in the western county produced pretty much the same result as to diversity and composition of its population. There, even as in Lac qui Parle and in many of the western counties of Minnesota, the Scandinavian element predominated from the start, with the exception of the settlement in what is now the vicinity of Clara City, in Rheiderland township, where immigrants from Holland took possession at an early day and have retained the same. Generally speaking, however, the Scandinavian element predominates in that county, though there is a considerable settlement of Germans, the American stock being diffused in about the same proportion as that in Lac qui Parle county.

This condition with respect to Chippewa county may be noted by calling the roll of some of the more prominent among the earlier settlers of that county, the names of those pioneers revealing to the student of the origin of surnames pretty clearly the respective race stocks. Such a roll-call would reveal that Joseph Allschwager, for instance, was a native of Germany, even if his name did not bear such direct testimony to the place of his nativity; A. I. Amundson, one of the county's early sheriffs, was born on a farm in Wisconsin, but his name bears indisputable testimony to his parent stock; Henry Anderson was born in Norway; A. C. Arntson, Wisconsin; Dr. J. B. Bacon, Illinois; H. M. Bacon, Macomb, Illinois; Lars H. Bay, Denmark; C. D. Bensel, Starke county, Ohio; Adam L. Bolton, Jennings county, Indiana; C. M. Borger, Norway; C. J. Brazee, New York; Charles H. Budd, Niagara county, New York; J. A. Case, Rhode Island; W. F. Coffin, Indiana; George J. Crane, Tompkins county, New York; P. B. Crane, Racine county, Wisconsin; G. Durell, Oswego county, New York; Gustav Eliason, Norway; A. M. Ellithrop, Saratoga, New York; Josiah Faus, Pennsylvania; Paris Fream, Johnstown, Pennsylvania; G. W. Frink, Jefferson county, New York;

J. C. Hill, Charlestown, Massachusetts; E. E. Husby, Norway; E. M. Kitchel, Ohio; James L. Kitchel, Monroe county, Wisconsin; W. B. Kitchel, Stevenson county, Illinois; T. F. Knappen, Clinton county, New York; John Larson, Norway; C. H. Morton, Jefferson county, New York; L. R. Moyer, Niagara county, New York; Dr. Lea Murphy, Wisconsin; N. S. Nelson, Norway; P. L. Norman, Norway; W. R. Pearson, England; George W. Prevey, Juneau county, Wisconsin; James Quane, Canada; J. R. Seamans, Crawford county, Pennsylvania; J. M. Severens, Windham county, Vermont; Charles W. Simons, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; J. Harley Smith, New Jersey; Chris Solberg, Norway; Herman Stevens, Norway; T. S. Stiles, Indiana; Nelson Stoddard, Maine; W. M. Taylor, Oswego county, New York; M. E. Titus, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. Tvedt, Norway; George L. Vorhees, New Jersey; H. E. Wadsworth, Wyoming county, New York; W. B. Wilson, Nova Scotia; C. H. Wagelsteen, Norway; William H. Wells, Rochester, New York; F. C. Whitmore, Livingston county, New York; J. M. Whitmore, New York; Eric Winje, Norway; Owen J. Wood, Lake county, Indiana; Dr. H. Woodmas, Monroe county, Ohio; Walter Aitchison, Montreal, Canada; John Aitchison, Scotland; J. S. Baker, Syracuse, New York; V. G. Crane, Cooperstown, New York, C. J. C. Eldred, Rensselaer county, New York; G. C. Griggs, Winebago county, Wisconsin; A. J. Heagy, Carroll county, Illinois; John Kohr, Prussia; Lafayette Stevens, New York; Samuel Utley, Lewis county, New York; Ole Wefsenmoe, Norway; Joseph Whipple, Connecticut; Ole P. Anderson, Norway; Ira R. Dresser, Sutton, New Hampshire; J. B. Gibhaund, Sacketts Harbor, New York; George Gullickson, Dane county, Wisconsin; Hans Hanson, Norway; Adam J. Hickson, Randolph, Virginia; Ingebreth Johnson, Norway; Theo. Maybohn, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; C. S. Parsons, Somerset county, Maine; J. S. Pounds, Erie county, New York; E. F. Rowe, Franklin county, Massachusetts; S. S. Russell, Putnam county, Ohio; James Smith, England; David Y. Wethern, Jerusalem, Maine; H. D. Wylie, La Molle county, Vermont; R. Adamson, Denmark; A. M. Anderson, Norway; John Borene, Sweden; Ole Eidem, Norway; Erick O. Erickson, Norway; Heinrich Gippe, Germany; A. H. Green, Germany; Anders Hansen, Denmark; G. H. Hilden, Norway; I. M. Irwin, Michigan; Helger Iverson, Norway; Theodore Johnson, Norway; A. S. Klovstad, Norway; Knut Knutson, Norway; Albert H. Lund, Norway; William Manderfeldt, Prussia; O. W. Denmark; John Potter, Norway; O. K. Seam, Norway; John H. Silvernail, New York; Rev. O. E. Eolseth, Norway; Andrew Swenson, Sweden; Jonathan Williams, Richmond, Virginia; Frank Bentley, Columbia county, Wisconsin; George W.

Knight, Franklin county, Maine; J. C. McCann, Moose Island, Maine; John Mettling, Frankfort, Kentucky; Henry Rubertus, Germany; Christian S. Solid, Norway; P. J. Twedt, Norway; Nels Dahlqvist, Sweden; A. O. Lanes, Norway; Hans Peterson, Denmark; A. Anderson, Norway; Thorbjorn Anderson, Norway; Thom Anderson, Norway; Anthony Hollarn, Jefferson county, Wisconsin; Erick H. Johnson, Norway; Ole A. Johnson, Norway; S. H. Johnson, Dane county, Wisconsin; John B. Bushman, Canada; Hans H. Kragero, Norway; James Oleson, Norway; Elias Running, Norway; Even H. Lundgard, Norway; John K. Sylte, Norway; Kittel Vellekson, Norway; Ogden D. Bartoo, Seneca county, New York; N. H. Cushman, Rutland county, New York; Elling Engebretson, Norway; W. W. Gorman, Racine county, Wisconsin; E. L. Nason, Cumberland county, Maine; Cyrus D. Ward, Clinton county, New York; Hans Anderson, Norway; N. K. Hagen, Norway; Marvin Hull, Adrian, Ohio; Sven Olsen, Norway; Erik Halverson, Norway; Erik Johnson, Norway; L. H. Johnson, Norway; E. T. Mandt, Norway; Ole J. Nokleby, Norway; Charles Anderson, Norway; Henry Armstrong, Sandusky county, Ohio; Harvey D. Armstrong, same; Francis A. Barranger, Canada; L. B. Brant, Delaware county, New York; John Coleman, Ireland; J. C. Sadler, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; J. V. H. Bailey, Canada; James Hartney, Ireland; James Kennedy, Ireland; Martin Benner, Columbiana county, Ohio; Martin Glynn, Ireland; Peter Golden, Ireland; Herbert A. Griffis, Appleton, Wisconsin; Thomas Hartnet, Ireland; Alex. Johnson, Sweden; James S. Parker, Maine; George Stewart, Shelby county, Ohio; Alexander Taylor, Ireland.

OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION ON THE DECLINE.

It is regrettable that with the gradual passing of the older generation, the Lac qui Parle County Old Settlers Association is being permitted to go into a decline which seems to threaten its usefulness as an organization through which the traditions of another day might be kept alive and a roster of the "old timers" preserved. Each generation, of course, has its "old settlers" and should be glad to hand on the traditions and the recollections of the fathers to the succeeding generation that there may be kept alive something of the spirit that animated the pioneers when, behind their plodding ox-teams, they made the long and toilsome journey across the prairie in order to make habitable a wilderness and create a new empire in one of the fairest regions the sun ever shone on. They did their work well and because they wrought so thoroughly, doing so effectively the things their

hands found to do, their grandchildren and their great-grandchildren today find conditions of living immeasurably better than the old pioneer stock ever could have pictured, even in the wildest flights of their prophetic imaginations. The happy commingling of the best elements of the Old World and of the New out here on the free prairie, stimulated by the bracing blasts of the Minnesota winters and softened by the smiling sun and the balmy breezes of the most delightful summers on the continent, has produced a distinct type of sturdy, yet gentle, manhood and womanhood; self-reliant, hardy, willing and helpful souls, who are rapidly bringing to full realization the dreams of empire their high-minded and courageous forbears dreamed in the days now long gone.

CHAPTER IV.

Organization of Lac qui Parle County.

Lac qui Parle county, which received its name from "The Lake which Talks," is one of the prominent natural features of this region and was well known to all early travelers in the western part of the state. This lake was named by the explorer, Nicollet, as some say, on account of the peculiar sounds produced by the waves breaking on the rocky shore, while others ascribe the name to the creaking and groaning noises of the ice on the lake in the winter and spring, due to the fluctuations of the water level.

What is now Lac qui Parle county was at one time a part of Dakota county; at a later period a part of Blue Earth county, then a part of Brown county, then a part of Redwood county, and finally it became Lac qui Parle county. The first Minnesota territorial Legislature, which convened on September 3, 1849, established nine counties by an act approved on October 27, 1849. One of these was Dakota county, which included the area of Lac qui Parle county. It extended from the Mississippi river to the western limit of Minnesota territory at the Missouri river, and was bounded on the south by a line running due west from the mouth of the St. Croix river, and on the north by a line running due west from the mouth of the Clearwater river. Dakota county was by this act attached to Ramsey county for judicial purposes, with St. Paul as the county seat.

Made a part of Blue Earth County.

The first change of county jurisdiction for the Lac qui Parle county area was made by the fourth territorial Legislature in an act of March 5, 1853, which established several new counties in the southeastern part of the territory, providing that one of these, Blue Earth county, should comprise the very large southwestern part of the territory, reaching west to the Missouri river, which region had previously been included in Wabasha and Dakota counties, the two most southern of the nine originally organized. Mankato was the county seat of Blue Earth county from its beginning.

LAC QUI PARLE INCLUDED IN BROWN COUNTY.

Another change was made by the sixth territorial Legislature on February 20, 1855, when Brown county was formed, with nearly all the southwest region that formerly had belonged to Blue Earth county, to which for the first year it was still attached for judicial purposes. The next Legislature passed an act on February 11, 1856, organizing Brown county and designating New Ulm as the county seat.

REDWOOD COUNTY ORGANIZED.

On February 6, 1862, the Lac qui Parle county area passed to Redwood county, which was organized by an act of the state Legislature that year. Redwood county included the present Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle counties. Redwood county remained attached to Brown county for judicial purposes until 1865, when an act of the Legislature, on February 23, established Redwood county and made Redwood Falls the county seat.

An act of the state Legislature on March 1, 1866, provided for a new county named in honor of Col. Samuel McPhail. McPhail county was to include practically all of the present areas of Lyon, Lincoln, Yellow Medicine and Lac qui Parle counties; but this proposed county failed of ratification by the people, so that it never had a legal existence.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY CREATED.

Lac qui Parle county was established with its present boundaries by an act of the Legislature on March 6, 1871, but according to the provisions of the act it remained attached to Redwood county for judicial purposes. The boundary lines were fixed as follows: "Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of the Minnesota river with the range line between ranges 40 and 41; thence along the middle line of the Minnesota river to the western line of the state; thence south of the Minnesota river to the western line of the state; thence south on said line to the line between townships 115 and 116; thence east to the line between ranges 41 and 42; thence north to the line between townships 116 and 117; thence east to the range line between ranges 40 and 41; thence north to the place of beginning."

An earlier attempt had been made to form a county named Lac qui Parle by a legislative act on February 20, 1862, but that act was not ratified

by the popular vote that the law required. The proposed Lac qui Parle county lay north of the Minnesota river, which was its southern boundary. It was to comprise the western part of the present Chippewa and Swift counties.

Eight years after the formation of Lac qui Parle county the Legislature passed an act to form Canby county, named in honor of Gen. Edward R. S. Canby. It was to comprise townships 112 to 116, in ranges 44 to 46, thus having three townships in southwestern Lac qui Parle county; but it failed of ratification by the vote of the people.

The story of the legislative acts affecting Lac qui Parle county above set out is taken from a letter written by Warren Upham, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society.

FIRST ELECTION IN THIS AREA.

The first regular election in the territory now comprising Lac qui Parle county was held at the house of William M. Mills, on section 30, township 118, range 42, in the fall of 1869. The board of county commissioners of Redwood county had designated this as the place for holding an election in the unorganized territory on the Lac qui Parle river. It is reported that thirty-nine votes were cast.

INTEREST IN FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Knowing that the first board of county commissioners would have the power to locate the county seat, great efforts were made by partizans of Williamsburg (a proposed village located on section 30, township 118, range 42), on the one hand, and by the friends of the recently started village of Lac qui Parle (located on section 27, township 118, range 42), on the other, for the election of their candidates. J. F. Jacobson and S. A. Anderson represented Williamsburg and Browning Nichols and Colben A. Anderson represented Lac qui Parle, while Frederick Ehlers had no opposition. Electors from unorganized townships in the county were refused an opportunity to vote at this election, and Browning Nichols, Colben A. Anderson and Frederick Ehlers were elected.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The three commissioners elected to perfect the organization of the county, Browning Nichols, Colben A. Anderson and Frederick Ehlers, held their

first meeting on January 11, 1872, at the law office of F. W. Pearsall, in the village of Lac qui Parle. At this meeting Browning Nichols was elected chairman of the board and F. W. Pearsall was made clerk, pro tem. It was voted unanimously to locate the county seat at the village of Lac qui Parle, on section 27, township 118, range 42. The board then proceeded to appoint the following county officers H. J. Grant, auditor; Peter F. Jacobson, treasurer; Emilius Brown, register of deeds; John Maguire, sheriff; L. C. Laird, surveyor; August Kaster, coroner. The board then adjourned to meet in extra session on January 24, 1872.

January 24 proved to be a very stormy day. None of the commissioners put in an appearance and the meeting was not held until the day following, when, with all the members present, the board reconvened in Mr. Pearsall's office. The board selected forty-nine names for the petit juries and thirty-four for the grand jury, this being the number officially set out by Redwood county, to which Lac qui Parle was still attached for judicial purposes. The commissioners then approved the bonds of H. J. Grant as county auditor and of Emilius Brown as register of deeds. Darius Tupper was appointed county superintendent of common schools, to serve for two years from April, 1872. The commissioners then adjourned, sine die.

The next meeting of the county board was held on April 29, 1872, when Eli B. Miller was appointed superintendent of schools in place of Mr. Tupper, who declined the office, and M. M. Cornell was appointed assessor for the territory not organized into townships.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held on September 3, 1872, the first school petition was received, also the first petition for a county road. At this meeting the county was divided into three commissioner districts.

SECOND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

On January 7, 1873, the commissioners elected at the preceding election held their first meeting. The board was composed of S. A. Anderson, chairman; William M. Mills and Ole Hanson. The bonds of Emilius Brown, register of deeds; Z. B. Clark, clerk of the court, and Peter Simpson, sheriff, were approved.

A small frame building, sixty by twenty-four feet, built in 1870 and used for a time as a hotel, was occupied as the court house from the organization of the county government in 1872 until 1875.

The taxes levied the first few years were insufficient to pay the expenses of organizing the county government. On July 27, 1874, the board of

county commissioners voted to issue bonds for two thousand dollars, to run for eight years at twelve per cent interest per annum, to pay the debt contracted in the purchase of records and supplies.

On April 3, 1875, the county board leased the first store building built in the village of Lac qui Parle and up to that time occupied by Henry Cross & Sons with a stock of general merchandise. The rental was seventy-five dollars per year. All the county records and offices were kept in this building from that time until 1883, when the new court house was occupied. In the spring of 1881 the board of county commissioners passed a resolution to the state Legislature requesting authority to bond the county for fifteen hundred dollars, for the purpose of building a new court house. A frame building at a contract price of one thousand dollars was finished by C. M. Anderson, November, 1883. In December, 1883, the county records and offices were moved into this building and they were kept there until, in November, 1886, they were moved, together with the court house, to Madison. The story of that removal is set out more fully in the chapter on county seat location.

The first district court held in the county was on September 24, 1878. The county then formed part of the twelfth judicial district. The only case before the court, Nils K. Nilson vs. Frederick Sorenson, was withdrawn, and settled by consent of parties.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

No permanent settlement was made in this county until several years after the outbreak of 1862 and the surrounding territory had been cleared of Indians. The federal census of 1870 gives Lac qui Parle county a population of 145. The state census taken midway between the ten-year federal census, in 1875, gives this county 1,428. In 1880 the population was 4,891; in 1885 it was 7,842, and in 1890 it was 10,382. The population of the various townships and villages of the county for three ten-year periods is given in the following table:

	1910.	1900.	1890.
Agassiz township	461	508	552
Arena township	509	499	317
Augusta township	384	348	246
Baxter township	585	712	676
Bellingham village	359	380	166
Boyd village	431	335	---
Camp Release township	498	458	475
Cerro Gordo township	636	634	727
Dawson village	1,318	962	418
Freeland township	467	427	263

	1910	1900	1890
Garfield township	452	409	149
Hamlin township	483	458	292
Hantho township	369	457	514
Lac qui Parle township	470	471	497
Lake Shore township	787	858	718
Louisburg village	88	---	---
Madison city	1,811	1,336	625
Madison township	551	593	486
Manfred township	298	239	138
Marietta village	338	144	---
Maxwell township	526	438	251
Mehurin township,	331	280	169
Nassau village	213	134	---
Ortonville city (part)	58	56	---
Perry township	513	503	445
Providence township	540	550	400
Riverside township	535	517	434
Ten Mile Lake township	463	536	551
Walter township	418	455	288
Yellow Bank township	543	592	585
	15,435	14,289	10,382

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Lac qui Parle county has many citizens of foreign birth, who have forsworn allegiance to their native land and have secured full citizenship in this country. The federal laws regarding naturalization have been changed in certain details from year to year, but the system of taking out first and second papers has remained the same. The applicant must first make a declaration of intention to become a permanent resident of this country and after a certain time he again presents himself at the clerk's office and secures his second paper or final proof, and is given a certificate of citizenship. It often happens that the first and second papers are not taken out in the same county, therefore the totals do no tally. In the table following is given the number of papers issued by the county clerk since the organization of the county. A large increase in certain years occurred when Indian reservations were thrown open to homestead entry.

Neils Evanson was the first applicant for first papers. He appeared before Z. B. Clarke, clerk of the district court for Lac qui Parle county, and filed his declarations of intention on April 2, 1872. John Hanson also appeared on that same day; both these men were from Norway. Robert Oakes and John Lee, the third and fourth men, were from England and appeared on May 10, 1872. The fifth man was Christopher Hanson, from Norway, who appeared on May 15, 1872. Of the thirty-eight first papers filed in 1872, thirty-four were from Norway, three from Great Britain and one from Germany.

The first man to secure his second papers in this county was Halvor H. Hantho, a native of Norway, who made his final proof before County Clerk John B. Oadson on September 24, 1878. The second man was Christopher Hanson, on the same date. Ingebright T. Erickson and Christian Halvorsen also appeared on September 24, 1878. The fifth man was Joseph D. Baker, who appeared in person on September 24, 1878, and in lieu of any first papers presented an honorable discharge from the United States navy, having been in that service during the Civil War. He was formerly a subject of Great Britain.

Year.	First Papers.	Second Papers.	Year.	First Papers.	Second Papers.
1872	38	---	1894	137	7
1873	22	---	1895	28	7
1874	35	---	1896	154	152
1875	7	---	1897	37	548
1876	68	---	1898	31	184
1877	30	---	1899	28	96
1878	92	9	1900	52	126
1879	35	3	1901	41	44
1880	96	---	1902	47	26
1881	54	11	1903	39	19
1882	51	25	1904	37	23
1883	63	64	1905	53	7
1884	58	42	1906	52	37
1885	50	22	1907	32	17
1886	85	30	1908	48	10
1887	15	17	1909	39	14
1888	100	10	1910	30	26
1889	76	21	1911	25	22
1890	91	20	1912	36	22
1891	27	22	1913	39	13
1892	177	20	1914	32	20
1893	29	21	1915	33	16

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The present admirable court house of Lac qui Parle county stands on block 10 in the city of Madison, which ground was presented to the county commissioners by H. L. Hayden, representing the Madison Townsite Company, on January 10, 1890. At that time, or even before, the people of the county realized that they needed a new county seat building, where the officers could have proper equipment to work with and where the county records could be safely kept. But it was not until July 12, 1898, that the county board decided to issue bonds in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to build a new court house. This proposition was voted on by the people at an election held on March 14, 1899, and carried by a small majority. The bonds were first awarded to Stoddard, Nye & Company, of Minnea-

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MADISON.

polis, at a rate of three and one-half per cent. and a premium of fifty dollars. When it became time to deliver them this firm refused to accept the bonds, on account of some misunderstanding as to the dates of maturity. The bonds were re-advertised and sold to Gustav Eliason, banker of Montevideo, for a premium of $230.

The county board selected the plans of architects Buechner & Jacobson, and the general contract was let to Olof Swenson for the sum of $30,689.80. The piping for the plumbing system, the indirect radiators for heating and the marble base-board in the hall were later added to this contract price for $1,550. The vaults, furniture and fixtures and electric lighting equipment were installed under separate contracts. J. H. Guenther was appointed to oversee the construction. The building was completed and accepted by the board of county commissioners on November 29, 1899.

This court house is a handsome two-story brick building, with basement of native boulders and trimmings of Minnesota sandstone. The interior is finished in marble and quarter-sawed oak, and so excellent was the construction and so thorough has been the care of the building that it looks practically as good as new. There are nine offices and four fire-proof vaults on the first floor, and six office rooms and the large court room on the second floor. In the basement, which extends under the entire building, is the heating plant, repair shop, toilet rooms and space for storage.

COURT HOUSE YARD.

The court house yard is one of the beauty spots of Madison. The smooth lawn slopes gently away from the building on all sides; the trees and shrubs were set out by an expert gardener and have been well taken care of. In the northeast corner of the grounds, a considerable space, thickly set with young elm trees and carpeted with blue grass, is fenced off for a deer park.

JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE.

On June 9, 1891, A. J. Haugen, chairman of the board of county commissioners, appointed a committee, consisting of I. L. Philley and C. A. Bolstad, to act with him in selecting plans for a new building to be used for a jail and sheriff's residence. At that time a small frame building, twenty by twenty feet and ten feet high, standing in the southwest corner of the court house yard was used as a jail, but it had become obsolete. The com-

mittee selected plans drawn by B. J. Bartlett, of St. Paul, and the contract was let on July 13, 1891, to D. K. Osborne, who agreed to put up the building for $6,600. It was completed and accepted by the commissioners on December 1, 1891.

This present jail and sheriff's residence is a two-story and basement brick structure, of plain Gothic architecture. The upper story is fitted up for the jail and the first floor is used as a home for the sheriff. At this writing (July, 1916), there are no prisoners confined in the jail.

POOR FARM.

The Lac qui Parle county poor farm is located on section 22, in Madison township, and comprises about one hundred and eight acres. This land was purchased by the county on April 6, 1885, from Henry G. Dunnom, for one thousand two hundred dollars. On March 23, 1887, the land was rented to Christian Dybedal, the county to get one-third of all crops produced. A house costing three hundred and sixty-five dollars was built on the poor farm in December, 1889. This has been added to and new buildings have been erected as occasion demanded, until at the present time the county has a good, substantial house on the poor farm, equipped with all modern conveniences, with individual rooms for fourteen dependents.

Among the early superintendents of the county poor farm were Christian Dybedal, Niels L. Nordahl and Andrew Ostlund. Christ Bjornlie is the present superintendent.

RIVERSIDE SANITORIUM.

In 1914 the electors of Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Renville and Yellow Medicine counties voted to establish a sanitorium for the treatment and cure of persons affected by tuberculosis. A fine site of twenty-three acres, overlooking the Minnesota river, was secured near East Granite Falls, and the sanitorium building there is now rapidly nearing completion. The structure will cost seventy thousand dollars, one-half of which will be raised by the four counties named and the other one-half given by the state. The governing body of this institution is composed of two commissioners from Lac qui Parle, Renville and Yellow Medicine counties, and three commissioners from Chippewa county, in which the sanitorium is located. J. R. Swan and Dr. M. H. Marken are the commissioners from Lac qui Parle county, and Dr. L. G. Smith, Fred Bakke and Mr. Brownell represent Chip-

pewa county. Under present arrangements the institution will have room for forty-four patients.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Herewith is presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of Lac qui Parle county for the year 1915.

Balance, January 1, 1915.

Tax collections	$ 6,686.37
Current school	172.27
County revenue	1,945.76
County poor	1,044.58
County road and bridge	3,715.58
County ditch	33,542.41
Private redemptions	474.92
State revenue	901.92
State lands	440.13
State loans	5,257.95
Towns, cities and villages	4,498.85
School districts	15,864.30
Total	$ 74,545.04

Receipts, January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916.

Tax collections	$316,634.38
Current school receipts	39,556.40
County revenue receipts	1,838.81
County poor receipts	1,387.89
County road and bridge receipts	1,528.89
County ditch receipts	609.58
Private redemptions	2,278.88
State land receipts	2,767.15
State revenue receipts	806.67
Total	$376,408.65
Balance and receipts	$450,953.69

Disbursements, January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916.

Tax refundment orders	$ 261.16
County revenue orders	27,493.32
County poor orders	5,707.40
County road and bridge orders	21,631.50
County ditch orders	4,429.57
Redemption orders	2,543.64
State revenue orders	59,630.40
State land orders	2,804.69
State loan orders	19,617.30
Town, city and village orders	80,435.67
School orders	127,661.93
County sanitarium orders	6,761.25
Total	$358,977.83

Balance, January 1, 1916.

Tax collections	$ 8,112.80
Current school	185.79
County revenue	14.664.43
County poor	1,824.26
County road and bridge	4,911.71
County ditch	39,061.79
Private redemptions	210.16
State revenue	529.17
State lands	402.59
State loans	4,922.20
Towns, cities and villages	3,400.72
School districts	13,750.24
Total	$ 91,975.86
Disbursements and balance	$450,953.69

CHAPTER V.

Officials of Lac qui Parle County.

The first officials of Lac qui Parle county, as at present constituted, were the three commissioners, Browning Nichols, Colben A. Anderson and Frederick Ehlers, elected in the fall of 1871. These commissioners appointed the first complete set of county officers, but some of those appointed never qualified for office. The first building used for a court house was a small structure built in 1870 and used by the county from 1872 to 1875. In the beginning the duties of the various officers were very light and extensive office room was not needed. For some time after the organization of the county the struggle for office was not very keen because the compensation was very small. In 1879 the salary of the county auditor, then the best paid officer in the county, was only five hundred and ninety-five dollars per year.

However, in spite of the small amounts of money handled by the early officers, the question of economy was the first "issue" set up by candidates for office. The charge was made of extravagance in organizing the county and furnishing it with records. That such an issue could be made in the face of the remarkably small county expenses and the very light taxes, shows the cramped economic conditions and the scarcity of money among the pioneers of those days. In 1878 some of the county officers were elected under a pledge of greater economy.

SOME POLITICAL CONTESTS.

Most of the people of the county have been Republicans and a nomination on the Republican ticket has generally been equivalent to election, though it has sometimes happened that local issues have determined the fate of a candidate regardless of party allegiance. During the year 1879 some confusion and uncertainty in the collection of taxes existed, owing to careless computation and bookkeeping in the county auditor's office; the auditor resigned and a new auditor was appointed in 1880. The difficulty brought about bitter political feeling and rivalry between the supporters of the ex-auditor and some of the county officers. In 1881 the ex-auditor was

elected county commissioner and at the January meeting of the board in 1882 he was elected chairman. The county treasurer at the time was out of town collecting taxes and the county board, by resolution, authorized the chairman to take possession of the treasurer's safe and, with the assistance of two men to be selected by him, to count the cash in it, the object being to ascertain whether the treasurer was short in funds belonging to the county. No shortage was found and the records of the board remain as a testimony to the bitter political rivalry between the county officers of the time.

In 1882 John W. Arctander, then district attorney and something of a political "free lance" in western Minnesota, came into the county to speak for ousting the "county ring"—which was the designation given by the "outs" and their sympathizers to the officeholders and their supporters. Several of the old county officers were not candidates for re-election and the campaign after the convention was uneventful. The campaign of 1883 was a quiet one.

In 1884 the Farmers' Alliance began to be a power in politics in the county. A convention was held by this party in the court house at Lac qui Parle one hour before the Republican convention held in the same place. The legislative district, then composed of the counties of Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa, was captured by the Alliance at the general election, but no one was elected on the Alliance ticket for county office except where the candidate was also nominated on the Republican ticket. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at that time over the grading of wheat, especially around the new towns on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, and the Alliance continued to grow. After the year 1884 the elections in the state have been biennial, instead of annual, as before.

FIRST LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

The towns of Dawson and Madison were started in 1884, upon the coming of the railroad, and in the winter of 1884-85 there was much excitement over the illegal selling of liquor in these places. The board of county commissioners refused to issue any liquor licenses and no township had voted for or against license under the local option law at that time. In the spring of 1885 some excitement prevailed at town elections where the liquor question under the local option law was an issue.

S. R. Pryor & family & his ma, Catherine Allen Pryor
Came to Lac qui Parle Co in 1884.

BEGINNING OF THE COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

In April, 1885, petitions for the removal of the county seat to Dawson were first circulated. Madison soon followed with petitions for removal to Madison. The Republican county convention was held at Madison on September 25, 1886. The Farmers' Alliance held a convention later and also the Democrats. At the election the Republican ticket was elected and the county seat vote was in favor of Madison by a considerable margin.

The Republican convention in 1888 was held at Madison on September 29. The village of Madison and the west end of the county then very much wanted a liberal law for the removal of county seats enacted. They supported J. F. Jacobson for representative. The village of Dawson supported William P. Murray. Mr. Jacobson was nominated by a small margin. This convention had many close and bitter contests for nominations for county officers and most of the nominees were new men. The election contest that followed was bitter and hard fought. The Australian ballot system had not yet been adopted in this state and during the canvass a ticket was made up and circulated among the voters of the county under the name of the "Madison Ticket." Some of the nominees on the Republican ticket were defeated and others had a narrow escape.

In 1890 there was great dissension among the Republicans in Lac qui Parle county, while the Alliance party was at its maximum strength. All the candidates on the Alliance legislative ticket and several candidates on the Alliance county ticket were elected.

In 1892 the Peoples party, which had absorbed the Alliance party, nominated a full county ticket, but several of the nominees refused to run. The candidates on the Republican legislative ticket and most of the candidates on the Republican county ticket were elected. The Australian ballot was used that year for the first time.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

In the election of 1894, when the Australian ballot was used for both state and county tickets, there was a very large majority for the Republican ticket in general, and candidates on that ticket for the Legislature and for county offices were elected with a couple of exceptions.

In 1895 the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one was under discussion, and for a time after the Democratic national convention in 1896

public opinion seemed to favor Mr. Bryan for President of the United States, but a reaction set in and the Republican ticket had a majority at the election. With a few exceptions candidates for the Legislature and for the county offices on the Republican ticket were elected.

There was a quiet election in 1898 and, with one exception, the candidates on the Republican ticket were elected. At this election a proposition to bond the county for the purpose of building a court house was defeated. The proposition to bond the county for thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a court house was again placed before the voters of the county at the spring election in 1899 and carried by a small majority.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the board on September 3, 1872, the commissioners divided the county into three commissioners' districts. This division was maintained until 1881, when five districts were established. The complete roster of county commissioners of Lac qui Parle county is as follows:

1872—Browning Nichols, Colben A. Anderson, Frederick Ehlers.

1873—S. A. Anderson, William M. Mills, Ole Hanson.

1874—S. A. Anderson, Ole Hanson, Ole H. Steenson.

1875 and 1876—Colben A. Anderson, Ole H. Steenson, I. T. Erickson.

1877 and 1878—Colben A. Anderson, William M. Mills, I. T. Erickson.

1879, 1880 and 1881—Colben A. Anderson, William M. Mills, A. B. Lund.

1882—G. O. Kivley, Henry Walter, O. M. Larson, A. J. Newhall, J. H. Maxwell.

1883—O. M. Larson, G. O. Kivley, A. J. Newhall, John Engstrand, Henry Walter.

1884—John Engstrand, A. B. Lund, J. J. Daley, Henry Walter, G. O. Kivley.

1885 and 1886—John Engstrand, Henry Walter, J. J. Daley, Ole A. Loe, Henrik Johnson.

1887 and 1888—I. I. Philley, J. B. Shackleford, John A. Breberg, Charles Powell, Ole A. Loe.

1889 and 1890—I. L. Philley, J. B. Shackleford, Charles Powell, John O. Flaa, A. J. Haugen.

1891 and 1892—A. J. Haugen, Henry Miller, I. L. Philley, C. A. Bolstad, John O. Flaa.

1893 and 1894—A. J. Haugen, A. J. Foster, Carl H. Hegna, John O. Flaa, C. A. Bolstad.

1895 and 1896—John O. Flaa, A. J. Foster, C. A. Bolstad, Carl H. Hegna, A. J. Haugen.

1897 and 1898—Iver Johnson, A. J. Foster, J. H. Guenther, C. A. Bolstad, John O. Flaa.

1899 and 1900—Alfred Alexander, A. J. Foster, J. H. Guenther, John Maguire, John O. Flaa.

1901 and 1902—Frank Willis, A. J. Foster, I. L. Philley, John Maguire, Ole H. Steenson.

1903 and 1904—Frank Willis, Frank Oestreich, I. L. Philley, Gilbert Carlson, Ole H. Steenson.

1905 and 1906—Jacob Wallsmith, Frank Oestreich, I. L. Philley, Gilbert Carlson, John O. Flaa.

1907 and 1908—P. P. Digre, Frank Oestreich, I. L. Philley, Gilbert Carlson, John O. Flaa.

1909 and 1910—Bastian Hanson, Frank Oestreich, O. M. Larson, Gilbert Carlson, John O. Flaa.

1911 and 1912—Bastian Hanson, Frank Oestreich, O. M. Larson, George W. Sear, John O. Flaa.

1913 and 1914—Bastian Hanson, Frank Oestreich, O. M. Larson, George W. Sear, John O. Flaa.

1915 and 1916—Bastian Hanson, William H. Mueller, J. B. Oadson, George W. Sear (died in office and John W. Dale appointed to succeed him), John O. Flaa.

AUDITORS.

The first county auditor for Lac qui Parle was appointed by the board of county commissioners on January 11, 1872. H. J. Grant was the first incumbent and had his office in the little frame building described in the chapter on county organization. When the county seat was moved to Madison in 1886, pending the completion of the court house, the auditor had his office in the store building of Stone & Halvorson.

Following is a list of the county auditors from the organization of the county to the present time: H. J. Grant. 1872; J. F. Jacobson, 1873-79; G. O. Kivley, 1879-80; L. R. Davis, 1880-85; H. Steinarson, 1885-89; O. G. Dale, 1889-97; E. J. Sundby, 1897-99; J. B. Oadson, 1899-1907; A. G. Shogren, 1907, term expires in 1919.

TREASURERS.

Several of the early county officials occupied more than one office at the same time. A complete roster of county treasurers is presented herewith: P. F. Jacobson, 1872-74; Hans A. Larson, 1874-79; C. M. Anderson, 1879-83; Erick Mathison, 1883-89; P. K. Haslerud, 1889-99; M. A. Stemsrud, 1899-1907; I. C. Undlin, 1907-15; M. Alfred Larson, 1915, term expires in 1919.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The county board did not appoint a clerk of the court at the meeting which saw the formal organization of the county, but at their meeting on January 7, 1873, they approved the bond of Z. B. Clark; he was the first clerk of the district court for Lac qui Parle county. The complete list of clerks is as follows: Z. B. Clark, 1873-74; C. G. Austin, 1874-75; C. P. Y. Day, 1874-1876; John B. Oadson, 1876-84; A. L. Himle, 1884-91; William H. Blair, 1891-96; Amund H. Hegna, 1896-1908; H. D. Davis, 1908-14; H. L. Borgendale, 1914, term expires in 1919.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Although the county records in the early days were kept in unsafe places, Lac qui Parle has been more fortunate than some other counties, where important early records have been lost through fire. The records of land titles and transfers in the office of the register of deeds are particularly valuable and have been preserved from the time of the organization of the county.

Those who have served the county as register of deeds are as follows: Emilus Brown, 1872-75; Charles J. Coghlan, 1875-77; C. M. Anderson, 1877-79; Charles J. Coghlan, 1879-83; Peter A. Olson, 1883-87; O. A. Stemsrud, 1887-93; Charles O. Hill, 1893-99; A. J. Haugen, 1899-1903; H. J. Daley, 1903-04; H. C. Westby, 1904-11; Thorwald Bjornlie, 1911, term expires in 1919.

SHERIFFS.

The duties of the sheriff of Lac qui Parle county have never been of a very hazardous nature. The apprehension and detention of criminals has taken a very small part of his time. John Maguire was the first sheriff, appointed in 1872. Pending the remodeling of the court house in 1886 the

office of the sheriff was in the store building of P. N. Evenson at Madison. A complete list of county sheriffs is here given: John Maguire, 1872-73; Peter Simpson, 1873-75; Ole R. Robertson, 1875-77; Peter Simpson, 1877-79; E. F. Jacobson, 1879-83; John Maguire, 1883-85; A. D. Brown, 1885-91; T. C. Farmen, 1891-95; B. F. Miller, 1895-1901; J. F. Ellickson, 1901-13; Gunder E. Smaagaard, 1913, term expires in 1919.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The county board appointed Darius Tupper as superintendent of schools in 1872, but he declined to serve. Eli B. Miller was then appointed and was the first county superintendent of schools in Lac qui Parle county. The complete list of all who have served in this capacity is as follows: Eli B. Miller, 1872-73; L. R. Davis, 1873-74; F. A. Stowell, 1874-76; L. R. Davis, 1876-78; J. S. Eaton, 1878-79; L. R. Davis, 1879-80; H. Steinarson, 1880-83; L. R. Davis, 1883-84; Malena P. Kivley, 1884-87; O. G. Dale, 1887-89; A. P. Cooper, 1889-91; John T. Hammar, 1891-95; Ida O. Sias, 1895-1901; George C. Borchardt, 1901-05; K. O. Lokensgard, 1905-07; G. R. Ingalls, 1907-10; H. L. Borgendale, 1910-11; A. J. Kittelson, 1911, present term expires in 1919.

CORONERS.

August Kaster was appointed the first coroner of Lac qui Parle county by the county board in 1872. In the early days the duties and the remuneration of this office were very slight and some of the newly organized counties had trouble in keeping the office of coroner filled. The following is a list of those who have held the office of coroner in Lac qui Parle county: August Kaster, 1872-75; J. S. Eaton, 1875-76; H. J. Chalmers, 1876-80; J. S. Eaton, 1880-81; O. K. Lindboe, 1881-84; H. J. Chalmers, 1884-85; S. R. Miller, 1885; H. J. Chalmers, 1885-89; E. O. Giere, 1899-1905; A. Einar Johnson, 1905; H. W. Gammell, 1905-07; Nels Peterson, 1907, term expires in 1919.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Six men have occuiped the position of judge of probate in Lac qui Parle county since the organization. They are as follow: David P. Lister, 1872-80; P. F. Jacobson, 1880-84; C. W. Paige, 1884-87; H. D. Davis, 1887-91; J. F. Rosenwald, 1891-99; N. H. Bjeldanesl, 1899, term expires in 1917.

SURVEYORS.

L. C. Laird was appointed surveyor by the board of county commissioners on January 11, 1872. The early-day surveyors sometimes had a difficult task to locate the lines according to the original government survey, later measurements proving that the corners had not been properly placed. The county surveyors have been the following: L. C. Laird, 1872-73; F. W. Pearsall, 1873-75; Gustav Erickson, 1875-77; Axel Shulstad, 1877-79; Andrew Hoidale, 1879-82; Herman Seydler, 1882-84; C. M. Anderson, 1884-91; A. Hoidale, 1891-93; George Michel, 1893-1903; Valentine Helezr, 1903-05; George Michel, 1905-07; Berner Loftfield, 1907-13; W. F. Rosenwald, 1913-15; Frederick Roe, 1915. At present the county has no regular surveyor, there not being sufficient public business to warrant employing a man all the time.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

The following is a list of the county attorneys, with the date of their service: L. R. Davis, 1873-75; M. C. Chamberlain, 1875; L. R. Davis, 1875-79; F. W. Pearsall, 1879-82; J. C. Pope, 1882-84; K. O. Jerde, 1884-91; H. L. Hayden, 1891-93; K. O. Jerde, 1893-95; H. L. Hayden, 1895-97; T. J. McElligott, 1897-1901; H. L. Sorknes, 1901-07; N. F. Sodererbg, 1907-09; H. L. Bordendale, 1909-10; N. F. Soderberg, 1910, term expires in 1919.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

By the apportionment of 1881 Lac qui Parle county was placed in the thirty-seventh senatorial district, along with Swift and Chippewa counties. This district was entitled to one senator and two representatives. A new apportionment was made in 1889 and Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa counties were made the forty-third district, entitled to one senator and three representatives. In 1897 the state was re-apportioned into sixty-three districts, of which Lac qui Parle and Chippewa were made the eighteenth, entitled to one senator and two representatives. A roster of the men who have represented this county in the state Legislature is presented in full in the chapter on Officials of Chippewa County—these two counties having been in the same district since 1881—therefore it is not necessary to repeat the list here.

CHAPTER VI.

Location of the County Seat.

The bitterest civic struggle the people of Lac qui Parle county have ever engaged in was the struggle which was waged from the spring of 1885, the year following the coming of the railroad through this part of the county, and continuing with varying periods of bitterness and acrimonious discussion for nearly fifteen years, or until the spring election of 1899, when the county finally voted on the issue of a proper bond issue for the erection of a permanent court house at Madison and the present handsome and commodious "temple of justice" was erected, definitely settling the long and disagreeable controversy.

Of course, when the railroad came, the people of the old village of Lac qui Parle, the county seat from the beginning of a county government, recognized that their claim to the retention of the court house would be disputed by the two "boom" towns which sprang up in 1884 near the center of the county. Both Dawson and Madison, which were laid out in that year, immediately demanded the removal of the county seat into their respective midsts, both urging that the business of the county could be expedited more advantageously from a seat more nearly the center of the county than from a seat over in the very eastern edge of the same. Both towns at once secured ardent supporters to their respective claims, the people in the vicinity of Dawson supporting that village's contention and the people of Madison being equally ardent champions of the claims of that equally aggressive and enterprising village. There were not a few who clung to the honorable traditions of the past and as insistently declared that the court house question was not really an issue at all—that there not only was no sense nor reason in the demand for the removal of the county seat, but that, on the other hand, proper civic pride and a due sense of consideration in behalf of honorable tradition required that the county seat remain undisturbed, that the village of Lac qui Parle always had been the county seat and ought always to remain so. While these claims were being made, Bellingham, not to be outdone by its sister villages, also laid claim to the county seat, but the location of that town in the northern part of the county, almost as far removed from the center as was Lac qui Parle, prevented

any serious consideration of those claims and the contest narrowed down to the struggle between Dawson and Madison, the former within a few miles of the geographical center of the county and the latter practically at the exact geographical center, the square which had been set apart by the Madison Townsite Company for court house purposes not being a half mile off the measured center of the county.

DAWSON STARTS THE BALL ROLLING.

Dawson took the lead in the demand for the removal of the county seat and in April, 1885, petitions for the removal of the seat of local government to that village were circulated and generously signed. Madison soon thereafter started with a petition for the removal of the county seat to that village and this latter petition met with an equally generous support on the part of the partisans of that location. At the annual meeting of the board of county commissioners in July the two petitions were placed before the board, which laid the same over until September 21. When the board convened on the latter date the Dawson petition was rejected and a hearing was ordered on the Madison petition for the following November 2, at which meeting the Madison petition was granted and notice of election was given, the same to be held on the day of the next regular election on November 2, 1886. During the interval a heated canvass for votes developed and the files of the *Dawson Eagle,* later the *Dawson Sentinel;* the *Press,* published first at Lac qui Parle and later at Madison, and the *Independent,* started at Lac qui Parle during the controversy, bear witness to the bitterness which the canvass developed. When election day came the Madison partisans carried the day by a considerable margin, the majority in the county being four hundred and fifty-seven, and on November 12, ten days after the election, a crowd of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty men from Madison and the surrounding country took possession of the county records and, without the sanction of most of the county officers, moved them to Madison. They also loaded the frame court house onto trucks and the following day started it across the prairie to Madison, in which village the building was landed on the site reserved for it, the present court house site, on November 19, 1886. Before the records had been removed from Lac qui Parle the county officers had been restrained by a temporary injunction issued by the district court from doing county business anywhere else than at Lac qui Parle, and for a time all county business was at a standstill. On December 8 the county auditor, the treasurer, the register, the

sheriff and the clerk of court issued a statement declaring that they would disobey the restraining order of the court and transact the county business at the court house at Madison. Later the injunction proceedings were dismissed by the court, but the law under which the vote on removal of the county seat had been taken was held unconstitutional by the state supreme court, and under an order issued by the district court, the county records were removed back to Lac qui Parle in September, 1887. Having been deprived of a court house by the removal of the temple of justice to Madison the fall before, the county commissioners leased an old store building at Lac qui Parle village, fitted the same up temporarily for the use of the county officers and once more the business of the county was being transacted at the ancient seat of government.

MADISON FINALLY WINS OUT.

During the following campaign, that of 1888, the court house question was the dominant issue in Lac qui Parle county, even overshadowing the important national and state issues which arose in that campaign. The Madison partisans and the people of the west end of the county demanded a liberal law covering the removal of county seats and in the Republican convention in September, J. F. Jacobson, of Madison, was nominated for representative in the Legislature over William P. Murray, of Dawson, and was elected, personally taking the issue into the Legislature when that body convened. On March 19, 1889, a new law was passed authorizing the removal of county seats and providing that notice of intention to circulate a petition must be published before the actual circulation of the same could begin. Attempts were made to circulate petitions for both Madison and Bellingham, but as the Madison notice of intention had been published first the Madison petition was circulated first, with the result that the Bellingham petition was never started at all. The canvass for the Madison petition was begun on April 6 and the completed petition was filed at the office of the county auditor a couple of days later. The petition was set for hearing by the county board on April 27, on which date the board ordered a special election to be held on May 21, following. At that election Madison won by a considerable majority and as soon as the votes had been counted the records were removed by the board of county commissioners to the court house at Madison without interference or delay.

The county business was transacted in the old court house that had been hauled across the prairie until it presently became apparent that

with the growth of the county's interests and the consequent growth in its business the old building had outgrown its usefulness and in 1898 a proposition was submitted to the voters of the county to bond the county in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a new and modern court house. The proposition was defeated, but at the following spring election, March 14, 1899, it was renewed and carried. The campaign preceding this bond issue was a notable one and the old court house fight was renewed with almost as much of acrimonious discussion as at an earlier date when the question of renewal was being threshed out. The renewal of the bond-issue campaign was begun early in January and until the election in March there was little rest for the leaders in the struggle. Dawson advertised the circulation of a petition to move the county seat to Dawson and offered to pay twenty thousand dollars toward building the court house if the county seat should be moved there. Meetings were held in school houses all over the county, speakers from Dawson advocating the removal of the county seat to that place and equally ardent champions of Madison advocated the bond issue, the building of a permanent court house on the site already occupied and thus ending the "court-house fight." Sometimes these meetings were held jointly, where both sides were heard, and the campaign was one of the most spirited in the history of the county. By a majority of one hundred and sixty-three votes the bond issue was carried, the vote being as follows, by villages and townships: Arena, yes 101, no 1; Aggasiz, 41 votes for and 31 against; Augusta, 78 to 6, the first figure being "for," the second "against"; Baxter, 10 to 103; Bellingham, 22 to 55; Boyd, 49 to 19; Camp Release, 2 to 56; Cerro Gordo, 51 to 63; Dawson, nothing to 208; Freeland, 20 to 48; Garfield, 60 to 6; Hamlin, 56 to 26; Hantho, 41 to 8; Lac qui Parle, 12 to 83; Lake Shore, 92 to 14; Madison township, 111 to 3; Madison village, 285 to 3; Manfred, 16 to 17; Maxwell, nothing to 87; Mahurin, 50 to 5; Perry, 46 to 16; Providence, 6 to 78; Riverside, 1 to 98; Ten Mile Lake, 5 to 56; Walter 83 to 4; Yellow Bank, 49 to 28, a total of 1,286 votes in favor of the bond issue and 1,123 against it. On the showing made in that election the Dawson petition for removal was abandoned, the bonds were issued, the new court house was erected and the "court-house fight" was definitely at an end.

HOW AND WHEN THE FIGHT BEGAN.

When the railroad came through in 1884 several townsites were established along the line in Lac qui Parle county, chief of which were Dawson

and Madison, both sites having men of energy and resources to support their respective claims to precedence and distinction. It was not long until both towns were beginning to demand "a place in the sun," the columns of the old *Lac qui Parle Press,* now and for many years published at Madison as the *Independent Press,* now, even as then, under the direction of S. E. Farnham, carrying some most interesting sidelights on the distinct rivalry that sprang up between the two towns from the very first. In the issue of the *Press,* then published at Lac qui Parle, date of October 2, 1884, among the items under the head of "Dawson Doings," it is noted that "Trainmen say Dawson takes the cake from all the towns along the line west of the cities. . . Telegrams are now received and sent from Dawson. . . Just as we predicted. Dawson will have a round-house and will be the end of a division;" while an item elsewhere notes that "the delay in getting lumber has postponed building operations in Madison."

It was apparent even then that the historic hegira from the Lac qui Parle village was on, as indicated by the following item: "Ed Parsons generously furnished the beer for the boys who assisted him in taking down his windmill Tuesday. Ed is bound for Dawson." Despite the gloomy outlook for the old village, however, there must have been some continued attraction, as another item in that issue says: "We are threatened with competition in the newspaper field, but as we are well equipped for the struggle we propose to 'hold the fort' and give ourselves and patrons the worth of their money. 'Lay on Macduff,' etc." The Dawson boomers were not at all modest, for an advertisement carried in that issue of the *Press* and headed "Dawson, the Future Metropolis of the Minnesota Valley," extolled the merits of the new townsite in glowing terms, declaring it to be the center of a "a region unsurpassed in agricultural resources." In that connection it was declared elsewhere in the paper that "Nowhere in the great agricultural state of Minnesota, where nature has so lavishly provided for the wants and necessities of man, is there to be found a more productive section than the beautiful county of Lac qui Parle. Laboring, since its organization in 1870, under the disadvantage of a lack of railway facilities and struggling to repair the damages of the grasshopper visitation, its advancement nevertheless in natural wealth has been remarkable indeed, and today the assessed value of its property, personal and real, reaches the comfortable sum of nearly two million dollars. To show how Lac qui Parle has gained on neighboring counties, whose railway facilities have always been superior to ours, we subjoin the following figures from the official statement of

1884, recently published by the state auditor: "Property valuation—Lac qui Parle, $1,967,748; Chippewa, $1,622,033; Big Stone, $1,225,741; Yellow Medicine, $1,776,341; Swift, $1,739,988; Redwood, $1,907,227; Lyon, $1,649,978. In connection with the above, it should be borne in mind that Lac qui Parle had but one small village of about two hundred inhabitants to help out the assessments, while each of the other counties have from two to three pretentious and populous villages. . . . Although but a few days since the railroad reached Dawson, already some half dozen creditable business buildings are up and several others are in course of construction, and in a few weeks a commodious hotel and a large elevator will be erected."

MADISON'S CLAIM FOR ATTENTION.

In the succeeding issue of the *Press*, that of October 10, 1884, Madison followed Dawson's example and began to proclaim its merits through the agency of printer's ink in a display advertisement reading thus: "The village of Madison, the future metropolis of Lac qui Parle county, located at the exact geographical center of the county on the line of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad, in one of the finest farming counties in the state. The town has more cultivated land tributary to it than any other town in the county on the line of the road. It is well settled with a class of industrious, well-to-do farmers. It is destined to be the future county seat of the county, for the reason that the location is central and the people will demand it by a large majority. The survey of the village has been made and lots are being selected every day. For particulars, call on or address: H. L. Hayden, the Madison Town Site Company." And thus was Madison's first public claim for the county seat made immediately upon its platting.

In that same issue of the *Press*, under the heading "Madison News," active building operations in the new village were noted and items appeared relating to several parties who already had done so or were preparing to put their houses on rollers and move them over from Lac qui Parle, the apparently precipitous retreat from the old village having already set in. In the latter part of October, Editor Farnham took a trip over to the two new towns on the railroad and in his issue of the following week gave an account of his impression, under the heading "A Tale of Two Cities," which must now prove interesting reading as an illuminating sidelight on the situation at Dawson and at Madison during the formative period of those two cities, the narrative being as follows: "Since our last issue we have visited the two new towns which have sprung up on the line of the Wisconsin, Minne-

sota & Pacific Railway in the central part of the county. First, we went to Dawson. In driving over to Dawson from Lac qui Parle we passed over what we thought was some of the finest agricultural lands it has ever been our privilege to look upon. The farmers along the route are a well-to-do class of people and have spared no pains in making their houses comfortable for themselves, as well as attractive to the eye of the traveler. They have comfortable houses and barns and other outbuildings, which are surrounded in nearly every case by thrifty groves of cottonwood or some other species of quick-growing timber. The town of Dawson is located at a point where the railway crosses the north branch of the Lac qui Parle river, in the township of Riverside. We found C. M. Anderson, the townsite agent, with his hands full of business, having scarcely time to 'shake.' We called at the general store of Howe & McKinstry and found these young men busily engaged dealing out wares to their numerous customers, who have learned to appreciate thus early the many advantages of having a general store in their immediate neighborhood. After satisfying the inner man at George Nicholson's, we shook hands with DeB. O. Scott, who showed us over his domains, and we were then piloted over to the lumber office of Lockey & Malcolmson. These gentlemen are just completing a building in which they intend opening up a general store and banking house. Mr. Malcolmson, after giving us a short sermon on things of general interest in the new town, showed us over his lumber yard. We then went in quest of Mr. Murray, but failed to find him, he being up at Madison looking after his lumber interests at that point. With many warm invitations to come again, we turned our steps toward the duck fields and Lac qui Parle."

EDITOR CONTINUES TO ENTHUSE.

"The next day," continues Mr. Farnham's narrative, "in company with Billy Rhodes and Jud Davis, we turned our steps toward Madison. Again we must enthuse a little on the appearance of the farms we passed. Rolling prairies, just enough for good drainage, with bottom land enough to furnish wild hay in abundance. School houses and churches—their spires towering high above the surrounding country—show that people find time for sacred as well as temporal matters. Madison, our place of destination, is on the line of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad in the township of Madison, and lies almost (within a half-mile) in the exact geographical center of the county. The people of this townsite have shown wisdom far beyond that of the average townsite proprietors of western towns by setting

aside the most commanding and sightly block in the village for a public square. After helping Mr. Rhodes place his house in something like order for the return of his family, which is soon to take place, we took a 'square' with mine host, Mr. Munger, and we are satisfied that the Madison boys are in no danger of starving so long as Mr. M. has them in charge. Asa Fullerton's house looks comfortable—as though it had always stood on the site it now occupies. Messrs. Miller & Pearson's hardware building is the finest thing of the kind in the county. It is twenty-four by seventy, with twenty-four-foot posts and an elevation of twenty-seven feet. They hope to be able to commence business in it by November 1, at the latest. In the meantime they are doing business in a temporary building. Mr. Chollar, lumber dealer, has a well-stocked yard and is prepared to fill orders to any extent called for. The new bank building of the Lac qui Parle County Bank will be a little daisy when completed. The Farnham Bros. and Mr. Murray have also well-stocked lumber yards and if competition is a benefit, lumber will undoubtedly go at prices way down. The elevator at this point, as well as the one at Dawson, is of twenty-five thousand bushels capacity and it seems to us that an elevator so small as that in such a wheat-growing county as Lac qui Parle county smacks of boy play. If the boys can have six weeks of comparatively fair weather there will be a village here of no small pretensions."

An item in the *Press* of November 7, of that same year, under the head of "Madison News," set out that "passenger trains are now making regular trips. Train going west leaves here about 4:20 p. m.; going east, 9:20 a. m." In the same column, under the head of "Dawson Doings," it is noted that "Last Monday the hearts of our people were made glad by the arrival of a passenger train. This road was built by the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company, but is to be operated by the Minneapolis & St. Louis under lease. Trains going west leave here at 3:48 p. m.; going east, 9:48 a. m." And thus the railroad came into Lac qui Parle county.

THE OLD VILLAGE TAKES STOCK OF CONDITIONS.

In the meantime houses kept rolling across the prairie from Lac qui Parle village to Madison until the old village began to wonder if its last days were in sight and to take stock of itself. In its issue of November 13, the *Press* rather gravely inquires, "What is there left of Lac qui Parle? This is a question which has undoubtedly suggested itself to our readers a great many times since the work of building up the towns over on the new

road, to which this place has contributed to no small extent, both in people and buildings. It is a little over one year since the first building and family moved away to Madison, since which time the moving of buildings has gone on from time to time, in nearly every instance the place of destination being Madison. Below we give a statement of the business houses which are still located here: Court house—with all the officers and their families (those who have families) residing here, except court commissioner; school house—winter term of school to begin Monday; general store, H. A. Larson; agricultural implements, Jacobson & Oadson, with branch establishments at Watson, Boyd and Marietta and their general-supply depot at Madison; postoffice—H. L. Hayden, of Madison, who resigned some eight months since, is still postmaster, his resignation not having been accepted; hardware, Charles W. Paige & Company, general hardware dealers; hotel, J. H. Brown, proprietor; flour and feed—H. W. Richards is fitting up the P. B. Nettleton warehouse, where he will soon open up this line and will also handle wood and coal; millinery—Miss Anna Erickson occupies the field in this line."

In the meantime the movement for the removal of the county seat from Lac qui Parle to one of the new towns on the railroad was gaining headway and was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and discussion throughout the county. Lac qui Parle, recognizing the inevitable, practically was compelled to relinquish its claim in favor of either Dawson or Madison and the respective boomers of those hustling towns were striving night and day to create sentiment favoring their respective claims, the rivalry between the two towns leading to discussions, both in the newspapers and among the people, of a rather acrimonious nature. On November 2, 1885, as set out in the introduction to this chapter, on a petition in favor of Madison signed by nine hundred and twelve freehold voters, as against five hundred and twenty-four for other places, the county commissioners ordered a vote on the removal of the county seat to Madison, the contest to be determined at the next general election in November, 1886. Meanwhile the business of the county was being interfered with, some of the county officials having moved elsewhere, and in one instance this laxity in the administration of public affairs appears to have been made the subject of official action, the *Press* stating that "We are informed that the county commissioners have requested C. J. Coghlan, court commissioner, now a resident of Dawson, to move his office to Lac qui Parle, the county seat of the county, and, in case he does not wish to do that his resignation would be very acceptable."

"KIDNAPPING" THE COURT HOUSE.

As the time for determining the court house issue grew near, the discussion became more intense and there was no end of excitement over the question. The Madison Town Site Company offered to deed a site for the court house to the county and to pay for the expense of the transfer. At the election in November, 1886, by a majority of four hundred and fifty-seven votes, the people voted to make the transfer and on Friday morning, November 12, following the election, the transfer was made, the *Press,* which meanwhile had moved from Lac qui Parle to Madison, in its issue of the week following, under the single head, "County Seat Removal," carrying the following account of the proceedings: "Last Friday morning about one hundred and fifty men and forty teams from this place and vicinity gathered at the court house at Lac qui Parle and took possession of the records and other valuable movable property therein and brought them to Madison, where they now are. Injunctions were served upon all officers, restraining them from performing the duties of their respective offices except at Lac qui Parle, where they still remain. As a consequence the business of the county is at a standstill. Saturday a second posse went down and began the work of removing the court house. At this writing that building is about three miles east of this village, having been abandoned by the men engaged in its removal on account of the severity of the snow and wind storm. As soon as the storm abates, however, the building will be brought into town and placed upon a block of land which has been deeded to the county for that purpose at the upper end of Sixth avenue. The treasurer's safe, register's safe and some other of the county's effects are in the Stone & Halvorson building, while the record books are in the Lac qui Parle County Bank vault. The property belonging to the county and stored in the building of Stone & Halvorson is under guard night and day and will be turned over to the officers, when they come to the county seat, without the loss of a scrap of paper. [LATER]—The storm having abated, an attempt was made this (Thursday) afternoon to bring the building into town, but after moving about a mile an axle was broken and the work stoppel until the truck can be repaired"—which, by the way, it presently was and the old court house resumed its travels across the prairie, finally being safely located on the commanding site prepared for it at the foot of the town's chief business street, where it remained untl it again was put on rollers to make way for the erection of the beautiful new court house in

1899, when it was trundled over into Seventh avenue, where it was remodeled and has ever since served as a very comfortable residence, its perigrinations probably ended.

THE COMMUNITY AT HIGH TENSION.

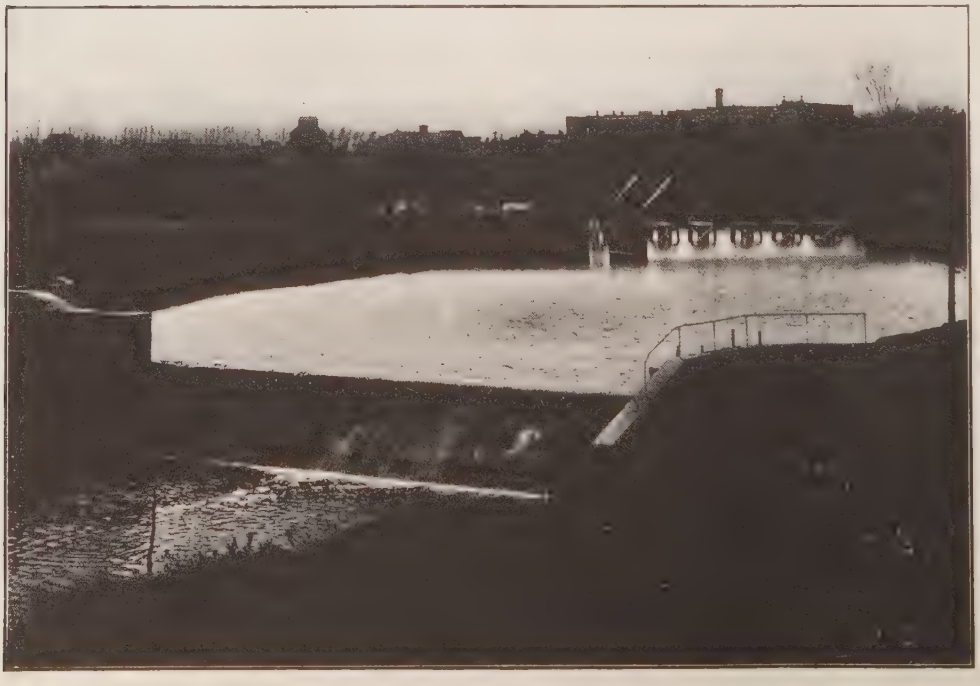
The removal of the court house, however, was not accomplished without considerable tension and the people of Madison were on guard to avert what for a time threatened to be an advance from other quarters designed to recover the records, a situation which led to a demand in some quarters for the stationing of a company of the Minnesota National Guard in Lac qui Parle county until the trouble had subsided. In this connection the *St. Paul Globe* said that "neighbors of Adjutant-General MacCarthy say he never slept a wink for the three nights while the Lac qui Parle court house excitement was at white heat. He kept himself in readiness to march at a moment's notice and gave unmistakable evidence of an intense desire to win glory and fame even at the cannon's mouth. His shadow could be seen against the curtain of his window as he paced back and forth during the silent watches of the night and one neighbor who saw him come out upon the veranda at two o'clock a. m. in his nightshirt, says as he stood there, clearly outlined in the bright moonlight, he looked every inch a soldier. . . The petering out of the Lac qui Parle trouble deprived General MacCarthy of an opportunity for honors that may never occur again during his lifetime."

As an instance of the high tension under which the community lived while talk of "armed conflict" was being heard, the *Press* of November 26 noted that "on Thursday night of last week the most ridiculous thing which has taken place in this county seat removal occurred here. Early in the evening the report came that an attempt would be made that night to recover the records, etc. A meeting was hastily called and guards and patrols set, armed to the teeth, to give the alarm as soon as an enemy was sighted. Everything went on smoothly until about 3 o'clock a. m. on Friday, when a gun was fired, accidentally or otherwise, and a general alarm given. Where a moment before peace and quiet had reigned, broke only by the measured tread of the night-watch passing to and fro upon his beat, now all was noise and confusion. Shouts and yells, accompanied by the reports of revolvers and guns, floating upon the air, while a feeling of dread of something awful about to happen seemed to settle down upon us. In less than five minutes a hundred men armed with double-barreled shotguns gathered at the place

of rendezvous ready for war. It only took a moment to explain that some one had blundered, that the alarm was a false one, and after convincing themselves that all was well, the boys betook themselves once more to their beds. That the whole thing was a canard is a thing to be thankful for, as had an attempt been made to carry away those records someone would have been hurt. Who fired the first shot—like the much disputed question about who struck Billy Patterson—will probably always remain a mystery. Some say it was not a shot, but that it was the kick of a horse against the side of a barn." And thus terminated Lac qui Parle county's famous "court house war," except for certain bloodless legal battles, referred to earlier in this chapter, that had to be fought out before Madison's claim to the county seat became indisputable and secure.

HAGEBAK SOD HOUSE.

Seven and a half miles east of Madison, built about 1869 or 1870, and used as a dwelling for many years. The last of its kind in Lac qui Parle county.



THE DAM AT DAWSON.

CHAPTER VII.

Lac qui Parle county has twenty-two civil townships. Twelve of these coincide with the congressional townships, the other ten being either fractional, on account of the western state line, or irregular on account of the Minnesota river boundary. The eastern part of the county was the first to be settled and receive township government. After the coming of the railroad the central part of the county was quickly settled, and the later townships to be established were in the southern and western parts of the county.

CERRO GORDO TOWNSHIP.

The first township organized was Cerro Gordo, which was set apart by the Redwood county commissioners on March 14, 1871. At that time it included what is now Lac qui Parle township, which was later set off as a separate township, and many of the early settlers lived near the old village of Lac qui Parle. The present township of Cerro Gordo is located in congressional township 118, range 43. Its name was suggested by Colonel McPhail, who participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo during the Mexican War. The first township meeting was held at the home of William M. Mills, on April 7, 1871, when the following officers were elected: E. Brown, clerk; Ole H. Stenson, treasurer; Lorents Thorson, assessor; P. F. Jacobson, justice; H. Chalmers, constable; John Nash, overseer of roads; William M. Mills, H. C. Nelson and Kittel Danielson, supervisors.

David Webb was the first settler in the township, coming in the spring of 1868 and locating on section 36. Peter Thompson and Nels Jacobson came the next year. Another early settler was Anders Pederson, who took land on section 26. James, a son of David Webb and wife, was the first child born in the township. Among present residents of Cerro Gordo township, Jacob O. Hoyum and Martin G. Dale were born in the winter of 1870-71.

The first school taught in the township was a private Norwegian school, during the summer of 1870, by John Hansen, at the house of Rev. Peter Thompson. There was a short term of English school taught by Marcus

Simpson, of Wisconsin, in January or February, 1872. Reverend Thompson conducted the first religious service in June, 1869. The first marriage was that of Nels Jacobson and Anna Thompson, in June, 1870.

The Lac qui Parle river flows through the southeastern corner of the township. There was at one time a postoffice in the northern part of the township called Cerro Gordo, but since the adoption of the rural delivery system the township is served from Dawson and Madison. The present officers of Cerro Gordo township are: J. O. Hoyum, clerk; Ole Holtan, treasurer; G. P. Simones, assessor; A. H. Kleven, John H. Johnson and Gunder Byhaug, supervisors.

BAXTER TOWNSHIP.

Baxter township was set apart for organization by the Redwood county commissioners on September 12, 1871. It includes all of the congressional township 117, range 42. The first township meeting was held on September 30, 1871, at the house of H. A. Baxter, for whom the township was named, and the following officers were elected: C. H. Stausburg, clerk; Ole Heieren, treasurer; H. A. Baxter, assessor; Freedom Merrill and A. Hanson, justices; G. Home and C. A. Dodge, constables; Freedom Merrill, C. A. Anderson and W. L. Cochran, supervisors.

The first settlers came to Baxter township on June 8, 1870. Colben A. Anderson located on section 1; G. E. Home, on section 2; Knudt H. Johnson, on section 11; John L. Saboe, on section 10. These four men were from Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa. Later in the same month came J. L. Mork, of Fillmore county, Minnesota; Ole N. Heieren and Erick N. Heieren, from Calmar, Iowa; Karen E. Home and Christ D. Freshaug, from Ossian, Iowa. In October, 1870, John A. Anderson settled on section 2; Gunder L. Saboe, on section 10; John Stratte, on section 18; Arnt Strabolt, B. Strabolt and C. P. Ruude on section 8. Elmer Wettman and John T. Kleeberg were early settlers.

The first house was built by G. E. Home, on section 2. It was a log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, with a roof made of hay and sod. The first frame house was built in the summer of 1871, by John A. Anderson on section 2. His son, C. M. Anderson, hauled the lumber from Benson, thirty-five miles away.

The nearest mill accessible to the early settlers was fifty-five miles away, at Redwood Falls. In 1871 John Klyhaug and Hans Hauger made a hand

grist-mill by cutting some flint stones and wooden gearing, and did grinding that winter for themselves and others.

The first couple married in Baxter township were Andrew Anderson and Mary Johnson, in June, 1873, by Freedom Merrill, justice of the peace. The first death was that of Mrs. Hans Erlandson, in 1872. The first child born in the township was Julia, daughter of John Mork and wife, born on October 18, 1870. The first boy born in the township was John, son of Colben A. and Gurina Anderson, born on December 8, 1870.

The first school was taught by C. M. Anderson, in a settler's shanty on section 2, in the summer of 1872. The United Lutheran church was organized in 1872 and the church house was built on section 14 in 1879, O. E. Solset was the first pastor.

A small stream, called Three Mile creek, flows north through Baxter township and affords drainage for the eastern part. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad runs through section 31, but there is no station in this township. Dawson on the west, Boyd on the south and Lac qui Parle village on the north, are the principal trading points. The present officers of Baxter township are: H. J. Stratte, clerk; Charles Borgendale, treasurer and assessor; N. O. Norton, C. Torgerson and O. E. Husby, supervisors.

CAMP RELEASE TOWNSHIP.

Camp Release township is mentioned in the early records of the commissioners of Lac qui Parle county and evidently was established while this area was a part of Redwood county; though the date cannot be determined, certain references indicate it was in March, 1871. It comprises all of townships 117 and 118, range 41, south of the Minnesota river. The township takes its name from the fact that "Camp Release," where the captives taken by the Indians during the outbreak of 1862 were turned over to General Sibley, is located within its borders. The first township meeting was held on April 5, 1871, at the house of Peter Peterson, on section 13, when the following officers were elected: Andrew Erickson, clerk; Peter Peterson, treasurer; O. C. Merrill, assessor; L. R. Moyer and Andrew Erickson, justices; Frederick Heideman and August Gustaffson, constables; Hubert Haubries, Torger Christianson and Wilhelm Otto, supervisors.

The first settler was Frank Stay, who previously had "scouted" all over this country and who came in the fall of 1868 and located near the river in the northwest corner of the township. In the spring of 1869, Bruno Arnold, Peter Peterson and Knut Nelson came in. Among the early set-

tlers were Gilbert Anderson, who pre-empted land on section 25; Hans Halverson, on section 7; Sydney South, on section 23; S. Tollefson, on section 36; Halvor Vraalson, on section 21, and Embrick Wigerson, on section 24. Among the other early settlers were August F. Shulz, William Otto, John and Fred Heideman, William Bornkamp, Henry Grause, Fred Ehlers, August Kaster and Ferdinand Schmidt.

The first school was taught in a "dugout" shanty on section 25, by Mrs. Frank Dickinson. It was a summer school of three months duration and had about twelve pupils in attendance. The first religious service was conducted at Bruno Arnold's house, in July, 1870, by Rev. August Schmidt, a circuit preacher of the Evangelical society.

The Minnesota river forms the northern boundary of this township and provides the principal drainage. The most important nearby trading point is Montevideo, across the river in Chippewa county. The present officers of Camp Release township are: O. H. Gemsey, clerk; George Jorgenson, treasurer; John R. Belsaas, assessor; L. J. Metling, John C. Anderson and John Nagel, supervisors.

RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Riverside township was the first township established by the commissioners of Lac qui Parle county. It was set apart on September 3, 1872. This township includes all of congressional township 117, range 43. It takes its name from the Lac qui Parle river, which meanders through the township from south to north. The first township meeting was held on September 21, 1872, at the house of John Maguire, on section 14. The following officers were elected: Daniel Maguire, clerk; K. J. Knutson, treasurer; A. B. Lund, assessor; Michael Connell and Ole Hanson, justices; George Nash and A. O. Mohler, constables; T. I. Lund, H. K. Nelson and John Maguire, supervisors.

In October, 1868, John and Daniel Maguire came to Riverside township and selected homesteads in section 15 and 22. Earlier in that same year Charles and George Nash had selected claims on section 10. The Maguire brothers returned on May 1, 1869, and were the first permanent settlers. They erected the first log house in the township in June, 1869. In July, 1869, T. I. Lund and John Frederickson took land on sections 14 and 22. In the spring of 1870 A. B. Lund, O. A. Mohler, Ole Hanson, John and James Lusk, Knut Ellefson and Halvor Graven settled in this township. The next few years saw all the homesteads taken. The first

child born in the township was Bertha, daughter of Peter Thorson and wife, born on April 18, 1870.

In January, 1872, Marcus Simpson, of Wisconsin, started a school at the house of Peter Thorson; about eight scholars attended. At that same house the first religious service was held in June, 1869, by Rev. Peter Thompson. In April, 1881, Gilbert Carlson opened a store on section 6. Andrew A. Thompson started a blacksmith shop on section 6 in 1880.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad traverses the township, with the city of Dawson as the principal station and trading point. The present officers of Riverside township are: M. H. Melom, clerk; A. J. Olson, treasurer and assessor; J. I. Femrite, L. J. Larson and P. J. Dale, supervisors.

LAC QUI PARLE TOWNSHIP.

Lac qui Parle township was created by the county commissioners on December 27, 1872, out of a portion of the township of Cerro Gordo. It comprises that portion of congressional townships 118 and 119, range 42, south of the Minnesota river. It takes its name from the lake which forms its northern boundary for about eight miles. The first election was held on January 12, 1873, at the school house in the village of Lac qui Parle, when the following officers were chosen: Maurice B. Mills, clerk; E. F. Jacobson and Ole Robertson, constables; Kittel Danielson and Ole Gunderson, supervisors.

Several Indian traders and trappers lived in this township at an early date, and there was a mission station in the vicinity of Lac qui Parle village; Permanent settlement, however, did not begin until after the close of the Civil War. One of the first settlers was P. J. Jacobson, who was instrumental in bringing in a colony of settlers from Iowa. William M. Mills entered the northeast quarter of section 30, township 118, range 42, on April 8, 1868. Other early settlers were: Kittel Danielson, who took land on section 20; Nathan R. Carmon, on section 21; Emilus Brown, on section 22; Christian Frederickson, on section 2; E. Grimmer, on section 27; Peter Simpson, on section 34, and Hans J. Borgendalen and Lyman C. Ewen, on section 35. Further facts are narrated concerning the early settlers in this township in the story of Lac qui Parle village, found in the chapter on incorporated towns.

Peter Thompson, a Lutheran preacher, who came with the company of P. F. Jacobson, held the first religious service in the township, on the first Sunday in June, 1869, in a grove on the bank of the Lac qui Parle

river. The first school was taught by Airrie Grant, in 1872, in a building owned by Browning Nichols.

Lac qui Parle river flows through the township and the Minnesota river forms part of the northern boundary. The only trading point in the township is the village of Lac qui Parle. The present officers of Lac qui Parle township are: Charles A. Gould, clerk; G. T. Statersmoen, treasurer; M. S. Tinderholt, assessor; H. B. Hanson, Peter Kivley and Martin Anthony, supervisors.

YELLOW BANK TOWNSHIP.

Yellow Bank township was set apart by the county commissioners on January 8, 1878. At that time it included what is now Agassiz township. At present it comprises fractional township 120, range 46, and that part of township 121, range 46, south of the Minnesota river. Yellow Bank river, from which it takes its name, flows through the township near the eastern border. The first township meeting was held on January 28, 1878, at the home of T. Frankhouse, when the following officers were elected: M. H. Diebold, clerk; Michael Gloege, treasurer; Frank Butler, assessor; M. H. Diebold and Fred W. Lacombe, Sr., justices; Fred Frankhouse and Christian Gloege, constables; Emil Sellin, Gail Ackerman and William Gloege, supervisors.

Among the early settlers were William R. Movins, who took land on section 27; H. A. Miles, on section 15; D. C. Collier and John Flamm, also on section 15; J. S. Scott, on section 14; J. G. Perry, on section 10, and F. F. Miller, on section 3.

The first religious service was held at the house of William Gloege, during the summer of 1872, by Rev. August Schmidt, an Evangelical minister. The first school was held in a small frame shanty erected for the purpose, in the summer of 1879, taught by Miss L. B. Morton, from near Montevideo.

Besides the Yellow Bank river, already mentioned, a small stream, called Whetstone creek, flows through two sections in the northwest corner of the township. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad traverses the northermost section of this township, with the cities of Ortonville and Big Stone nearby. The present officers of Yellow Bank township are: J. I. Von Eschen, clerk and treasurer; Carl Strube, assessor; Toby Oehler, J. L. Karels and William Witte, supervisors.

MAXWELL TOWNSHIP.

Maxwell township was established on July 16, 1878. It comprises congressional township 116, range 43, and was named for J. H. Maxwell, who, with M. Kiley and William Hull and sons, settled here in 1871. In the following year these pioneers were joined by George H. Miller, Josiah Darling, William Darling, George Reglar and Claudies A. Miller. Immigration continued slowly during the next few years and in June, 1878, a proposition was made by Josiah Darling, J. M. Maxwell and others to organize the township. Accordingly a meeting of the voters was held at the house of Charles Jackson. William H. Hull was elected chairman and J. H. Maxwell, clerk. It was agreed to petition the county commissioners to organize a new township to be called "Maxwell." The petition was signed by the twenty-nine legal voters present, and was handed to the board by J. H. Maxwell. The board granted the petition and set July 27, 1878, as the date for the first township meeting, to be held at the house of Charles Jackson. This meeting was a failure owing to the fact that the time appointed occurred in the midst of harvest. G. H. Miller made affidavit notifying the county board that the voters had failed to meet and elect their officers, whereupon the board appointed the following named persons to hold the several township offices until the annual town meeting: J. H. Maxwell, clerk; Chauncey Phelps, treasurer; Henry Miller and J. H. Maxwell, justices; Bertram Sumner, constable; William H. Hull, Charles Jackson and George H. Miller, supervisors.

One of the first children born in the township was Samuel K. Maxwell, son of J. H. Maxwell and wife, born on January 29, 1871. Mrs. Claude Miller died on December 18, 1873, the first death. The first preaching was by Reverends Galpin and Starr, in 1874. The first school was held in 1878, at the house of Edson Ludlow, on section 28, taught by Mrs. Marion Jump.

The south branch of the Lac qui Parle river flows through the northwest corner of this township. Dawson and Boyd are the nearest trading points. The present officers of Maxwell township are: James Donaldson, clerk; F. T. Gustafson, treasurer; L. D. Hull, assessor; F. Sear, J. P. Cummings and Axel G. Carlson, supervisors.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Providence township was established on October 19, 1878, and comprises all of congressional township 116, range 44. The first township election was held on October 31, 1878, at the house of A. P. Bjornberg, when the following officers were elected: Andrew O. Ness, treasurer; J. R. Pope, justice; Gustaf Lund, constable; C. M. Holmquist, Andrew O. Ness and Gustaf Lund, supervisors.

The first settler was John Engstrand, who located on section 12, in the spring of 1877. Gustaf Erickson took land on section 6; James R. Pope, on section 32; Nels A. P. Thompson, on section 8; Charles Anderson, on section 4; John Dahlgren, on section 24. The first child born in the township was Tilda Peterson, daughter of Gustaf and Christina Peterson. The first registered birth is that of Oscar Ness, son of Andrew and Ingebor Ness, born on March 30, 1878.

Lydia Call taught the first school in 1881, in a granary belonging to Swen Ellefson. Two Swedish Lutheran churches were built in 1880. The south branch of the Lac qui Parle river has many winding miles of its course in this township. There was at one time a postoffice called Providence, but it was discontinued upon the advent of rural delivery. The city of Dawson is the nearest trading point. The present officers of Providence township are: Arthur E. Engstrand, clerk; Halvor Ellefson, treasurer; William Breberg, assessor; A. P. Hubbs, Claus Johnson and Tom Torgrimson, supervisors.

TEN MILE LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Ten Mile Lake township was established on October 24, 1878. It is located in congressional township 116, range 42, and takes its name from a lake (now drained) located ten miles from Lac qui Parle. The first township meeting was held on November 4, 1878, at the house of George Hanson, when the following officers were elected: Ole K. Strand, clerk; Oliver Ryalen, justice; Martin Johnson, constable; Hans Amundson, Peter Quale and Gregar Hanson, supervisors.

The first settler was Peter Quale, who located on section 1, in 1876. Other early settlers were: Thomas Aitken, who took land on section 26; James A. Bryant also located on that same section; John H. Case, on section 22; John B. George, on section 4; Tone Hanson, on section 3; Edwin W. McCann, on section 11; Lars Nelson, on section 12; John E. Solberg, on section 13. The first birth registered with the county clerk is that of

Emma Amelia, daughter of Gregor and Christine Hanson, born on May 14, 1878.

Three Mile creek has its source in this township. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad crosses the township diagonally, with Boyd as the principal station and trading point. The present officers of Ten Mile Lake township are: O. J. Agre, clerk; Henry Skaalen, treasurer; C. B. Sack, assessor; A. D. Korstad, F. W. Bohn and F. R. Schmoker, supervisors.

HANTHO TOWNSHIP.

Hantho township was established on October 24, 1878. It comprises that part of congressional townships 119 and 120, range 43, south of the Minnesota river. It was ordered by the county commissioners that the meeting to perfect the organization of the township should be held on November 4, 1878, at the house of Knud O. Bergstangen, when the following officers were elected: O. K. Olson, clerk; H. J. Flaa, Halvor H. Hantho and J. A. Hayes, supervisors.

Halvor H. Hantho was the first settler and it was in his honor that the township was named. He located on section 15 in 1872. Nels and Ole Hantho, brothers of Halvor, located on section 13 the same year. Elva and Gilbert LaDu took land on section 36 at a nearly date. A. D. Boyington pre-empted a claim on section 19; John Erickson, on section 27, and Hans O. Lillejord, on section 33. The first child born was Halvor, son of Nels Hantho and wife, born on July 30, 1873.

The first school was taught in the Norwegian language, in 1877, and was a private school. No public school was taught until 1879, when district No. 23 was organized and a school house built. The Minnesota river forms the northern boundary of the township and into that stream all the land is drained. The Great Northern railway passes through the northwest corner of the township, with the nearest station at Louisburg. The present officers of Hantho township are: Andrew Person, clerk; Gunder H. Fare, treasurer; Gunder S. Anderson, assessor; S. O. Boraas, John L. Hastad and A. O. Lund, supervisors.

LAKE SHORE TOWNSHIP.

Lake Shore township was established on February 25, 1879. It comprises congressional township 119, range 44, and that part of township 120, range 44, south of the Minnesota river. It takes its name from the fact

that about five miles of its northern boundary is formed by the shore of Marsh lake. The first township meeting was held on March 11, 1879, at the house of Torkel Thompson, when the following officers were elected: M. T. Nelson, clerk; Ole Legred, treasurer; Jacob Nelson, assessor; Erick Efsti and John Hurley, justices; T. Thompson and K. Knudson, constables; N. P. Nelson, Ole Skaadal and P. Peterson, supervisors.

The first settler was P. S. Halverson, who came in 1874. Jacob Nelson settled on section 36, and O. A. Skaadal on section 26, in 1875. James Aufensen took land at an early date on section 35; John H. Kerns, on section 16; James B. Oadson, on section 18; John E. Sterling, on section 25; R. W. Mitchell, on section 3. The first registered birth was that of Lavina Mitchell, daughter of R. W. and Hattie Mitchell, born on September 4, 1879.

The Norwegian Lutherans established a church organization and conducted services at the homes of the various members until a church home was built. The first service of this denomination was conducted by Rev. O. E. Solseth, at the house of Jacob Nelson, in 1877. A private school, taught at this house and in the Norwegian language, was the first school in the township.

The Great Northern railroad crosses the township, with a station at Louisburg, a convenient trading point. The present officers of Lake Shore township are: Gilbert Kittleson, clerk; T. Martinson, treasurer; M. E. Mikkelson, assessor; John O. Dove, Henry Weise and T. E. Roiland, supervisors.

MANFRED TOWNSHIP.

When Manfred township was established by the county board on February 25, 1879, it was called "Custer," which name was proposed in honor of Gen. George Custer, by John Lathrop. In 1884 the name was changed to "Manfred," but the records of the commissioners do not show why the change was made. It comprises all of congressional township 116, range 46, located in the state of Minnesota, the state line cutting off about half of the western tier of sections. The first election was held on March 11, 1879, at the house of Henry D. Cooley, when the following officers were elected: Henry D. Cooley, clerk; Charles Roske, treasurer; O. E. Brown and H. B. Putnam, justices; John Lathrop, E. Smith and S. K. Simonds, supervisors.

Hosea B. Putnam was the first settler in Manfred township, locating on section 4, in 1876. Among other settlers, who came about that year or a little later, were: Edward Clossey, who took land on section 12; G. D.

Pettyjohn, on section 2; Henry D. Cooley, on section 30, and Bartholomew Costello, on section 10. The first child born was a son of Henry D. Cooley and wife, born in September, 1878.

The township is drained by several small creeks which run into the west branch of the Lac qui Parle river. Stations on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which runs just south of the county line, are the nearest shipping and trading points. The present officers of Manfred township are: A. W. Roske, clerk; G. W. Stanke, treasurer; C. W. Hubbs, assessor; John Mork, Jacob Jorgenson and Charles H. Bailey, supervisors.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP.

Hamlin township was established on August 16, 1879. The petitioners requested that it be named "Lone Tree," but this conflicted with a name already in use in the state, so the commissioners substituted "Hamlin," in honor of one of the first settlers of the township. This township comprises all of congressional township 117, range 44. The first meeting was held on September 10, 1879, at the house of R. H. Safford, when the following officers were elected: K. J. Knudson, clerk; Everett Safford, treasurer; R. H. Safford, justice; Ole I. Lerdahl, A. T. Mills and H. L. Barrett, supervisors.

This township was settled in 1874 by a Mr. Hamlin, who died two years after his arrival. K. J. Knudson and Everett Safford were among the early settlers. O. I. Lerdahl and R. H. Safford took land on section 14; Herman K. Nilson, on section 12; Albert T. Mills, on section 18; Herman L. Barrett, on section 26. The first birth registered from this township was that of Louise Schlosser, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Schlosser, born on May 1, 1879. The first school was taught in 1881, by Belle Lerdahl, at the house of Ole I. Lerdahl.

The west branch of the Lac qui Parle river flows across the township from west to east. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad crosses section 1, with the stations at Dawson and Madison as the nearest shipping and trading points. The present officers of Hamlin township are: O. R. Faaberg, clerk; Martin Bauler, treasurer; Ole Anderson, assessor; C. A. Ryberg, H. P. Knorr and W. H. Smith, supervisors.

MEHURIN TOWNSHIP.

When the county board established Mehurin township on August 16, 1879, the petitioners requested that it be called "Eden," but as this con-

flicted with a name already in use, the commissioners changed it to "Mehurin," in honor of the first family to settle there. It is located in congressional township 117, range 46. The first township meeting was held on October 14, 1879, at the house of Amasa Mehurin, when the following officers were elected: A. N. Bates, clerk; William Allen, treasurer; William Moore and Jacob Wilson, justices; C. J. Davis and George Reuss, constables; H. W. Bates, A. M. Aws and William Moore, supervisors.

Lucretia S. Mehurin was the first person to file on land in this township. She entered the southeast quarter of section 24 in 1877. Her father, Amasa Mehurin, had located with his family on nearby sections in the adjoining township of Garfield in 1873. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Mehurin built a substantial frame house on section 24, and moved over there the following year, entering the northwest quarter of section 24. The Mehurin family were alone in that vicinity from 1873 to 1878, when other settlers came in. When they first settled there their nearest neighbor on the south was ten miles away; a family named Hovey lived ten miles distant in the direction of Gary, and a family lived fifteen miles to the east. Mr. Mehurin had to go to Appleton or Montevideo to mill. There was an old government road, built by soldiers during the Indian outbreak of 1862, which these first settlers in Mehurin township used to go to Lac qui Parle village. A. D. Brown came in 1878 and took land on section 28. William B. Moore settled on section 8. Joseph Wilson took a homestead on section 22. The first child born was Alexander Deckman, son of Andrew and Eliza Deckman, born on February 28, 1879.

The west branch of the Lac qui Parle river flows through the southern part of this township. Salt lake is a small body of water on sections 6 and 7. Marietta is the nearest shipping and trading point. The present officers of Mehurin township are: Robert A. Willis, clerk; R. A. Hertzberg, treasurer; C. B. Ufford, assessor; G. L. Shackelford, R. H. Lee and John Eidem, supervisors.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township was established on October 13, 1879. It comprises all of congressional township 118, range 44. C. P. Moe is said to have suggested the name "Madison," in memory of his former home at Madison, Wisconsin. The first township meeting was held at the home of C. M. Larson, when the following officers were elected: William Williamson, clerk; L. Halverson, treasurer; O. M. Larson and C. L. Strom, justices; J. J. Roise

and T. O. Lee, constables; P. A. Lawrence, Elling Sampson and Henry Dunnom, supervisors.

Settlement of this township was begun in 1877 by S. Halverson and O. M. Larson, who took land on section 13. P. A. Lawrence located a homestead on section 28. Henry Dunnom took land on section 22; Christian L. Strom, on section 15; T. O. Lee, on section 7; J. J. Roise, on section 16. The first registered birth was that of Clyde Torrey, son of Wilfred and Jennie Thore, born on July 28, 1878.

The Norwegian Evangelical society effected an organization in the fall of 1879, and meetings were held at private houses. The first school was a private school, taught in the Norwegian language. Norman postoffice was established in December, 1880, at the house of P. A. Lawrence, but was long ago discontinued.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad crosses the township, with Madison city the chief shipping and trading point. The present officers of Madison township are: J. R. Mueller, clerk; P. C. Harwick, treasurer; Abraham J. Hanson, assessor; John Kemen, C. L. Strom and John B. Nossam, supervisors.

FREELAND TOWNSHIP.

Freeland township was established by the board of county commissioners at their meeting on April 11, 1879. The petitioners requested that the name "Freedom" be given the new township, but this conflicted with another township of that name, so the commissioners adopted "Freeland," which was acceptable to the organization leaders, who were said to hold rather advanced ideas in regard to social and political rights. It comprises all of congressional township 116, range 45. The first election was held in March, 1880, at the house of Peter Humphrey, when the following officers were elected: William Humphrey, clerk; Oscar Dixon, justice; Charles Whitford, constable; William Paddock, A. C. Dixon and O. Rulson, supervisors.

The first settler of this township was Burre Frederickson, who came in the spring of 1877 and located on section 30. Peter Skoresth located on section 34 about the same time. William Humphrey took land on section 18; Charles A. Whitford, on section 6; John D. Winter, on section 26; Charles Weaver, on section 26, and Charles B. Ford, on section 10. Charles A. Dixon, born on November 144, 1878, was the first child born in the township. The first church service was held by Reverend Cornelius, at the house of William Humphrey, in September, 1881.

Florida creek flows through the township from south to north, and the

south branch of the Lac qui Parle river traverses the southeast corner. There formerly were two postoffices, called "Freeland" and "Martinsville," but they have been discontinued. The present officers of Freeland township are: H. F. Nerge, clerk; Andrew Amundson, treasurer; Ole M. Hanson, assessor; Herman Laabs, H. O. Carlson and John A. Johnson, supervisors.

ARENA TOWNSHIP.

Arena township was established on December 15, 1879. The petitioners asked that the name "Eisvold" be given the new township, but this conflicted with a name already in use, so the commissioners selected the name "Arena." It comprises all of congressional township 118, range 45. Oscar Larson circulated the petition to have the new township established and it was signed by J. K. Westereng, H. A. Skallerud, Peter Stangness, P. O. Pederson and others. The first election was held on January 3, 1880, at the house of H. A. Skallerud, when the following officers were elected: Oscar Larson, clerk; Christian Halverson, treasurer; Ever Sampson, assessor; Martin Nelson and Lewis J. Larson, justices; H. A. Skallerud, Peter Stangness and Cornelius Erickson, supervisors.

The first to settle in the northern part of the township was Jens Jacobson, who came in April or May, 1878, from Rio, Wisconsin. Ever Sampson, also from Rio, and William Roth, from Milwaukee, came in 1879. E. Jenks was an early settler in the northern part of the township. The first to take homesteads in the southern part of Arena township were Peter Stangness, H. A. Skallerud, John K. Westereng, P. O. Pederson, Erland Thorson, Cornelius Erickson and David Savage, who came on March 28, 1878. They each broke a few acres of ground (the season being early) and then went back to Minneapolis. In September of the same year they returned and built small dwelling houses and became permanent residents. In the spring of 1879, Ole Varud, C. C. Halvorson, Oscar Larson, Lauritz Christopherson, Lars Loken and F. O. Steenberg settled in the southern part of the township.

The first child born in the township was Oscar Skallerud, son of H. A. Skallerud and wife, Johanna Westereng acting as the first midwife. The first death was that of Mrs. O. P. Benson, in 1880. Ever Sampson started the first store in 1879, on section 12. The first church was built by the German Lutherans on section 2. The first school was on section 11, taught by Alice Mooney.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad crosses the township, with a station at Haydenville. The present officers of Arena township are: H. Buchmann, clerk; Michael Bendel, treasurer; Patrick Mooney, assessor; William Roth, John Schneider and Joseph Bendel, supervisors.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry township was established by order of the county commissioners on October 18, 1879. It occupies all of congressional township 119, range 45. The first township meeting was held in the spring of 1880, when the following officers were elected: Jerome Morse, clerk; Edgar Morse, treasurer; M. B. Morse, assessor; Irven S. Knight, justice; Frank Stephens, constable; R. B. Bellingham, Nels Skjerven and Hans O. Sage, supervisors.

The first settlement was made by Hans O. Sage in the fall of 1878. M. B. Morse came in the spring of 1879 and built the first house in the township. R. B. Bellingham took land on section 9; Nels Skjerven, on section 10; Jerome Morse, on section 9; Irven S. Knight, on section 23; Frank Stephens, on section 25. The first birth in the township was a daughter of Theodore Borchardt and wife, born in November, 1879. The first marriage was that of Robert Bellingham and Phoebe Morse, on December 18, 1879. The first school was taught by Mrs. M. B. Smalley, in the summer of 1881, in the granary of M. B. Morse. The first sermon was preached at the house of M. B. Morse in 1879, by Rev. B. Edwards, a Baptist minister.

The Great Northern railroad crosses the township, with a station at Bellingham, which is the principal shipping and trading point. The present officers of Perry township are: A. K. Doyle, clerk; W. E. Rothlisberger, treasurer; John Schlosser, assessor; C. A. Shurb, G. B. Stoick and Henry Grosnick, supervisors.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.

Augusta township was established on January 28, 1880, and comprises all of congressional township 118, range 46, east of the state line. The first meeting was held on February 5, 1880, at the house of H. M. Bell, when the following officers were elected: Charles J. Orton, clerk; H. M. Bell, treasurer and justice; George Hicks and E. Pegg, constables; N. E. Munger, John Paulson and M. Marti, supervisors.

The first settlers came in April, 1879, and were a party of eleven families from Augusta, Wisconsin. H. M. Bell and Charles J. Orton took land on section 8; James B. Smith, on section 33; John Paulson, on section 20;

Charles Arnold, on section 4; Henry Geror, on section 24. The first birth was that of Charles Pomeroy; the first death was a child of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy. The first religious service was held at the house of H. M. Bell, in the summer of 1880, by the United Brethren denomination.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad crosses the township, with a station at Marietta, the principal trading point. South Yellow Bank river flows through the northwestern corner of the township. The present officers of Augusta township are: Glenn Ward, clerk; Henry C. Paulson, treasurer; Orson Bucklin, assessor; John M. Pfister, C. J. Naseth and Albert Redepenning, supervisors.

GARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Garfield township was established on January 4, 1881. It comprises all of congressional township 117, range 45, and was named in honor of President Garfield. The first township meeting was held on January 24, 1881, at the house of Samuel Iverson, when the following officers were elected: N. L. Nordahl, clerk; Samuel Iverson, treasurer; C. C. Farnham, assessor; G. Hanson and C. C. Farnham, justices; I. P. Hanson and D. Gillberg, constables; A. Gillberg, Ira C. Mills and S. M. Sjolie, supervisors.

The first settlement in the township was made by Amasa Mehurin. Mr. Mehurin came to Lac qui Parle county with his family in 1872 and spent the first winter on the farm of William Hull, a few miles west of the present site of Dawson. In the spring of 1873 the Mehurin family settled in Garfield township, filing on sections 18 and 20, the first land taken in the township. After 1877 the homesteads were taken up rapidly. Mary J. Doren, daughter of Amasa Mehurin, filed on the southeast quarter of section 20, in 1873. Hans Torgeson took land on section 24; Lewis V. Rich, on section 14; Samuel Iverson, on section 26; Legrand Kniffen, on section 8; George Nash, on section 28. The first registered birth was that of Silas Gerhard, son of Nels M. and Genella L. Gerhard, born on May 29, 1881. The first school was taught by Christopher Bloom, at the house of Samuel Iverson, in the winter of 1881-82. The first religious service was held in May, 1879, at the house of N. L. Nordahl.

The north branch of the Lac qui Parle river runs through the township from west to east and Florida creek from south to north. The present officers of Garfield township are: J. C. Retrum, clerk; Tom E. Tobias, treasurer; Tom Larimore, assessor; Sigfred J. Sather, Roy E. Twist and E. P. Satre, supervisors.

WALTER TOWNSHIP.

Walter township was established on October 6, 1884. The petitioners requested that the name "Berlin" be used, but it was changed to "Walter." It comprises all of congressional township 119, range 46, east of the state line. The first township meeting was held on October 18, 1884, at the house of Frederick Rosenwald.

The first settler in the township was Earl B. Woodward, who located on section 32, in 1878. Peter V. Engel took land on section 2; W. Fraasch, on section 1; W. R. Gerber, on section 11; Adolph Koeckeritz, on section 12; Edward D. Pierson, on section 1. The first birth to be registered from this township was that of Paul O. Loessin, son of Herman and Henrietta Loessin, born on February 12, 1885.

South Yellow Bank river flows through the township from south to north. The Great Northern railroad crosses the southern part, with a station at Nassau. There was an early postoffice called "Rosen" on section 3, but it has long been discontinued. The present officers of Walter township are: A. G. Raaf, clerk; Valentine Kelzer, treasurer; Frank J. Kanthak, assessor; Fred Maatz, Peter H. Hackert and August Wilding, supervisors.

AGASSIZ TOWNSHIP.

Agassiz township was established by the board of county commissioners on March 23, 1887, in response to a petition from a majority of the voters of Yellow Bank township that the township be divided. It comprises all of congressional townships 120 and 121, range 45, south of the Minnesota river. When the petition to form a new township was presented to the board some one suggested that it be named "Greeley," to perpetuate the memory of an early settler, Horace Greeley Kincaid. There was some opposition to this, however, so the commissioners selected the name "Agassiz" on account of the area lying at the head of the old geological lake Agassiz. The first township meeting was held on April 12, 1887, at the school house in district No. 20.

The first settlement in this area was made by Duncan Murray, in June, 1870, who located on section 30. Mr. Murray lost his life during the great blizzard of 1873. The first child born was Robert Murray, son of Duncan Murray and wife, born in the summer of 1871. Many of the early settlers in this area were prominent in the organization of Yellow Bank township.

Gail Ackermann took land on section 6; Peder Anderson, on section 24; Frank Beutler, on section 7; Karl Bethke, on section 8; Harry Clinton, on section 36, and Robert Engelmann, on section 5.

The Yellow Bank river has a few miles of its course in the western part of the township. The Great Northern railroad runs through section 36, with the nearest stations at Bellingham and Louisburg. The present officers of Agassiz township are: Herman Gloege, clerk; F. A. Bethke, treasurer; G. W. Gloege, assessor; W. J. A. Mews, John Zobrist and Fred Horman, supervisors.

CHAPTER VIII.

Travel and Transportation.

Elsewhere in this volume attention has been paid to the subject of the very earliest travelers, besides the aboriginals, through this part of the country, the French voyageurs, and their means of transportation up and down the waters of the Minnesota river. For generations unknown the only craft the bosom of that stream bore was the dug-out canoe of the Indian. Then came the French traders, with their retinue of voyageurs, who made the river an avenue of extensive commerce in Indian goods and costly furs. For more than one hundred years fleets of canoes and Mackinaw boats, laden with furs and Indian merchandise, plied constantly along the river's sinuous length, but these traders and voyageurs left to history but a scant record of their adventurous life. A brave and hardy race they were, inured to every peril and hardship, yet ever content and happy.

The first white men known to have navigated the Minnesota were LeSueur and his party, who entered the river in a felucca and two row boats on September 20, 1700, and reached the mouth of the Blue Earth on September 30. The next spring he carried down the river a boatload of shale, which he had dug from the bluffs of the Blue Earth, mistaking the same for copper ore. Much more profitable, doubtless, he found the boatload of beaver and other Indian furs, which he took with him at the same time. This is the first recorded instance of freight transportation on the Minnesota river. In the winter of 1819-20 a deputation of Lord Selkirk's Scottish colony, which had settled near the present site of the city of Winnipeg, traveled through Minnesota to Prairie du Chien, a journey of about one thousand miles, to purchase seed wheat. On April 15, 1820, they started back in three Mackinaw boats laden with two hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of oats and thirty bushels of peas. During the month of May they ascended the Minnesota river from its mouth to its source and, dragging their loaded boats over the portage on rollers, descended the Red river to their homes, which they reached in June.

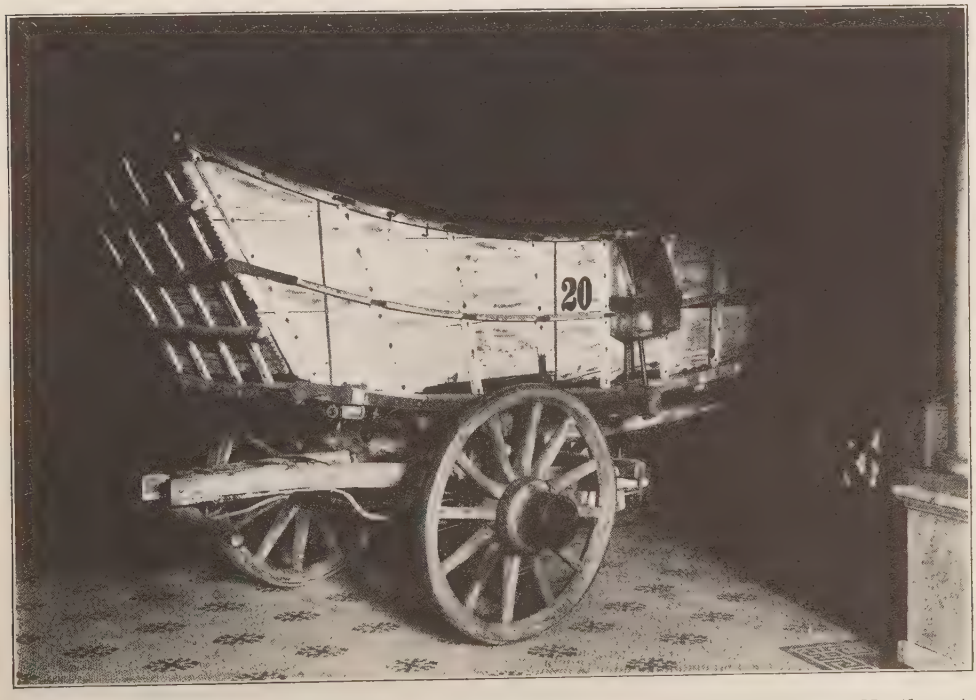
THE USEFUL MACKINAW BOAT.

The Mackinaw, or keel, boats used on the river in those days were often vessels of from twenty to fifty feet in length, by four to ten feet in width and capable of carrying from two to eight tons burden. They were propelled by oars or poles, as the exigencies of the river might require, and the crew usually comprised from five to nine men. Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, the missionary at Lac qui Parle, in describing his first journey up the valley of the Minnesota in June, 1835, gives an interesting account of how he shipped his wife and children and his fellow helpers, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Huggins, with their goods on one of these boats, which was nine days in making the trip from Ft. Snelling to Traverse des Sioux. In the correspondence of Mrs. Mary Riggs, wife of the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, the famous missionary to the Sioux, who was for so long stationed at Lac qui Parle, is found a vivid picture of a Mackinaw boat belonging to the old Indian trader, Philander Prescott, in which she ascended the Minnesota river in 1837. It was about forty feet long by eight feet wide and capable of carrying about five tons. Illustrative of the size and capacity of some of the canoes used by the traders, it is related that George A. McLeod, brother of Martin McLeod, in April, 1853, took down from Lac qui Parle to Traverse des Sioux forty bushels of potatoes, besides a crew of five men, in a single canoe, twenty-five feet long by forty-four inches wide, hollowed out of a huge cottonwood tree.

CRUDE BEGINNINGS OF THE MODERN HIGHWAYS.

Wagon roads in the beginning were very crude. The first actual attempt at anything like road-making this far west was in 1853, when the war department established the road, long known as the old Military trail, from Mendota, up the right bank of the Minnesota river, to the fort at Big Stone lake. The work of clearing the trail was completed in 1857 and the road furnished excellent facilities for travel and early immigration. As crude as the early roads were, however, they were no more so than were the vehicles which traveled over them, two-wheeled concerns of crude, but very strong workmanship, made entirely of wood and leather, without a particle of iron entering into their construction and which would carry six hundred or seven hundred pounds. To this cart would be hitched an ox, the harness being thongs and broad bands of buffalo hide. No grease was used on the groaning axles and the consequent squeaks of the latter as the lumbering

OLD STAGE COACH.



Conestoga wagon, such as was used by many of the early immigrants to the Northwest.

cart rolled slowly over the plains could be heard for miles. These carts were largely used in the fur trade, chiefly between Pembina and St. Paul, but they were not infrequently seen in the Lac qui Parle country in the early days.

The old Military trail naturally became the route of travel for the settlers coming into the Lac qui Parle country, the village of Lac qui Parle being the first stopping place of any considerable consequence above Redwood. At first the settlers in the vicinity of Lac qui Parle continued going down the river to Redwood for supplies and the old trail thus became a well-beaten thoroughfare, but when the Great Northern railway reached Benson about 1870, commerce with this section was diverted to the latter point and a new trade route was created, crossing the river at Bausmau's—or Bushman's—ferry and proceeding directly on across the prairie. Presently the ferry was supplanted by a bridge at that point and the route to Benson became one of the most extensively traveled roads in this part of the state, all supplies being hauled from the station at Benson and the grain and other products of the settlers hereabout being hauled to that point. With the coming of the Northwestern railroad to Canby, however, much of the travel from the lower part of the county was diverted in that direction. While that latter road was being constructed there came an unusually severe storm one fall and it was reported in Eastern papers that the entire crew of the construction camp at Gary had perished in the storm. This, happily, proved to be a canard, and though some lives were lost and all suffered great hardships, the disaster was nothing like as bad as the imaginative correspondent, basing his opinions upon the absence of communication with the storm-bound camp, made it appear. Sudden storms were the common terror of travelers in those days, pioneers often being caught by blizzards during their journeys to and from market and not infrequently tragedy marked the passing of the storm. In the absence of shelter the only thing for the traveler to do was to turn his team loose to shift for itself and then dig himself into a snow drift and wait for the icy blast to subside. The danger of freezing to death was ever present during such an experience and it not infrequently happened that the luckless traveler thus caught suffered freezing of his limbs.

COMING OF THE RAILROAD TO LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

Lac qui Parle county was without a railroad until 1884, when the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company completed its line, operated

by the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad Company, through the county, striking into the county in the extreme southeastern corner of the same, in Ten Mile Lake township, proceeding northwesterly to a point about the exact geographical center of the county, in Madison township, where the city of Madison now is situated, and then proceeding due west and passing out of the county, into South Dakota, about midway of the western line of Augusta township. The coming of this road changed the entire course of history for Lac qui Parle county and opened up for it a new era of commercial and agricultural importance. Towns were established along the line of the road, creating new centers of trade and diverting from the old county-seat town, then the only village in the county, the trade that had been going there and also wresting from that time-honored settlement both its social and civic dominance over the remainder of the county. Along the line of the Minneapolis & St. Paul road sprang up the villages of Boyd, Dawson, Madison and Marietta, the towns being located about equidistant from each other, from seven to ten miles apart, and all became at once flourishing and thriving centers of trade for the rich agricultural sections which surrounded them, and have so continued, all having enjoyed normal and substantial growth from the very start.

About three years later, in 1887, the Benson & Huron division of the Great Northern railroad entered Lac qui Parle county and created additional centers of trade in the upper end of the county. This road entered the county upon crossing the river in the extreme northwest corner of Hantho township, crossed Lake Shore township in an almost due westerly direction, cut diagonally through the extreme southeastern section of Agassiz township, proceeded thence diagonally through Perry and Walter townships and passed on into South Dakota in the extreme southwestern section of the latter township. Trade centers straightway also sprang up on this line in the county, Louisburg, in Lake Short township; Bellingham, in Perry township, and Nassau, in Walter township, claiming and receiving the trade of the surrounding farms; and thus three more thriving villages made their appearance.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND MODERN HIGHWAYS.

While proper attention was given to highways in Lac qui Parle county from the very beginning, when definite roads began to be laid out along the section and range lines (and in many instances excellent roads were constructed), it must be admitted that no one single factor has done so much

to promote and advance the cause of good roads hereabout as the coming of the automobile. So soon as the farmers found that the automobile was one of the best investments that could be made in the way of modern farm equipment, they joined in the earlier demand of their urban brethren for better roads and now the whole community is a unit in the demand for a speedy and systematic extension of good roads, a demand that is being met as rapidly as the various circumstances governing different localities will warrant, until Lac qui Parle county is now well up in the front rank as regards the quality of her highways. As pointed out elsewhere in this volume, under the operations of the state highway commission great strides have been taken in the way of road building in Minnesota of late years and Lac qui Parle county is not behind in contributing her share to the good work.

CHAPTER IX.

Development of Agriculture.

THE LAC QUI PARLE PRAIRIES IN 1870.

During the first six years after the Indian outbreak the territory of which this county is made up was a wilderness undisturbed by the forces of civilization. A few Indian families and a few roving white trappers were the sole inhabitants. The buffalo had been driven from the prairies of Lac qui Parle forever, but in 1870 the bleaching skeletons of the victims of the bygone chase could be seen on every hand. There were thousands of skeletons inside the borders of the county and the skulls remained in sight for many years on the higher ground.

The many sloughs and marshes, now drained and fertile fields, were then filled with water in which muskrat houses were very numerous. In summer the marshes were alive with geese, brant, ducks, bitterns, gulls and terns. Cranes and swans were numerous and nearly always in sight on a summer day. In late fall, when the marshes were frozen over, the swift-running shallows of the streams were filled with thousands of ducks, especially mallards. Prairie chickens, wintering in the timber and bottoms along the streams, spread to the prairies in the summer. Blackbirds were a menace to the cornfields of the early settlers and sometimes hovered over stream and marsh in flocks resembling distant storm clouds. The streams were well stocked with fish—suckers, redhorse, buffalo, pickerel, pike, bass and other varieties. The early settlers captured them with hook, spear and net, but especially in traps, and found them of great assistance in keeping up the scanty supply of food. Coyotes, foxes and badgers were numerous on the prairies. Along the streams were raccoons, mink, otter and a few beavers.

The one dreaded summer plague of the prairie was the mosquito. Man and beast alike had to be protected at night by smoke from the ravages of

the mosquito. There were no poisonous snakes within the borders of the county. Song-birds were numerous, but the variety was less than now.

THE PRIMITIVE TREELESS PLAIN.

The prairies above the narrow valleys scooped out of the glacial clay by the streams contained neither tree nor bush, but were in the summer covered with a fine growth of native grasses. From the first of May until the first of September wild flowers were in blossom, one variety succeeding another as the season advanced. Numerous patches of plum and cherry trees bordered the streams. The deeper-lying bottom lands and the broken ground, sheltered by high banks or bayous from the prairie fires, were covered with heavy timber, maple, oak, basswood, elm, ash, boxelder and hackberry. The cottonwood and the willow were the sentinels of these woodlands. They were the hardiest and most quick-growing. The timber lands usually had numerous gooseberry and raspberry bushes.

The grasses on the prairies became dry in the fall and about the first of October, earlier or later as the season was early or late, wet or dry, all grasses were burned. Even the sedges and reeds of the marshlands were usually burned down to the water level. The spectacle, on a dark, windy night, of a prairie fire sweeping the grasses from hundreds of square miles with the swiftness of a race-horse is never forgotten by those who saw it. In a season when no snow fell, travel over the prairies was easy all winter and the climate was agreeable, but when heavy snowfalls occurred travel became nearly impossible and fearful "blizzards" made life difficult except in sheltered groves along the river beds. All depressions, excepting the wider river valleys, were filled with the drifted snow. The minor streams were completely buried and the landscape became one great ocean-like plain, over which high winds drifted frozen snow like sands in the Sahara. For days at a time, when high winds prevailed, life in the open was impossible for man or beast. To dig oneself into a snowdrift and to stay there until the wind subsided was the only salvation for the unlucky wayfarer who was caught in a storm and lost on the open prairie. In a spring following a winter of heavy snows the frozen snowbanks of the upland stream beds held back the water from the melting snows until with terrific force the flood tore its way through the lowlands, ripping open the old channels and tossing frozen snow and ice in chunks as large as small icebergs to right and left.

THE PIONEER'S TASK CUT OUT FOR HIM.

It was such a situation as above touched on that the pioneer farmers of Lac qui Parle county faced upon their arrival here in the latter sixties and early seventies. But the task of subjugating the wilderness and bringing the wonderfully fertile soil under the dominion of man was not shirked and it was not long until, instead of blossoming with the bloom of the wild prairie flowers, these great savannahs were blossoming with the far richer blossoms of the wheat and the corn, full of their golden treasure, while the luxuriant pasture lands were feeding, instead of the buffalo of a past day, "the cattle on a thousand hills," friendly and useful companions to the pioneer and valuable contributors to his comfort and well-being.

BEGINNING OF IMMIGRATION.

From 1869 to 1875 most immigrants to Lac qui Parle county from Wisconsin, Iowa, and eastern Minnesota came in covered wagons drawn by oxen or horses. They drove their stock with them and carried some of the implements necessary in opening up farms. Oxen were preferred to horses by the pioneers, on account of their strength and endurance and the fact that they would rustle most of their own living. Sometimes, however, they caused serious inconvenience by wandering away. It is related that when Amasa Mehurin, one of the first settlers, came to the county in 1872, he and his family made camp late one evening on the farm of William Hull, and in the hurry of getting settled for the night two yoke of oxen wandered away and started back toward their former home in Freeborn county. Mr. Mehurin started after them and was gone three weeks until he recovered the oxen and returned to his family. The William Hull above mentioned was the first farmer in Maxwell township, and broke up forty acres in 1871.

It was customary for the new settler, upon the selection of a location, to break a small patch of ground and plant "in the sod" some corn, potatoes, beans, turnips and rutabagas, to help furnish feed for man and beast during the following winter. Then followed the breaking of the land intended for next year's wheat crop and the erection of some sort of buildings for shelter.

The first harvesting of grain was done with a cradle, but after 1870 some hand-rake reapers and "droppers" came into use and a little later the self-rake reapers, followed by the harvesters and later the self-binders. For one or two years the threshing of all small grain was done with a machine

owned by a resident of Chippewa county. In 1870 there were perhaps a thousand bushels of grain raised in the county.

The earliest settlers took their grain to Benson, then the nearest shipping point, some thirty miles to the northeast. There was one elevator there and it was no uncommon thing, during the busy season, for a farmer to have to wait a week for his turn at the elevator to sell his grain. The first gristmills near this county were at Granite Falls and Montevideo, in Chippewa county. Some settlers went as far as Redwood Falls for their first supplies, and other long trips had to be made until the first store was started in this county at Lac qui Parle village in 1870.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

In 1876, just when the pioneer farmers of Lac qui Parle county were beginning to "get on their feet," there came a pest of grasshoppers that gave agriculture in this region a severe set-back. These insects came in such numbers that all crops were lost, in spite of frantic efforts to destroy the invaders. Another grasshopper raid occurred in 1877, and the damage done that year was so great that the Legislature took notice of the condition of the farmers throughout the state and on February 12, 1878, passed an act providing for the extension of financial relief to the farmers who had lost their crops as a result of the grasshoppers. About eighty farmers in Lac qui Parle county applied to the county board for seed grain and approximately four thousand eight hundred dollars was advanced to the county by the state. This amount was later raised by a general county tax and refunded to the state.

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTIVE BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

When farms were first established in Lac qui Parle county the farmers suffered considerable loss from the depredations of wolves, gophers, blackbirds and other predatory birds and animals. As these annoyances continued through the years and as individual efforts could not abate the nuisance, the county sought to remedy the trouble, in some measure at least, by offering a bounty for the killing of these animals. For many years the county auditor was authorized to pay three dollars for every wolf scalp, and this amount has been increased until now the state pays a bounty of seven dollars and fifty cents for every wolf killed. In 1887 the county board offered a bounty of five cents for every pocket gopher killed, and ten cents a dozen for all blackbirds killed in July, August, September and October.

METHODS OF SECURING LAND.

The land that was formerly a part of the Sioux Indian reservation—a strip ten miles wide extending along the Minnesota river—could be secured from the United States government by pre-emption. The remaining land was secured by the first settlers either under homestead or tree-claim laws. Men who had served as soldiers were given additional privileges in taking up land. Title to the pre-emption land could be secured by paying one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. One filing on a homestead was required to live there five years and make certain improvements. The tree-claim law was put into effect in order to give some incentive to the settlers to plant trees on the then treeless prairie. Anyone having proved up on a homestead or pre-emption could secure a tree-claim. When first promulgated the law provided that the settler should plant forty acres of the quarter section in trees, but this was soon found to be impracticable and the number of acres required to be planted in trees was reduced to ten. This law was responsible for most of the beautiful groves that are such a prominent feature of the landscape in Lac qui Parle county, although many trees have been planted on homestead and pre-empted land.

The trees thus planted serve as a windbreak from the winter storms, furnish fuel for the farmer and shelter for his stock, as well as having an appreciable effect in minimizing freshets by retarding the run-off of snow and rainfall.

LIVE STOCK RANGE IN EARLY DAYS.

Grain-growing quickly took the lead with the early farmers in preference to stock raising. At first there was a stock law which permitted cattle to range at will, but as this was unsatisfactory to the farmers who wished to put large tracts into wheat without the expense of fencing in the land, a law was passed in the early seventies making it necessary either to keep stock in fenced enclosures or send them to ranges farther removed from the farming district. This led to the system of taking live stock from the eastern part of the county and herding them during the summer in the less developed sections farther south and west.

Quite a business was built up in this matter of summer herding. One dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents was the usual charge per head for herding stock from May 15 to October 15. Cattle were taken down in the Coteau hills and some herders even went over into the Dakotas, where the stock waxed fat on the free range and abundant water. So Lac qui

Parle did not develop from a range into a farming country, as was the case with some counties in this region.

AN ERA OF LOW PRICES AND DECREASING YIELDS.

In the early eighties prices for farm products in general were low and the rich prairie lands, of so-called inexhaustable fertility, began to show diminishing returns. Many farmers felt that their troubles might be remedied by proper legislation and it was about this time that the Farmers Alliance gained many adherents. The principal achievement of the Farmers Alliance movement was the passage of laws compelling railroads to allow farmers to load their own cars with farm products or to build their own elevators.

In 1885 there was considerable dissatisfaction concerning the grading of wheat at various points, and the trouble was especially acute at Dawson, where the farmers felt sure that the elevator company was not giving them a square deal. Finally, K. Danielson, Robert Donaldson, A. B. Sears and William Lusk were appointed as a committee to go to Minneapolis and present their grievance to the head office of the elevator company and to the grain exchange. After presenting their case to the manager of Meader & Company, owners of the Pacific Elevator, he admitted that the grain was not separated in the bins nor graded on its merits, and promised in the future to give proper weights and grades. The committee had taken with them samples of grain which were compared with samples from other sections at the grain exchange, and a representative of the Chamber of Commerce told them that the wheat from Lac qui Parle county was the best prairie wheat they received.

BEGINNING OF DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

When the farmers realized that they could not maintain their former profits on the one-crop system they began to consider what to plant to supplement the small grain. Corn had been grown in a small way for many years, but it was not until necessity for other crops became apparent that it was given serious consideration. Some urged the growing of flax, and with good reason, for in 1885 one acre of flax was worth as much as two acres of wheat. For a number of years flax was extensively grown, especially on new ground, but it was finally generally discarded on account of a wilt disease that made its production unprofitable. Gradually the farmers began to introduce the clover, alfalfa and other hay crops, and began to keep

more stock to consume the grain and roughage produced on the farm. Thus their product was marketed in a more compact form and fertility maintained on the land. With the comparatively high prices for farm produce that have prevailed during the past twelve years prosperity has smiled upon the farmers of Lac qui Parle county and this prosperity is reflected in every phase of rural activity.

SYSTEMATIC AND EFFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

From the very beginning of agriculture in Lac qui Parle county proper drainage became recognized as a factor in development that had constantly to be reckoned with and from the first early and ofttimes wholly inadequate ditches, designed to give drainage to a field or to an individual farm, has grown the present highly effective system of public ditches which make the county one of the best drained in western Minnesota, while drainage projects now under way or under consideration will add to the system until there will be little more to be required in that direction. It was in the latter eighties and early nineties that the work of drainage began to take on something like a systematic form, the former haphazard way of each farmer seeking an outlet, often ineffective, as best he could, giving way to a systematic and concerted public effort along that line. In addition to the countless miles of tile draining that has been done in the county under individual direction, there was constructed between the years 1893 and 1912 more than three hundred miles of ditches under public direction, giving effective drainage to a wide area and reclaiming thousands of acres of otherwise practically waste land. Many of the smaller lakes of the county have thus been drained and now give up their rich beds to profitable cultivation, while sloughs and marshes have given way to some of the richest fields in the county. At present there are under way projects calling for twelve or fifteen miles of dredged ditches and innumerable smaller ditches and miles of tile drain, all being directed in accordance with a general and effective system, drainage taxation long ago having proven one of the best possible investments made by the farmers of the county. Where once extended flat, unprofitable swamps and marshes, useful only to duck hunters, there are now broad, cultivated fields, yielding to the tiller of the soil a rich reward for his foresight and enterprise in reclaiming the same and adding greatly to the renown achieved by the county as one of the richest garden spots in the state; an ever-present, visible, speaking evidence of the value of effective drainage under competent and systematic direction.

GRAIN CROPS.

The following brief statistics from the federal census for 1900 and 1910 show the shift in ten years of the relative importance of the chief grain crops of the county:

	—1900—		—1910—	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	218,420	3,219,230	104,421	1,725,859
Oats	29,179	1,134,780	61,052	2,187,058
Corn	30,565	895,970	45,833	1,480,031

The total value of all crops produced in Lac qui Parle county in 1909 was $4,150,755. This amount was produced by cereals, $3,583,249; other grains and seeds, $200,372; hay and forage, $278,300; vegetables, $66,569; fruit and nuts, $10,276; all other crops, $11,989.

PRESENT FARM CONDITIONS.

The improvement in conditions of rural life, which in the past few years has assumed country-wide importance, is evident on every hand in Lac qui Parle county. Residents here are now able to have not only profitable, but attractive, farm homes; conveniences for lightening labor and securing comfort are being installed, and the children are given an interest in their work through modern instruction. There are today in Lac qui Parle county 2,249 farms, the average size being 249 acres. More than forty farm homes have every modern convenience in the way of light, heat and water supply. On these farms there are 28,000 cattle, 21,000 hogs and 46,000 acres of corn. There are in the county over 200 silos. Sixty-eight farmers are raising purebred stock; 105 farmers (or farmers' wives) are raising purebred poultry, and 400 farmers are raising alfalfa.

A large majority of the farms in this county are operated by their owners, but in some of the townships from ten to forty per cent. of the farms are rented to tenants. Where a cash agreement of rental is made, the terms vary from three dollars to eight dollars an acre, according to character of land and crops, the highest rental usually being received for land well set to alfalfa. When a tenant works on the share system it is customary for him to furnish his own teams and tools and receive half the crop.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT.

Lac qui Parle county adopted the plan of having a county agricultural agent in 1913. The purpose of this office is to make available to farmers the results of scientific experiment and research carried on by the state and federal agricultural departments; to assist in harmonizing these results with the practical experience of the farmers, and initiate movements for improvement in various lines of farm work. The duties of the agent do not stop with the definite farm projects, but extend to the social and educational side of rural life. The many lines of activity in which the county agent is interested may well be illustrated by the following brief summary of the work carried on in this county during the past few years.

Along the line of definite projects for farm work perhaps the greatest results have been achieved through the introduction and development of improved seed, especially seed corn. Through the use of seed corn suited to this region, Lac qui Parle county has increased her yield per acre and done her part in the progress which enabled Minnesota to show the greatest yield of corn per acre of any state in the Union in 1914. In crop rotations it is now the object to introduce grasses and clovers, and feed the grain to stock. Disease control and sanitation now receive careful attention. Three years ago an epidemic of hog cholera almost wiped out the herds of swine in this county. The disease was also prevalent two years ago. Since then much work has been done in improving sanitary conditions in hog-lots and rendering hogs immune through vaccination with anti-hog-cholera serum.

Two hundred and fifty farmers in this county now keep an accurate account of their operations under a uniform and simple bookkeeping system. Through this system they have been able to detect certain leaks and meet buyers and sellers on a business basis. A survey in farm management has been made in one township, records to determine the profit or loss of farm operations being taken on sixty-five farms. The farm that showed the greatest profit according to the capital invested consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and had its crops well diversified between small grain, corn and grasses and had considerable stock. Wheat was raised for a cash crop and all other products were fed to stock on the farm.

Numerous boys' and girls' clubs have been organized in co-operation with the schools. This year there are seventy boys entered in the one-acre corn-raising contest. In 1915, Alvin Skoien, of Lac qui Parle township, ranked second in the state contest, with a yield of one hundred and one

bushels to an acre. In the Boys' Pig Club, eleven boys are now keeping a record of feed and weights. The bread-making contests for the girls are first conducted in the various schools and the local winners take part in a county contest.

Efforts are also being made toward the importation and breeding of improved live stock through co-operation with the Lac qui Parle County Live Stock Breeders' Association. Also the promotion of live stock shipping association and the extension of exhibits of live stock at the county fair. The county agent co-operates with the farmers' club in planning programs and arranging schedules.

William W. Underwood, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, was county agent from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1915. On January 1, 1916, he was succeeded by J. S. Jones, who had been agricultural instructor in the Madison high school. The work of this office is supported from three sources, namely: The United States government pays $300, the state pays $1,000 and the county pays $1,000. Under the recently enacted Smith-Lever bill, Congress has provided for an annually increasing appropriation for this work.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

One of the strongest factors in promoting the welfare of the rural communities of Lac qui Parle county has been the organization in recent years of numerous "farmers' clubs." A farmers' club is a local organization of a group of farmers and their families. They adopt a constitution, elect a president, secretary and business manager, and meet once a month or oftener at the farm home of one of the members. At these meetings a lunch is served and a varied program given. The work taken up by these clubs is usually more diversified than that of any other organization in the community as they are not organized for any one purpose. They are of advantage to the community in three ways—socially, educationally and financially.

The social advantages come through the meetings. People are brought together who do not come in contact at any other place. Near neighbors meet at the club and visit, who do not see one another at any other time, just because they do not visit regularly. The club establishes a community spirit and men, women and children look forward to club day with much interest.

The educational feature of these club meetings is the strongest argu-

ment in their favor. The children and younger people usually furnish the entertainment features of the program, with recitations, readings and music. Local speakers are secured for that part of the program devoted to farm work, as every community usually has some farmers who seem to be making more of a success in a certain line than their neighbors. Facts given by such men are of untold value to the community, and the results attained can be repeated by any other man in the locality. Business and professional men are also invited to address the club meetings.

The knowledge gained by club members through their association with their neighbors is one of the good results of the club work. Before and after the program the farmers talk over their problems and many ideas are brought out which can be taken home and applied. This same thing holds true with the women. They examine the conveniences and labor-saving devices which the hostess has installed in her home to make her work lighter or to increase the comfort of her family, and listen to the other women talk about their conveniences and methods of doing housework.

Another good feature of these clubs is their ability to get concerted action of all in a community on matters which are of interest to all. Proposed legislation can be considered and the work for good roads advanced. Another very important feature of this club work is looking after the markets, both for selling the farm produce and for buying farm supplies. Plans for practical co-operation between farmer and merchant are developed.

The first farmers' club organized in Lac qui Parle county was the Manfred Farmers' Club, started in 1910. The others have been organized in the past three years, and there are now seventeen in the county, a complete list being as follow:

Manfred Farmers' Club, Manfred township.
Alfalfa Farmers' Club, Cerro Gordo and Hantho townships.
Hoelz Farmers' Club, Madison and Hamlin townships.
Maxwell Farmers' Club, Maxwell township.
Riverside One-Hundred-Bushel-Acre Club, Dawson City.
Harmony Farmers' Club, Hamlin township.
Progressive Farmers' Club, Riverside and Baxter townships.
Cloverleaf Farmers' Club, Hamlin and Providence townships.
Progressive Farmers' Club, Lake Shore township.
Madison One-Hundred-Bushel-Acre Club, Madison city.
One-Hundred-Dollar-Acre Club, Augusta and Mehurin townships.

Cerro Gordo Farmers' Club, Cerro Gordo township.
North Freeland Farmers' Club, Freeland township.
Boosters' Farmers' Club, Madison and Lake Shore townships.
Garfield Farmers' Club, Garfield township.
Lac qui Parle Town and Country Club, Lac qui Parle township.
Providence Farmers' Club, Providence township.

These clubs are generally composed of about thirty-five families and have an average attendance of one hundred, while some of the largest meetings have as many as two hundred people.

OTHER COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS.

In addition to these farmers' clubs, there are numerous live-stock shipping associations organized throughout the county. Their aim is to ship in carload lots or more and secure proper care of stock in transit, also to find the best markets. The Rosen Equity and Co-operative Shipping Association is a branch of the American Society of Equity, operating in the northern part of Walter township. There are also a number of live-stock breeders' associations in the county and their work is showing good results in the grade of domestic animals in the county.

THE LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society was organized on September 20, 1873, at the school house in the village of Lac qui Parle. It was formed by a member of the pioneers who desired an opportunity to exhibit their agricultural products and enjoy a holiday. At the first meeting L. R. Davis was elected chairman and Dr. J. S. Eaton was elected secretary. The meeting proceeded to organize for the first fair. The following officers were elected: H. W. Richards, president; S. A. Anderson, vice-president; C. J. Coghlan, secretary, and Charles Eaton, treasurer. William LaDu, J. F. Jacobson, J. S. Eaton, F. F. Davis, Peter Simpson, John Olson and C. A. Gould were constituted an executive committee. L. R. Davis, J. H. Brown and W. S. Farnham were instructed to draft a constitution. The first fair was held on October 9, 1873, at the village of Lac qui Parle. It was for one day only.

The next annual meeting was held in the hotel kept by J. H. Brown at Lac qui Parle on January 7, 1874, when it was decided to hold a two-day fair and get one hundred handbills printed. The next annual meeting was

held on January 5, 1875. It was voted that a premium of three dollars be paid for the fastest running horse; entrance fee one dollar; W. S. Farnham, George Webster, J. F. Jacobson and E. Wilcox to be judges of the horse race. It was decided to have one hundred and fifty handbills printed. A motion was adopted that the society appropriate twenty dollars for the purchase of evergreen trees, and that the president, vice-president and secretary should select the trees and distribute them among the members of the society. The treasurer's report showed receipts of eighty-four dollars and thirty-four cents, and disbursements of sixty-three dollars. M. C. Chamberlain was chosen to deliver an address at the next meeting.

The annual meeting of 1876 was held on January 5, at the hotel in Lac qui Parle. J. H. Brown was elected president; J. F. Jacobson, vice-president; F. W. Pearsall, secretary, and C. W. Paige, treasurer. Peter Simpson, F. H. Hauck and William LaDu were elected on the executive committee. P. F. Jacobson was elected delegate to the state agricultural convention. At the annual meeting held on January 3, 1877, the society voted to make a loan to C. A. Gould of thirty-six dollars and eighty-five cents. The minutes of the annual meeting of January 2, 1878, tell of a big storm and no one present. The secretary, F. W. Pearsall, made a written report. The annual meeting of January 7, 1879, voted to pay the treasurer two per cent. of all money paid out by him, and to allow the secretary double that amount.

FAIR GROUNDS ESTABLISHED AT MADISON.

At the annual meeting of January 7, 1880, the society decided to hold a festival ,and appointed H. L. Hayden, H. J. Chalmers and C. J. Coghlan as a committee to handle the same. E. W. Baldwin was appointed to procure a driving park and to prepare a track. At a special meeting of March 2, 1886, the board of directors elected H. L. Hayden, secretary. Up to this time the fair had been held in the village of Lac qui Parle, but Mr. Hayden, along with a number of other citizens of Lac qui Parle, had removed to the new townsite of Madison. The board of directors decided to purchase the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 118, range 44, this being the present fair grounds, adjoining the city of Madison. H. L. Hayden and D. G. Miller were appointed to have the track surveyed. The first fair at the new grounds was held on September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1886.

All fairs of the Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society have since been held on these grounds. One day of the fair held in 1913 was set aside for celebrating the event of being the oldest successive fair in the state. The present officers of the society are: Obert R. Nelson, president; M. N. Rivers, vice-president; J. F. Rosenwald, secretary, and O. G. Dale, treasurer. The directors are M. P. Bergh, O. J. Bly, J. M. Femrite, Tom Laremore, Edward Osmundson, L. F. Clark and John Kemen, Jr.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.

The following statements in regard to climatological data are taken from the report of the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture, in their annual summary for 1915. The observations were made at a point in Chippewa county, near the border of Lac qui Parle, and apply relatively to both counties.

Average elevation above sea level, 950 feet. Annual mean temperature, 44 degrees; highest temperature, 90 degrees, on July 12; lowest temperature, 26 degrees below zero, on January 27. Total rainfall for the year, 26.14 inches; greatest monthly rainfall, in June, 5.58 inches; least monthly rainfall, in January, 0.32 inches; total snowfall, 36.3 inches. Number of rainy days, 108; number of clear days, 96; partly cloudy days, 185; cloudy days, 81. Prevailing winds from the northwest. Last killing frost in the spring ,on May 18; first in the fall, on October 5.

CHAPTER X.

Schools and Colleges.

No sooner had the pioneers established a home in Lac qui Parle county than they desired educational advantages for their children. Many of the first schools were private schools, held for a few weeks in the summer at the home of a settler. As many of these early schools as can be recalled are mentioned under their respective townships in chapter VI. The public school system was established in 1872 and has grown apace with the county's increase in population, until today there are one hundred and eight district schools in Lac qui Parle county.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held in the spring of 1872, there was entered upon the minutes a transcript from the auditor's office of Redwood county certifying to the formation of a school district in the township of Cerro Gordo, which was then in Redwood county, comprising the following territory: Sections 36, 26, 23, 22, 27, 34, 33, 28, 21 and the south half of sections 15 and 16, in township 118, range 42. The district being numbered 19 in Redwood county. The board then resolved that "said district being now in the county of Lac qui Parle, it is ordered by the board that the number be changed from No. 19 to school district No. 1." This area is in the vicinity of Lac qui Parle village, in what is now the township of Lac qui Parle.

FIRST PETITION AND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2.

On April 12, 1872, the county board received a petition signed by F. A. Stowell and others, praying for a school district to be established on sections 24, 25 and 13, lying south of the Minnesota river, in township 118, range 42, and all of township 118, range 41, south of the Minnesota river, all in Lac qui Parle county. This petition was granted on September 3, 1872, when the commissioners ordered that this territory "shall constitute a school district and shall be known as school district No. 2."

A petition signed by George Wiltsie and others, asking for a school district, was presented to the board on February 28, 1873. This petition

was favorably acted upon on March 3, 1873, and established school district No. 3.

School district No. 4 was petitioned for on March 18, 1873, by P. F. Jacobson and others, and the petition was granted on April 12, 1873.

School district No. 5 was petitioned for on March 18, 1873, by H. A. Baxter and others, and the petition was granted on April 12, 1873.

School district No. 6 was petitioned for on April 12, 1873, and established on May 6, 1873. This petition was signed by J. F. Jacobson and others of Cerro Gordo township.

School district No. 7 was petitioned for on April 12, 1873, by Kittel Danielson and others of Lac qui Parle township, and the petition was granted on May 6, 1873.

School district No. 8 was petitioned for on April 12, 1873, by Peter Simpson and others, and the district was established on July 2, 1873.

School district No. 9 was petitioned for on September 3, 1873, by Charles Nash and others, and approved on September 20, 1873.

School district No. 10 was petitioned for on September 3, 1873, by Houbet Houpris and others, and approved on September 20, 1873.

A PIONEER SCHOOL BUILDING.

The early schools were equipped with home-made material and provided with such books as could be secured in the community. Often a house or farm building was used until the district could secure funds to build a school house. Conditions surrounding the establishment of the early schools are vividly set out in a letter from one of the pupils in old No. 6, which communication is as follows:

"School district No. 6, in Lac qui Parle county, is located in the southeast corner of Cerro Gordo township. It was organized in 1873. The first school was taught by Mary Hauck in 1874. This school was kept in a log granary on the farm of Rev. Peter Thompson. The building was deficient in door and window space, but light and ventilation were partly supplied through the spaces between the sawed planks of which the granary was built. The term lasted about six weeks in the summer of 1874. This district had no school house for a long time, and for several summers school was kept in the log cabins of pioneer settlers or in a 'claim shanty' on the southwest quarter of section 26, township 118, range 43, owned by J. F. Jacobson. This claim shanty was built of hand-sawed cottonwood planks.

"C. M. Anderson, later register of deeds, county treasurer and now a prominent banker of Preston, Minnesota, taught one summer term of school in this district in the log cabin of James Peterson, on the northeast quarter of section 26, township 118, range 43. This was in 1876, the year of the Centennial celebration. In those days boys were supposed to work on the farms and it was hard for a boy to get time to attend school. I very well remember a patriotic talk by Mr. Anderson to his school, advising his pupils to attend the Fourth of July celebration at Lac qui Parle. I was then a little over fifteen years old and had been dividing my time between attending school and hoeing corn during the early summer. I remember that it took all the ambition that I possessed to keep me hoeing corn that Fourth of July, to save time for school going in the following week.

"Throughout the seventies there were only a few school districts in the county that had school in winter. Prominent among the districts having winter school were districts No. 1, 2, 4 and 7. It was customary for some of the bigger boys in our district to walk from their homes every day to attend some of these winter schools. It was no uncommon thing to walk four or five miles morning and night to school and then help with the daily chores when necessary. We thought it no great hardship to wade through snow or to face a moderate blizzard for an hour and a half or two hours, before and after school at that time. We were lightly clad; we lived frugally; the exercise kept us healthy, and our onslaughts on the three 'Rs' kept us out of mischief. 'Mollycoddling' was not in style at the time. The schools we attended were models neither in equipment, methods of instruction, nor scope of knowledge, but they kept us busy and showed us the value of work.

"Sometimes it happened that the winter schools were overfilled or there was no winter school in session near enough so that it was practical for a boy to attend it. This happened in our district in the winter of 1879 and a bunch of us older boys in the district had a 'wood-pile caucus'—the first one I ever attended—and set to work to provide a remedy. There was no other school house in the district than the Jacobson claim shanty, and it was neither chinked nor plastered. The openings between the cottonwood planks of which it was constructed were large enough in some places for a cat to enter. We decided to persuade our fathers to change the school term for the year, already set for May and June, to January and February. Peter A. Olson, now a resident of Madison township, who had taught the winter term of school in district No. 7 the winter before, wanted to teach our school and was in league with us boys in our undertaking. We finally

succeeded in persuading the legal voters of the district, at a special school meeting held for the purpose, to authorize the officers to hire Mr. Olson at a salary of twenty dollars a month to teach a winter school, instead of the usual summer term—provided that we boys repair the Jacobson claim shanty so that it could be used for housing the school.

"I recall with pleasure that there were no 'slackers' in our crowd. Each boy did his part. We chinked the walls and repaired the two windows and the board door. We got an old-fashioned second-hand cook stove, of the kind with a large cast-iron drum at the rear of the stove through which the smoke entered the smoke pipe, and fitted it up for heating the house. We cut through the frost and dug and hauled clay for plaster. We hauled water and heated it in kettles to thaw the clay as we used it. We then mixed the clay with boiling water and coarse slough hay, cut into pieces about two inches long—this 'fine cut' hay making an excellent binder for the clay—and with this mixture we plastered the walls inside and out, keeping a good fire on the inside day and night until our walls were dry.

"Seats, desks and teacher's table we made with saw and ax out of rough, unplaned boards. We even had a blackboard made of wide boards, which we had planed and painted. The school board furnished us teams for hauling, wood for heating, hay, boards and nails. It was not a palatial school room we had that winter, but it served our purpose.

"Several of us have taken part in caucuses, conventions and meetings of some little importance since, but none which we recall with more pleasure and pride than the boys' 'wood-pile caucus' which decided that school district No. 6 should have a winter term of school in 1879."

NO RECORDS PRESERVED OF EARLY SCHOOLS.

The history of the early schools in Lac qui Parle county is preserved in tradition only. For a number of years after the county was established the county superintendent of schools devoted only a part of his time to the duties of the office. No records were kept, or at least no definite and uniform system of records was required by the state as is the case today. However, there are still living in this county many who attended the first schools started in the various townships, and they still retain a vivid recollection of the little old school house that served them in their youth.

A plain box building, about twelve by eighteen feet and ten feet high,

was the average school house erected when the townships put up their first frame buildings. Few windows were allowed for, as more consideration was given to ease of heating than a plentiful supply of light. The home-made seats of the first few schools were soon replaced by factory-made desks (usually too large for the younger children) but board and plaster blackboards were used for years before slate blackboards were introduced. Old-fashioned box stoves were used for heating and practically no attention was paid to ventilation. School grounds were small, often in a poorly drained location, and usually barren of trees or shrubbery. As the settlers began to prosper improvements were introduced in all departments of school work, and it was not many years until the pioneer conditions had completely disappeared.

In the eighties some of the county superintendents made it a practice of having an annual report published in the local papers. These reports gave the names of the teachers, number of pupils, attendance and length of term, and were followed by suggestions for betterment.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS IN 1884.

Mrs. Malena P. Kivley, who was county superintendent of schools from 1884 to 1887, had a report of school conditions in the *Independent Press* of December 19, 1884, from which a few extracts are presented. There were then sixty-one school districts, not all of which are mentioned, as some of these were summer schools. The location of the various school district having remained unchanged, anyone knowing the present school numbers will know where these schools were.

The teachers and number of pupils at that time were as follow: No. 1, Nettie Prevey, 56; No. 2, Miss A. M. Vye, 18; No. 3, Mary H. Baker, 14; No. 4, Even J. Sundby, 24; No. 5, Minnie V. Dodge, 10; No. 8, J. G. Vigen, 38; No. 9, Hannah E. Sear, 12; No. 10, Ida Harman, 32; No. 11, Edith Webster, 9; No. 13, Sarah Femrite, 36; No. 14, Edward E. Crosley, 30; No. 15, J. D. Utley, 36; No. 16, Mary Arndtson, 37; No. 17, H. Evan Taylor, 28; No. 18, Jessie E. Troup, 25; No. 19, Mattie Riesland, 30; No. 20, Mary E. Steinman, 50; No. 21, J. J. Stennes, 26; No. 22, Tillie Dolquist, 14; No. 23, O. A. Stemsrud, 36; No. 24, Chloe L. Call, 17; No. 25, Mrs. Frank I. Gifford, 17; No. 26, Mrs. M. A. Jump, 37; No. 27, Mrs. William Miller, 34; No. 28, A. J. Logeland, 29; No. 29, Clara Lewis, 9; No. 30, Alice Dwight, 22; No. 31, Mrs. Betsy O. Hill, 22; No. 32, Mattie

Nicholson, 38; No. 33, Lucy C. Steinman, 13; No. 34, Belle Hill, 33; No. 35, Ella Harrold, 12; No. 36, G. C. Frigaard, 37; No. 37, Avis Snow, 30; No. 38, Jennie S. Todd, 12; No. 41, Petina A. Bergh, 20; No. 42, Laura L. Vye, 22; No. 44, Lizzie Leonard, 11; No. 45, Mamie Harrold, 10; No. 46, Ruby Brewer, 17; No. 50, W. F. Krinke, 22; No. 51, Clara A. Manuel, 8; No. 54, Maud Lathrop, 20; No. 55, Ella J. Isham, 13; No. 56, Lois A. Crosby, 42; No. 58, Nellie Gilruth, 15; No. 59, Jessie I. Troup, 25; No. 61, Cora B. McDougal, 21.

Following is a list of such pupils as were perfect in attendance in 1884, with the number of the school district they attended: No. 3, Charles Webb; No. 5, Ella Dodge; No. 10, Amanda Kaster and Minnie Kaster; No. 24, Mabel Winter; No. 27, Emma Von Eschen; No. 29, Charles Powell; No. 30, Edwin Pratt, George Pratt and May Pratt; No. 31, John Qualey and Julius Qualey; No. 33, Frank Morse; No. 37, William Pomeroy; No. 24, Martha Johnson. The report for 1884 closed with a strong appeal for a more regular attendance of all the pupils enrolled in the schools.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT IN 1885.

The report of the county superintendent for 1885 showed that out of 1,121 pupils, only twenty-five were perfect in attendance, and fifty-five others nearly so. In this report Superintendent Kivley told of her visits to the district schools, which report gives an insight to the conditions and equipment of the schools at that time. A few extracts are as follow: "Some of the teachers have been doing considerable towards decorating their school rooms. I will mention particularly the Misses A. M. Vye, Jessie I. Troup and Dora Fairchild. Most of our school houses are furnished with some blackboard space, though all are not, and the greater part need very much more. Drawing sets can be obtained from me for five cents per set, and will prove very valuable in keeping little ones busy, and consequently out of mischief, and at the same time teach them something useful.

"Many of our schools are supplied with maps, some with globe and dictionary, but I have not seen more than one set of reading charts, and that is in district No. 10. There ought to be more supplementary reading in our schools. Some teachers are trying to provide a little, but it ought to be furnished by the districts."

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

In the fall of 1885 the Teachers' Reading Circle was introduced in the schools of Lac qui Parle county. This was part of a state-wide project designed to promote the two elements that make up the successful teacher—general culture and professional information. To these ends there were devised four courses of reading and study, each complete in itself, to cover a period of three years. The four courses were literary, historical, professional and scientific. In order to become a member one had to sign a pledge to faithfully pursue the outlined course of study and pay a membership fee of fifty cents. Pupils as well as teachers were welcomed to membership.

MODERN AIMS AND METHODS.

The last ten or fifteen years have seen wonderful progress made in the schools of Minnesota. Lac qui Parle county has kept pace with this progressive movement and can truly boast of a system of schools—high, graded and rural—that is second to none. "Train the hand as well as the mind," is the slogan. New departments have been added to the high schools, such as agriculture, manual training, home economics, commercial and teachers' training. The industrial departments have been the means of drawing many boys and girls from the rural districts to the high schools. The teachers' training departments have been the means of supplying teachers for the rural schools who have had special training for teaching in this class of schools.

Industrial education has been introduced into the rural schools also with marked success. The result has been that a better school spirit has been created. For awhile, skeptical parents argued that the introduction of industrial education in the rural school would detract from the teaching of the common subjects. The opposite has proven true. Instead of weakening the teaching of the common subjects, these subjects are taught better than before, because of the better school spirit on the part of teachers, pupils and patrons.

EXHIBITS OF SCHOOL WORK.

Boys' and girls' clubs have been organized in many of the rural schools. Each year exhibits of the work done by the schools are made at both the state and county fairs. At the state fair the schools of Lac qui Parle county have always been able to carry away a goodly share of the prem-

iums offered for exhibits of this kind. At the county fair grounds a boys' and girls' industrial hall has been erected. Each year this building is filled with farm products raised by the boys and girls on the farms and exhibits of work done by them in the schools. This exhibit is always a big attraction at the fair.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

At present Lac qui Parle county contains one hundred and eight school districts. Two of these have accredited high schools; three are state graded; three are semi-graded, and one hundred are one-room rural schools. All these schools have libraries of well-selected books; free text-books, and with the exception of six of the rural schools, all have a modern system of heating and ventilation. Besides this, the schools are supplied with the necessary equipment for doing good work.

In many parts of the county the people have begun to realize that the rural boys and girls are not getting the same opportunity for an education that the boys and girls of the city and village have. Even at its best, the one-room rural school can not hope to do as efficient work as the graded system which the city and village children have the opportunity of attending. The solution of the problem for the rural children seems to be the consolidated school. There are at present two consolidated schools in this county, namely: District No. 23, Hantho consolidated school; and districts No. 28 and 57, called Hamlin consolidated district No. 28.

STATE AID TO RURAL SCHOOLS.

County superintendents are required by law to make recommendations of schools entitled to state aid. Each school that has fully complied with the law and the regulation of the department of education is entitled to one hundred and fifty dollars state aid. To secure this amount the school must meet the following requirements: School term must be not less than eight months during the year; teacher must have a first-class certificate; buildings must be suitable, clean and well kept; must be equipped with blackboard, unabridged dictionary, abridged dictionaries, supplementary readers, maps, globe, single desks, primary material and drinking fountain; library must be increased ten dollars' worth each year; school must be properly heated and ventilated; must have outhouses properly built and kept; must have clean and attractive school grounds; must show progress during the

year. Seventy-eight district schools in Lac qui Parle county have met these high requirements.

During the past year there were 1,425 pupils in the high and graded schools of the county, and 2,402 pupils in the rural schools, making a total number of pupils of 3,827. There were 55 teachers in the high and graded schools, and 108 teachers in the rural schools, making a total number of teachers of 163.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The report of A. J. Kittleson, county superintendent, for the year ending July 31, 1915, shows the following receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

	High and Graded School Districts.	Rural and Semi-Graded School Districts.
Cash on hand at beginning of year	$19,048.00	$ 35,910.15
Received from apportionment	7,566.68	12,636.94
Received from special tax	41,794.26	30,072.03
Received from local one-mill tax	1,908.50	8,876.64
Received from special state aid	14,560.00	8,866.00
Received from bonds and other sources	6,263.92	4,120.73
Total	$91,141.36	$100,482.49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for teachers' wages and board	$38,007.84	$ 40,981.54
Paid for fuel and school supplies	6,775.03	6,258.82
Paid for repairs and improving ground	2,367.36	3,291.55
Paid for new school houses and sites	2,514.72	5,485.37
Paid for bonds and interest	3,425.00	817.26
Paid for library books	269.19	940.54
Paid for text-books	1,854.87	1,013.73
Paid for apparatus	433.82	43.67
Paid for transportation of pupils	1,080.00	
Paid for all other purposes	6,285.75	6,390.00
Cash on hand at end of year	28,127.78	35,260.01
Total	$91,141.36	$100,482.49

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS.

There are now one hundred and eight school districts in Lac qui Parle county. Following is a list of the school officers for 1915-16 in the respective districts, the first name being that of the clerk, the second the director, and the third the treasurer:

No. 1, Lac qui Parle township—O. K. Lindboe, G. T. Satersmoen, Lewis Borgendale.
No. 2, Camp Release township—H. Hagenstad, A. Holen, J. Anderson.
No. 3, Baxter township—Charles Borgendale, K. J. Anderson, Henry Lokken.
No. 4, Lac qui Parle township—L. O. Berg, George Nash, Ira Adamson.
No. 5, Baxter township—M. O. Heieren, C. E. Heieren, Andrew Mosing.
No. 6, Cerre Gordo township—M. O. Hoyum, H. M. Winge, M. G. Dale.
No. 7, Lac qui Parle township—O. O. Skotterud, Hans Bjornlie, T. A. Thorson.
No. 8, Baxter township—B. O. Olson, H. Sandbaken, M. E. Rosmsaas.
No. 9, Riverside township—J. E. Femrite, Joe Bolstad, L. H. Graven.
No. 10, Camp Release township—Fred Shellenbarger, O. E. Olson, W. L. Kaster.
No. 11, Lac qui Parle township—F. H. Houck, G. H. Greseth, H. I. Lund.
No. 12, Cerro Gordo township—A. Boraass, A. Kleven, L. Harstad.
No. 13, Cerro Gordo township—G. H. Johnson, J. T. Sigedahl, S. M. Simonson.
No. 14, Riverside township—Robert Skotterud, Julius Skotterud, Tilbert Sabo.
No. 15, Camp Release township—Carl S. Nelson, Andres Anderson, John Nagel.
No. 16, Camp Release township—Peder I. Belsaas, Peter Refseth, Jens O. Fremo.
No. 17, Baxter township—A. O. Fremo, E. A. Tronrud, Theodore A. Thompson.
No. 18, Riverside township—Erick Huseby, Ed Osmundson, Perry Peterson.
No. 19, Agassiz township—Arthur Kock, August Paunch, William Mueller.
No. 20, Agassiz township—Fred Horman, Walter Mittelstadt, Herman Gleoge.
No. 21, Camp Release township—E. J. Jorgenson, A. Stenson, George Jorgenson.
No. 22, Agassiz township—H. H. Griese, Anton Dietz, G. W. Aamm.
No. 23, Consolidated school in Hantho township—John N. Hegland, Tolef Robertson, Tom Mikkelson.
No. 24, Providence township—Halvor Ellefson, Ole Ellefson, Julius Peterson.
No. 25, Maxwell township—F. T. Gustavson, Oscar Jackson, C. E. Anderson.
No. 26, Maxwell township—C. C. Miller, Franklin Sear, P. J. Ness.
No. 27, Yellow Bank township—H. G. Rien, J. Vogelbacher, William Gloege.
No. 28—This district has been combined with No. 57 and is now called Hamlin Consolidated School, with the following officers: M. E. Bergland, president; O. R. Faaberg, clerk; A. E. Schacherer, treasurer; Axel Lindquist, C. I. Tryggeseth and C. A. Ryberg, trustees. In Hamlin township.
No. 29, Hantho township—O. A. Skobba, O. P. Skurdahl, H. O. Hantho.
No. 30, Baxter township—J. H. Dayton, Edwin Pratt, E. O. Mosing.
No. 31, Madison township—Joseph R. Mueller, Chris Slind, C. L. Strom.
No. 32, Freeland township—Homer G. Granger, James F. Hanson, Anton Randgaard.
No. 33, Bellingham village—H. C. Rosenwald, N. H. Lillejord, Paul J. Carsten.
No. 34, Cerro Gordo township—Gunder Byhaug, C. M. Winge, Ole Holtan.
No. 35, Lake Shore township—H. L. Sjothun, C. M. Mattson, Herman Haukos.
No. 36, Hantho township—G. L. Quaal, John Walstad, M. H. Moe.
No. 37, Augusta township—H. Frogner, R. Buckhoelz, A. Redepenning.
No. 38, Providence township—August Ness, George F. Lund, F. A. Arvidson.
No. 39, Freeland township—H. O. Carlson, Joe Devorak, C. R. Hill.
No. 40, Yellow Bank township—J. H. Flamn, H. J. Karels, F. J. Adelman.
No. 41, Lake Shore township—O. A. Myrum, Halvor Skordahl, J. Swenson.
No. 42, Perry township—Gust Dollman, Fred Wendland, Mrs. L. A. Hanson.
No. 43, Cerro Gordo township—A. M. Hanson, J. T. Vaala, J. T. Farmen.
No. 44, Lake Shore township—Theodore Nelson, T. Martinson, T. Thompson.
No. 45, Lake Shore township—Gilbert Nelson, Charles Peterson, Hans A. Teigen.

No. 46, Manfred township—Leonie M. Stanke, P. Risdahl, C. Christianson.
No. 47, Manfred township—J. F. Scott, Earl Flinn, Axel Guddal.
No. 48, Cerro Gordo township—Joseph Johnson, Jens Undlin, Ole Vaala.
No. 49, Lake Shore township—C. O. Schake, Nels Bjorgan, Ole Harstad.
No. 50, Yellow Bank township—Simon Karels, William Witte, E. C. Kumm.
No. 51, Agassiz township—E. R. Gloege, Frank Witte, Emil Koehntopp.
No. 52. Madison township—John B. Nossum, Paul Nelson, John A. Williamson.
No. 53. Agassiz township—H. O. Stromswold, E. A. Skordahl, Chris Teppen.
No. 54. Mehurin township—E. E. Root, S. L. Shackelford, Frank Willis.
No. 55. Ten Mile Lake township—Martin S. Olson, P. M. Haakenson, O. J. Haakenson.
No. 56. Ten Mile Lake township—F. R. Schmoker, John Larson, C. B. Sack.
No. 57. Consolidated with No. 28.
No. 58. Hamlin township—H. A. A. Hendrickson, Carl Martinson, John Haugen.
No. 59. Providence township—Thomas Torgerson, Sam Haugesag, Gust Bergman.
No. 60. Agassiz township—Anton J. Sumner, Fred Bombeck, William Schliep.
No. 61. Providence township—Arthur Engstrand, John Windingstad, William Breberg.
No. 62, Yellow Bank township—Henry J. Zempel, Fred Ell, Paul Ell.
No. 63. Garfield township—Ole Ronneberg, J. J. Larson, Charles L. Sorby.
No. 64. Perry township—A. W. Johnson, Julius Stroebel, Paul Lubitz.
No. 65. Maxwell township—James A. Maxwell, C. M. Femrite, A. B. Larson.
No. 66. Freeland township—Serman Labbs, John Sloan, Gottlieb Hinderer.
No. 67. Manfred township—C. M. Herson, C. W. Hubbs, C. H. Bailey.
No. 68. Ten Mile Lake township—O. J. Agre, Elias Stolen, O. O. Erickson.
No. 69. Madison township—P. C. Harwick, M. F. Ludvigson, J. M. Femrite.
No. 70. Arena township—William Roth, Richard Strege, Charles Mooney.
No. 71, Hamlin township—Martin Bauler, Joe Emmerick, W. H. Smith.
No. 72. Maxwell township—C. A. Grow, W. A. McMullen, A. G. Carlson.
No. 73. Madison township—H. M. Jacobson, L. Olson, W. O. Mason.
No. 74. Madison city—A. C. Ruud, S. E. Farnham, Martin Stemsrud
No. 75. Dawson city—E. Borgendale, Peter Bergh, H. A. Stratte.
No. 76. Freeland township—H. F. Nerge, Sam Ronneberg, Oscar Palmgren.
No. 77. Arena township—Syver Nelson, Gottfried Hiepler, Edward Finbraaten.
No. 78. Arena township—Nick Borman, John Sorte, Henry Tasto.
No. 79. Nassau village—C. A. Hewitt, F. W. Martin, W. G. Mix.
No. 80. Mehurin township—G. W. Allbaugh, O. A. Pelton, L. A. Rose.
No. 81. Marietta village—C. J. Orton, J. A. Johnson, A. C. Miller.
No. 82. Walter township—Val Kelzer, P. H. Hackert, Fred Maatz.
No. 83. Garfield township—O. J. Sjolie, M. J. Nelson, A. F. Hauck.
No. 84. Lake Shore township—John Boraas, John Kleven, S. O. Borstad.
No. 85. Perry township—J. H. Karels, Albert Hoffman, John Boehnke.
No. 86. Boyd village—I. N. Brown, M. H. Marken, O. J. Flaa.
No. 87. Manfred township—Joseph Marker, W. G. Evans, J. Jorgenson.
No. 88. Perry township—John Schlosser, Carl Boehnke, William Brehmer.
No. 89. Mehurin township—Joe Wagner.
No. 90. Ten Mile Lake township—J. Stenson, H. M. Nelson, Thomas Nelson.
No. 91. Arena township—John Schneider, J. N. Rule, C. F. Johnson.
No. 92. Louisburg village—Ole Anderson, Thomas Rude, L. M. Larson.
No. 93. Yellow Bank township—B. J. Tippet, C. Berrwold, Jacob Von Eschen.

No. 94. Madison township—Joseph Kemen, Fred Jorges, John Kemen.
No. 95. Garfield township—Mrs. M. E. Allen, Ole Sorkness, John Gollnick.
No. 96. Mehurin township—Mrs. C. B. Ufford, Mrs. S. C. Ransom, R. H. Lee.
No. 97. Walter township—H. C. Rademacher, J. A. Roggenbuck, J. T. Stolpman.
No. 98. Walter township—A. S. Roggenbuck, Peter Kanthak, Carl Redepenning.
No. 99. Riverside township—A. W. Soderburg, A. Jackson, E. S. Blom.
No. 100. Freeland township—S. C. Tilbury, Ole Hanson, L. S. Jerpseth.
No. 101. Garfield township—Roy Twist, William Kruse, C. Schuler.
No. 102. Riverside township—William Bjerstedt, Peter Anderson, H. J. Hanson.
No. 103. Augusta township—Hugo Nitz, R. Kalkbrenner, H. Ferch.
No. 104. Hantho township—O. R. Morseth, E. T. Erickson, S. S. Arneson.
No. 105. Yellow Bank township—Carl Gerhardt, Julius Schmidt, Jacob Luff.
No. 106. Garfield township—Ole Kay, T. E. Tobias, S. J. Sather.
No. 107. Walter township—August Wildung, Otto Price, William Wildung.
No. 108. Mehurin township—Peter Wahl, John Eidem, R. E. Telkamp.

MADISON CITY HIGH SCHOOL.

The following brief review of the history of the high school in Madison is taken from the student publication, the *Senior Rouser,* for 1913, of which Reynold Oppegaard was editor-in-chief; Lajla Dale, assistant editor, and Conrad Bang, business manager.

When the present school of Madison was begun the official name was common school district No. 74, of Lac qui Parle county, and the school house was a two-story frame building of four rooms. This was built in 1885, but was not finished throughout at once; instead, the work was done gradually, as more room was found necessary. Among the first principals were A. P. Cooper, J. T. Hammer and J. A. Bryne. They had two assistants, and the number of pupils at that time was never over one hundred.

On October 19, 1892, the school building, to which an addition had just been completed, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt during the winter of 1892-93 and consisted of six rooms built on the same plan as before—a main building of four rooms, with a two-room, two-story wing jutting out from the main building to the north. About this time Charles W. Wagner became principal. He increased the corps of teachers to four. Mrs. Ida O. Sias, a veteran teacher whom almost all the graduates from the Madison high school remember, was one of these.

In 1895, after much opposition, the common school district was changed to an independent district and a high school organized. The first board consisted of H. J. Chalmers G. F. P. Kjosness, J. R. Swann, Knute Lokensgaard and J. T. Hammer, with P. G. Jacobson later replacing Mr. Hammer. The first graduate from the Madison high school was Martha Skjei, who

finished in 1897, the first year of P. C. Tonning's administration. The class of 1898 also had but one member, Clint Davis, but the following classes were larger.

In 1898 the attendance had increased to over three hundred, and the school house was found much too small, so it was decided that an addition be built to the north wing. At the same time a steam heating plant was installed. The school grew rapidly under Mr. Tonning's administration and began to have quite a reputation among the neighboring towns. During the spring term of 1903 Mr. Tonning was succeeded by Mr. Williams, who served three years. In 1906 Mr. Dobbyn became superintendent and in 1912 was succeeded by Mr. Norby. The present school house was built in the summer of 1907 and was ready for occupancy in January of 1908. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state and contains every modern convenience.

Besides the regular high school course, a normal, agricultural and short course have been established. The Madison high school has also become well known throughout Minnesota for its athletic teams.

The present board of education of the city of Madison is composed as follows: S. E. Farnham, president; Martin A. Stemsrud, treasurer; A. C. Ruud, secretary; O. G. Dale, Obert R. Nelson and F. E. Lucas, trustees. Prof. H. R. Tonning is the present superintendent of the city schools. Sufficient room cannot be provided for the constantly growing number of pupils in the central building, and arrangements are being made for housing several grades in the city hall at the next term of school. Charles Peterson, the present efficient custodian, has had charge of the school buildings since 1897.

LUTHERAN NORMAL SCHOOL.

At the first yearly meeting of the United Lutheran church held in Minneapolis in 1890, it was decided to build and support a normal school, whose aim should be to prepare teachers for the parochial schools. The school directors were to propose a location for such a school. Advantageous offers were received from several locations, among them one from Madison, Minnesota, which guaranteed $16,000 and free transportation of all building material. This offer was accepted and the school was built during the summer of 1892. Rev. O. Lokensgaard was elected president, and Rev. Rudolf Olsen and Miss Emma Ringheim as assistants.

The school was dedicated on November 10, 1892, by President Hoyme.

The following day the school opened, with an enrollment of thirty-three, which increased to seventy-nine during the year. The following year two new teachers were added to the faculty—Prof. K. Lokensgaard as instructor in the regular course and Miss Mollie Oie as music teacher. In 1899 the first dormitory was built, which accommodated about sixty students, and was erected at a cost of $11,500.

In 1902 a short course of two years was introduced, to prepare teachers for the parochial schools alone, while the regular four-year course prepared the students for teachers of parochial and common schools. In 1914 a new dormitory, costing $30,000, was built, besides a central heating plant which cost $7,500. The school property is now valued at about $80,000. The school has also an endowment fund of $3,200. The school library contains about two thousand five hundred volumes.

If this school should be a normal school it was found necessary to have a demonstration school for the purpose of giving the graduates practice in teaching. A room in the main building was taken for this purpose and a special teacher hired to teach this school. An enrollment of twenty-six pupils from first through the seventh grades are now attending this school. This school is organized as much as possible to correspond to a rural school, but the work goes hand in hand with the public school of the city. These children are given instruction in the common branches besides the Norwegian language and religion.

The same year this demonstration school was organized, the normal school was recognized by the state, and graduates receive first grade certificates, without teachers' examinations. This places the normal school on equal footing with the state high schools that have normal departments.

The following statistics show teachers, students and graduates every year since the opening of the school in 1892:

Year	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Enrollment.	Graduates.
1892-93	3	52	27	79	0
1893-94	5	70	19	89	2
1894-95	5	52	18	70	1
1895-96	5	55	22	93	4
1896-97	5	60	33	93	4
1897-98	5	70	48	118	14
1898-99	5	63	53	116	10
1899-1900	5	85	26	111	17
1900-01	6	92	72	164	15
1901-02	6	100	74	174	13
1902-03	6	83	79	162	13
1903-04	6	58	82	140	16

	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Enrollment	Graduates
1904-05	6	60	62	122	15
1905-06	6	47	59	106	8
1906-07	6	45	56	101	9
1907-08	6	58	72	130	5
1908-09	6	67	71	138	10
1909-10	6	71	109	180	16
1910-11	7	60	124	184	18
1911-12	7	47	99	146	25
1912-13	7	60	94	154	24
1913-14	7	66	93	159	25
1914-15	9	58	112	170	29
1915-16	9	59	129	188	20

The following statistics show students and graduates from the parochial course since its organization in 1902:

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Enrollment.	Graduates.
1902-03	4	2	6	1
1903-04	1	15	16	8
1904-05	1	15	16	15
1905-06	7	17	24	11
1906-07	7	16	23	4
1907-08	1	15	16	5
1908-09	0	24	24	4
1909-10	5	25	30	12
1910-11	10	34	44	20
1911-12	9	38	47	6
1912-13	2	19	21	9
1913-14	8	17	25	4
1914-15	3	18	21	11
1915-16	0	4	4	4

The school has had three presidents: Rev. O. Lokensgaard, from 1892-1906; Rev. H. O. Fjelstad, from 1906 to 1907, and the present president, Prof. K. Lokensgaard, since 1907. The following are members of the present faculty: K. Lokensgaard, president (1907), teacher of psychology and catechetics; A. K. Feroe (1897), mathematics and penmanship; Prof. S. Strand (1907), Norwegian and religion; Jenny Simonsen (1915), preceptress and teacher of English; Clara Siverson (1914), methods and normal training; Herbert Lokensgaard (1915), history and geography; Andrew Hegre (1903), history and sciences; Cora Lokensgaard (1915), instrumental music; Inga Lund (1915), supervisor of demonstration school.

CHAPTER XI.

Churches of Lac qui Parle County.

It is recorded that the Rev. Peter Thompson, a Lutheran minister, who accompanied the Jacobson party of farmers, of Norwegian birth or stock, over from Iowa in the spring of 1869, this party of near twenty-five families settling along the Lac qui Parle river in what is now Cerro Gordo and Lac qui Parle townships, conducted the first regular, formal religious service in what is now Lac qui Parle county, aside from those conducted by the missionaries for the Indians years before; he having called the members of the new colony to worship in a grove on the banks of the Lac qui Parle river on the first Sunday in June, 1869, the date of the arrival of the colony at the spot previously picked out for them by Peter F. Jacobson, who had pushed on ahead to take a view of "the promised land." Thus the Lutherans early gained a foothold for their faith on the west side of the Minnesota river and the children of those colonists and those of the same faith who presently followed in such numbers have faithfully maintained the same, the Lutheran communion unquestionably having been the dominant religious faith in this region from the very beginning of its settlement.

In Camp Release township the first religious service is said to have been conducted by the Rev. August Schmidt, a circuit preacher of the Evangelical Society, at the home of Bruno Arnold in July, 1870, the Norwegian Lutherans not long thereafter effecting an organization and building a church in section 32, of which the Rev. O. N. Berg was the early pastor. The Norwegian Lutherans and the Norwegian Evangelical Society both effected organizations very early after the settlers began to come in in considerable numbers in Cerro Gordo township, the former organizing with a membership of seventeen families as early as 1870, under the ministration of the Rev. Peter Thompson, referred to above, who very properly thus may be regarded as having been the father of Lutheranism in this immediate part of the state. In Baxter township Mr. Thompson held services as early as August, 1871, and in the summer of 1873, under the ministrations of the Rev. Ole E. Solseth, whose mission work covered a wide area hereabout, a society of about twenty-five families was organized there. It was in Octo-

ber, 1870, that a society composed of seventeen families was organized in Riverside township, Mr. Thompson having previously held services there in the home of Peter Thorson. In Yellow Bank township the first religious service was held at the home of William Gloege, section 19, during the summer of 1872, by the Rev. August Schmidt, of the German Evangelical church, the German element in the population of that vicinity dominating from the beginning of its settlement. Perhaps the first religious services in Maxwell township were those held by the Reverends Galpin and Starr, who did much missionary work in behalf of the Congregational movement hereabout, the first service being held, it is thought, in 1874. The Methodists also organized a society there about that same time. In Augusta township the first religious service is said to have been that held by the United Brethren in 1880, at the home of H. M. Bell, about a year after the first settlers began to occupy that part of the county. The Norwegian Lutherans got an early start in Hantho township and in Lake Shore township, the first services in the latter township having been held by the Rev. Ole E. Solseth at the home of Jacob Nelson in 1877. The Norwegian Evangelical Society effected an organization in Madison township in 1879, and until a church was erected, some time later, held meetings in private houses. In Garfield township the first religious service is said to have been held in the home of N. L. Nordahl, in May, 1879, while about the same time there was organized a Norwegian Lutheran church in Arena township, under the ministration of the Rev. O. N. Berg. The first church service in Freeland township was held at the home of William Humphrey, in September, 1881, by Rev. Cornelius, and it is said that the first sermon heard in Perry township was preached at the home of M. B. Morse in 1879 by Rev. B. Edwards, a Baptist, and the Norwegian Lutherans also effected an organization there early. As the other sections of the county gradually filled up, the religious side of the social life of the settlers was not neglected and in all parts of the county well-organized and well-attended church bodies sprang up and have ever since borne good fruit, their influence in the way of creating an orderly community having been pronounced from the very beginning.

SOME LOCAL CHURCH HISTORY.

It is regretted that the following pages do not carry as complete a history of the churches of Lac qui Parle county as the designers of this volume contemplated. It was desired to present a complete history of all the churches in the county, and to that end careful inquiry was made in competent quar-

ters. In the main these inquiries met with prompt and thoughtful response, but in some cases apparently were overlooked; hence if there shall be noted omissions in the pages immediately to follow the reader is respectfully asked to distribute the blame in such a way as to include those who, for whatever reason, declined or failed to furnish the desired information to the historian.

Beginning with the Hauges Lutheran church at Madison, the county seat, one of the strongest churches numerically and financially in the county, it is noted that on January 13, 1879, a few settlers in the central part of the county, which was then the beginning to be well settled, gathered at the home of Johannes Nelson, with the object of organizing a congregation, and that day the Naess (so called in honor of the town of Naess, Norway), Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized with twelve charter members. Hans Christopherson served as first chairman and Johannes A. Mannerud, first secretary, these two also being chosen at the same time elders of the organization. Ole O. Bjornlie and Lauritz L. Halvorson were the first members of the board of directors, and Rev. A. O. Utheim, of Lac qui Parle, served as the first minister, the sum of thirty-two dollars being raised to pay the salary of the minister for the first year. Services being held in homes until the spring of 1885, when a pretty little church was built in the village of Madison, which meanwhile had come into being upon the completion of the railroad to that point, and on November 16, 1887, the congregation extended a call to the Rev. A. O. Oppegaard, which was accepted, and he served as pastor until 1903, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Theo. J. Lund, who remained as pastor until 1912, when he resigned, his successor being the Rev. J. M. Wick, who took charge on May 1, 1912, and has since continued as pastor of the church. The congregation has had a steady growth and now numbers about six hundred souls. The old church being found too small, in the spring of 1914, preparations for the the erection of a new church were made, and on November 21, 1915, a new thirty-thousand-dollar edifice, one of the finest and most completely appointed churches in western Minnesota, was dedicated to the worship of God. The Naess church has a seating capacity of more than five hundred and has a full basement, with kitchen and dining room. The present officers of the organization are: Rev. J. M. Wick, president; M. H. Harrison, vice-president; Thorwald Bjornlie, secretary; Ole A. Stemsrud, treasurer; board of trustees, Oscar E. Skallerud, B. M. Larson, M. E. Jacobson, P. C. Harwick and Herman Hendrickson; board of elders, Rev. A. O. Oppegaard, Charles G. Dunnon and Lauritz Christopherson. The dedicatory services

at Naess church attracted a very large attendance. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Ekse, of Hendricks, acting president of Hauges synod, assisted by the pastor and by the Rev. A. O. Oppegaard, a former pastor; Rev. Theo. J. Lund, also a former pastor, now of Minot, North Dakota; Rev. C. J. Eastwold, of Dawson; Rev. A. Haugland, of Clark, South Dakota; Rev. N. Carlson, of Toronto, South Dakota; Rev. T. T. Boe, of Marietta; Rev. T. J. Oppedahl, of Sacred Heart; Rev. I. Tharaldson, of the United church at Madison, and Rev. B. K. Borstad, of Cerro Gordo, conducted an overflow meeting in the old church. In the afternoon services in English were held, the services also being continued in the evening. Music was provided by a local choir under the leadership of Professor Lasseson and a choir of forty voices from Dawson, also a choir of twenty-five voices from Toronto, South Dakota, under Professor Jerde, Toronto, having been a former call of Mr. Wick.

The Rev. J. M. Wick also is pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church at Boyd. St. John's church was organized at a meeting held in the town hall on December 26, 1911, with a charter membership of twelve families, under the ministration of the Rev. Theo. J. Lund, then pastor of Naess church, who was succeeded in his pastorate by Mr. Wick. The congregation continued to hold meetings in the town hall until the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of twenty-eight hundred dollars. The church is flourishing, having now a membership of twenty families, and a well-attended Sunday school was organized in 1915. The present officers of the church are: Rev. J. M. Wick, foreman; A. D. Karstad, vice-foreman; Knut Skaalen, secretary, and trustees, G. J. Flaa, Steffer Olson and Henry Skaalen.

The Rev. A. O. Utheim, the first pastor of the Naess church, was for years one of the most active figures in the Lutheran communion in this part of the state. It was under his direction that the first church in the county was erected in Cerro Gordo township. For years he was president of the Hauges Synod, but later affiliated with the United Norwegian Lutheran movement and in his later years his activities were directed in that direction. His last days were spent in service at Marietta.

The Rev. P. H. Tetlie, of Madison, has charge of three flourishing congregations of the Norwegian Lutheran church, one at Cerro Gordo, one at Minnesota Valley and another at Hagen, all of which are well organized and doing effective work.

The Rev. Hans Oppedal, of Marietta, is the pastor of two flourishing

congregations of the United Norwegian Lutheran church, one at Marietta and the other in Manfred township. Augusta Lutheran church at Marietta was organized at a meeting held in the school house there on February 19, 1898, presided over by the Rev. Jacob Fjelde, who remained pastor of the congregation until 1905, when he was succeeded by the Rev. William Coll, who, in 1907, was succeeded by Rev. A. O. Utheim, and he, in 1912, by Rev. S. K. Ulsaker, who, in 1915, was succeeded by Rev. Hans Oppedal, present pastor. The charter members of Augusta church were J. M. Olson, Ole J. Orvedahl, Edward Jenson, Thor Jerde and John N. Rue. The present handsome church edifice was erected in 1904, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The present membership of the church is one hundred and forty-six, and there is a well-attended Sunday school, a Ladies' Aid Society, a Young Peoples' Society and a fine choir.

The Mehurin Norwegian Lutheran church, in section 4, Manfred township, also under the charge of Rev. Hans Oppedal, was organized at a meeting held at Lund's school house on November 12, 1899, by the Rev. I. Tharaldson, the charter members of the same being A. A. Henningsgaard, Isaac Guddal, Raold R. H. Lee, H. L. Jellison, G. Gulbrandson, O. O. Kravik, H. Steinarson, J. Jorgenson and G. Bolland. In 1910 a church building ample for all present needs was erected at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. Rev. I. Tharaldson was succeeded as pastor in 1904 by Rev. William Coll; he, in 1907, by Rev. A. O. Utheim; he, in 1912, by the Rev. S. K. Ulsaker, and the latter in 1915 by the Rev. Hans Oppedal, present pastor. The church now has a membership of eighty-four and has an active Ladies' Aid Society and an effective Young Peoples' Society.

Immanuel's Evangelical Lutheran church, in the northeast quarter of section 12, Yellow Bank township, was organized on May 10, 1880, at a meeting presided over by the Rev. W. Vetter, who was succeeded as pastor of the church by the Rev. Friedrich Pfatenhauer, who remained for seven years and six months, at the end of which time he was succeeded by the Rev. August Bartling, who remained nine years. He was succeeded by Rev. Peter Clausen, who was succeeded, after thirteen years, by Rev. Theo. Thormaehlen, who has been pastor of the church for the past five years. In 1881 the congregation erected a church building at a cost of above thirteen hundred dollars, which is still serving as a house of worship. The charter members of the congregation were Albert Sellin, August Schwandt, Karl Ackerman, Johann Gerber, Richard Zernspel, Heinrich Neirmemann, Aug-

ust Falk, Frank Beutler, August Ell, Ferdinand Schmidt, L. Streube, Wilhelm Bendix, Fedinand Petha and William H. Mueller. The congregation now has a voting membership of twenty-four and one hundred and ten communicant members and maintain a Christian parochial school, in which both English and German are taught. The present officers of the church are as follow: Rev. Theodore Thormaehlen, pastor; William H. Mueller, Tobias Oshler and August Grube, elders; John Schmidt, treasurer, and August Fitzner, secretary.

The St. Petri Free church, in section 31, Camp Release township, was organized on April 16, 1910, at a meeting held at the residence of Syver Ericksen by the Rev. J. M. Mikaelson, who continued as pastor of the new congregation for a year, at the end of which time, in 1911, he was succeeded by the Rev. Ludwig Pedersen, the present pastor. The charter members of St. Petri's church were P. Quaal, Ole Geiresey, John Larsen, Syver Ericksen, Erik Walseth and J. Rindal. In the year in which it was organized the congregation erected a church building at the cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. The church is flourishing and has a present membership of near fifty.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church at Marietta was organized in the fall of 1897, at a meeting held at the residence of Albert Fruch, and the charter members of the congregation, besides Mr. Fruch, were John Aebli, Otto Frantz, Albert Pahl, Carl Brandt, Hermann Schmidt, Wilhelm Pahl and Carl Streich. The first minister was the Rev. Oscar Just, who served as pastor from June, 1898, to November, 1902, when he was succeeded by the Rev. William Schmidt, who served until November, 1914, when he was succeeded by the Rev. William Langholz, the present pastor. For a number of years after organization the congregation of St. John's held services in the Norwegian Lutheran church, but in 1910 erected their present commodious frame church at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars, besides which they also own a parochial school building, in which confirmation instructions are given four days a week during six months of the year. Sunday school is held every other Sunday. The present membership of the church is twenty-four. The elders are E. Schoenrock, August Maas and Herman Ferch; janitor, Hugo Lange.

A church of the German Evangelical Association, in the upper part of the county, is that now served by the Rev. H. C. Freitag, of the Appleton charge. This church was organized in the spring of 1886, with a charter membership of about twenty and now has a membership of sixty-eight. At

first a small church costing about eleven hundred dollars was erected, but that presently was supplanted by the present commodious church building, which was erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The first pastor was the Rev. A. G. Sahr, who served for a year and was succeeded by Rev. R. M. Mueller, pastor for one year; Rev. H. A. Seder, three years; Rev. H. Hensel, two years; Rev. G. H. Schoefer, one year; Rev. R. C. Mikelstadt, one year; Rev. S. R. Ivig, three years; Rev. R. R. Werner, three years; Rev. C. C. Shettbacher, one year; Rev. H. F. Schlaak, three years; Rev. W. J. Vetter, two years, and he by the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Freitag. The present officers of the church are M. G. Nelson, W. H. Smith and Herman Buchman, trustees, and W. H. Smith, superintendent of the Sunday school.

There are two churches of the Evangelical Association in Yellow Bank township at present under charge of the Rev. P. Schott, of Bellingham, Immanuel's church located on the southeast quarter of section 1, and Salem church, on the northeast quarter of section 12. Immanuel's is one of the oldest churches in the county and was organized at a meeting held at the home of Henriette Movius, in that neighborhood, on July 15, 1872. The charter members were John Movius, Mary Movius, Friederich Frankhauser, Emma Frankhauser, Enrich Sellin, Anna Sellin, William Gloege and Regina Gloege. The first minister was the Rev. A. C. Schmidt, who was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. F. Morde, who, after a year's pastorate, was succeeded by Rev. Fr. Sahr, and he, in turn, by others, including the Rev. C. Brill, Rev. W. C. Steyner, Rev. George Britzius and the Rev. P. Schott, present pastor, who also, as noted above, serves the Salem church in the lower part of that same township. The present building occupied by the congregation of Immanuel's church was constructed in 1881, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The church maintains a live Sunday school, with an enrollment of one hundred and twenty-seven; a Young People's Society and a Mission Society. There are now one hundred and eleven communicants, and the present officers are Jae von Eschen, Herman Rien, George Gloege, Fr. Kohrntopp, Fr. Bethke and Herman Gloere. Salem church is also equally active in the various departments of its community service.

The Evangelical Lutheran church, Dreieinigkeits Gemenide, at the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 14, in Walter township, was organized on May 25, 1885, at a meeting held at the home of F. Rosenwald in that neighborhood, the charter members, besides Mr. Rosenwald, being T. Rosenwald, John Boehuke, F. Gruenhogen, Adolph Koeckevitz,

William Fraasch and eight more, fourteen members in all. The first minister was the Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Aug. Bartling, who in 1891 was succeeded by Rev. Julius Frick, who remained until 1894, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. H. Klevend, who served for two years, after which Rev. Paul Beck became pastor, serving from April 12, 1896, to October 18, 1903, and was succeeded by the Rev. E. P. Gesterling, who has been pastor of the church since December 13, 1903. The first church building erected by the Dreieinigkeits Kirche was dedicated on July 26, 1885, and served as a place of worship until the present church building was erected and finished, in the fall of 1897, at a cost of above seventeen hundred dollars. The church now has a voting membership of forty-eight members and maintains a parochial school four days a week eight months of the year. The officers of the church, besides the pastor, are Fred Maatz, John Boehuke, Ernst Goetsch, Albert Ohn, August Laabs and Otto Price. Beginning on April 17, 1904, Rev. E. P. Gesterling held services at Bellingham and on March 29, 1915, organized there a congregation and preached there until August 29, 1915, when he installed at Bellingham the Rev. K. Klein as local pastor.

Riverside Evangelical Lutheran church, at Dawson, was organized on March 20, 1885. The charter members were: G. Carlson, Anton Hanson, C. O. Hill, O. H. Lewis, S. E. Ahre, John T. Erickson, E. Lindseth, Christopher Hanson, Andrew Ness, K. Danielson, Otto Hanson and Edward Danielson. Services were held in a small frame building by Rev. A. O. Utheim, the first pastor. The pastors to this church, with the dates of their service, are as follow: Rev. A. O. Utheim, 1885-89; Rev. A. O. Oppegaard, 1889-99; Rev. J. S. Strand, 1899-1902; Rev. Simon Hanson, 1903-06; Rev. T. J. Oppedahl, 1906-12; Rev. C. J. Eastwold, 1913 to the present time. The church now has a membership of about five hundred and fifty. They have a Sunday school of about one hundred and twenty-five children. There is a Mission Circle Society and a Ladies' Aid Society. C. O. Holtan is secretary of the congregation. The present church is an attractive edifice of brick and cut stone, erected in 1914, at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, at Nassau, was organized on October 24, 1909. The charter members were: Ernst Piggush, Gustav Komis, Gustav Hillmann, Frank Beutler, William Beutler and Carl Hillmann. The Congregational church was used for the first services, conducted by Rev. William Schmidt, who was pastor from 1909 to 1914. He

was succeeded by Rev. William Langholz, who has ministered to this congregation since 1914. This church now has a membership of seventeen. They have their own cemetery.

The Lac qui Parle Evangelical Lutheran congregation, now belonging to the Hauges Synod, is the oldest continuous church organization in the county, having been the outgrowth of the efforts made by the Rev. Peter Thompson, who was a regularly ordained minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church (Norwegian) and who came to the Lac qui Parle country with the P. F. Jacobson party from Fayette county, Iowa, in the summer of 1869. Mr. Thompson held regular services during the later summer and fall and through the succeeding winter and spring, first in open groves and later in the cabins of the settlers. On June 1, 1870, a church congregation was organized, the Rev. Peter Thompson being called as pastor of the same, he being the first president of the congregation and Ole H. Steenson the first secretary. Mr. Thompson served as pastor of the church until January 1, 1875, when he resigned. During the time of his service as pastor services were held in the cabins of the settlers, as there was neither church nor school house which could be used to house the congregation. During this period the building of a house of worship was under consideration and there was some controversy over the location of the new church. Some wanted it erected east of the Lac qui Parle river and some wanted it west of the river. It finally was located west of the river on the southwest quarter of section 25, township 118, range 43, just across the road from the site of the present church building belonging to the congregation. That early building was the first church structure erected in Lac qui Parle county. It was a plain frame building with a shingle roof, with a tower above the entrance and with a small gallery just inside the tower. The tower was at first built only to a level with the roof and was not finished for several years. The church was built in the summer of 1876. On January 23, 1875, the congregation called the Rev. Anfind O. Utheim as its pastor and he served the congregation until January 1, 1907. He died at Marietta in 1914. Rev. Peter Thompson, who was born in Norway, March 28, 1815, died on his farm on section 35, township 118, range 43, March 17, 1913, he then lacking but a few days of being ninety-eight years of age. In 1898 the people of the Cerro Gordo church built a new house of worship, just across the road from where the old church stood and the old building was moved to the southeast quarter of section 27, township 119, range 43, where it was rebuilt and is still in use as a church. Rev. B. K. Barstad has served as the pastor of the congregations worshipping in both the old and the new churches since January 1, 1907.

The Madison Norsk Evangelical Lutheran Menighed has had a corporate existence since the second year of the establishment of Madison, having been organized on November 24, 1885, as the St. Peter's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church, but has long borne the name by which it is now known. The first minister was the Rev. L. M. A. Hoff, who is still living, one of the venerable figures in the history of Lutheranism in this part of the state and the charter members were K. S. Nordgaarden, Elling T. Sampson, Martinus Famrite, K. J. Knudson, Ole J. Lerdahl, Jens L. Slinde, Claus P. Moe, Sam Torkelson, Nels L. Slinde, Hans H. Sandwick, Ole Thompson, Lars Husebo, A. J. Haugen, Ingemar Husebo, G. P. Kjosness, Toegar Thompson, Ole J. Elverkrog, L. O. Hauge, Ole J. Orvedahl, Andrew Faaberg, Hans M. Dahl, Oluf Hegrum, Knute Torkelson, Berte Aslakson, Swan Westby, John L. Johnson, Toger Elvekrog, Gullik O. Jarshow, Andrew H. Sanwick, Thomas Stordlan, John O. Jarshow, Hans A. Husebo, Knut O. Quam, Paul Berg, Steffen Nordahl, Syvert O. Klefsaas, Lorntz Fossen, Mads Everson, Rayme Wilson and their families. The Rev. L. M. A. Hoff served the new congregation as pastor until May, 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. Carl J. Moen, who served from May 8, 1887, to September 1, 1891, and he by Rev. Johannes O. Litsheim, September 1, 1891, to November 1, 1893; Rev. O. Lokensgaard, November 1, 1893, to December 15, 1895; Rev. J. S. Nordgaard, December 15, 1895, to January 1, 1897; Rev. O. Lokensgaard, January, 1897, to October 22, 1897, and he by the Rev. Iver Tharaldsen, who became pastor on the last named date and is still serving the congregation in that capacity. The church has a fine house of worship and the various auxiliary societies working in connection with the church are doing good work. These include a Ladies Aid Society, a Young Ladies Sewing Circle and a Men's Social and Literary Club, of which latter Prof. A. Hegre is the president. The church has nearly four hundred communicants and seven hundred and fifty souls connected therewith and the present officers of the church are as follow: Trustees, Lewis L. Rice, Olaf Mork, John M. Funrite, John Sorte and Thom Hovick; deacons, M. Soholt, Charles Hovick and Ole J. Bly; secretary, Prof. A. Hegre; treasurer, Ole Isaacson; Sunday school superintendent, N. H. Bjeldanes; organist and choir leader, Miss Aagot Tharaldsen.

The Rev. Iver Tharaldsen also is pastor of the Garfield Lutheran congregation in Garfield township, which was organized on March 29, 1892, under the direction of the Rev. Johannes O. Litsheim, then pastor of the church at Madison, and the church in Garfield has ever since been served by the pastor of the Madison church, the terms of whose service are set

out above. The Garfield Lutheran church is situated in section 24 of the township of that name and the organizers and charter members of the same were A. J. Haugen, Olaus Hanson, David Gillberg, Hans Henrickson, Jens P. Hanson, Samuel Iverson, John J. Haugen, T. J. Elvekrog, C. T. Hanson, Charley Sorby, Sigvart Kaastad, Peter Henrickson, Daniel Emil Jacobson, Eliseus Hammer, Samuel Iverson, Stefen Nordal, Thomas Larimore, Ole Hauge, Lars Oien and Olaus Hanson. The first house of worship erected by the congregation of Garfield church was destroyed by a wind storm in the summer of 1893 and until a chapel was built on the site of the former building in 1894 services were held in the school house. That chapel served for several years and was then supplanted by a new church building which was destroyed by lightning in the summer of 1907. The present church building, a very nice edifice, was erected that same year at a cost of approximately five thousand five hundred dollars. The church has about one hundred and fifty communicants and three hundred souls connected with the same. It maintains a parochial school and has a Ladies Aid Society, the Young Ladies Aid, the Sunshine Society and a Young People Society. The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, Ole Anderson, Sam Ronneberg, Eliseus Hammer; trustees, John Retrum, John Larson, Charley Sorby; secretary, Ole Faaberg; treasurer, John O. Haugen; cantor, Peter Hendrickson; warden, John A. Johnson.

The Riverside Evangelisk Luthersk Menighed at Dawson was organized on March 20, 1885, with G. Carlson, A. Hanson, C. O. Hill, Ole Lewis, S. E. Ahre, John F. Erickson, E. Lindseth, Christopher Hanson, Mrs. K. Davidson, Otton Hanson and Knut Ellefson as charter members. The Rev. A. O. Utheim was the first pastor and he served from the date of the organization of the church until January, 1889, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. O. Oppegaard, who served as pastor until January, 1899, when Rev. J. S. Strand became pastor, serving until September 23, 1902. Rev. Simon E. Hanson became pastor in January, 1903, and served until May, 1906, when he was succeeded by the Rev. T. J. Oppedahl, who served until January, 1913, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. J. Eastvold, the present pastor of the congregation. Riverside church is now one of the strongest parishes of the Lutheran communion in western Minnesota and has a fine house of worship, of brick and stone, erected in 1914, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The first meeting house of the congregation was a frame structure, built at a cost of about two thousand dollars, which served the needs of the congregation until the present handsome edifice was erected. Riverside has a present membership of about five hundred souls

and is doing a good work. It has a Sunday school with an enrollment of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty, a Ladies Aid Society and several other active organizations for promoting the work of the church. The present president of the congregation is the Rev. C. J. Eastvold; assistant president, C. E. Retrum; secretary, C. O. Holton; treasurer, C. O. Hill.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Zion church of the Evangelical Association at Bellingham was organized at a meeting held in the school house there in the month of April, 1888, under the direction of the Rev. A. Knebel, who was the first pastor of the church, with the following charter membership: F. Voight, Mrs. F. Voight, William Voight, John Frey, Mrs. John Frey, Carl Miller, Mrs. Carl Miller, Fred Dahlman, Mrs. Fred Dahlman, G. Dahlman, Ben. Kienholz, Mrs. B. Kienholz, Ed. Kienholz, Ella Voight, Ida Voight and Ida Dahlman. In 1891 the congregation erected a house of worship at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, which served until 1910, when a new church was erected at a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars. That beautiful church building was destroyed by fire on January 2, 1911, and the present church edifice was erected in 1911 at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The present membership of Zion church is one hundred and forty-five and there is a flourishing Sunday school with an enrollment of about one hundred and eighty pupils, a Young Peoples Alliance, with an active membership of thirty-five, and an active Ladies Aid Society, enrolling twenty-five members. The Rev. A. Knebel served the congregation of Zion's church from the time of its organization until 1889, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. Lenz, who served until 1892, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Siebold, who served until 1895. He was succeeded by Rev. F. Haueter, 1895-97; Rev. A. Geyman, 1897-98; Rev. E. H. Bollenbach, 1898-1902; Rev. F. C. Schmidt, 1902-03; Rev. G. J. Krunke, 1903-04; Rev. R. C. Mittlestadt, 1904-06; Rev. A. Zabel, 1906-11; Rev. W. A. Juedes, 1911-14, and the latter by the Rev. C. A. Tesch, the present pastor of the church, who was called as pastor in 1914. The present officers of the church are F. Voight, F. Oestreich, F. Sahr, F. Bethke, R. S. Oestreich, F. Berndt, H. Brehmer, G. Dahlman, J. Bluemke and John Gollnick.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Dawson was organized on November 16, 1915, at a meeting of persons of the Presbyterian faith in that vicinity

held in the building that had been used as a house of worship by the Congregationalists, the organization being the result of a merger of the Congregational and of the Methodist churches of Dawson, there being eighty-four charter members. The Rev. L. H. Schock, the present pastor of the church, began his term of service on February 6, 1916, and was installed as pastor by a special committee of Mankato Presbytery on April 26, 1916. Upon the organization of the Presbyterian church the church building formerly used by the Congregationalists became the property of the new congregation, as did the manse not long before erected by the Congregationalists. The present membership of the First Presbyterian church is one hundred and twenty-one and the various departments of the church's activities are well organized. The Sunday school, of which A. J. Peterson is the superintendent, has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty, the Ladies Aid Society has a membership of thirty-seven and there is also a wideawake Woman's Missionary Society, a Young Peoples Society for Christian Training and Christian Work and a Young Peoples Choir. At the congregational meeting held on May 17, 1916, the congregation adopted the "rotary," or term-of-service system with respect to the session, the elders being elected for a term of three years, and the session now is composed of V. M. Steidl, J. C. Hanson, K. L. Josephs and Arthur J. Melum. The trustees are P. P. Ness, J. E. Reyerson, Theodore Christianson, A. J. Melum and Lewis Peterson and J. E. Reyerson is secretary of the congregation.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

No history of the Congregational movement in Lac qui Parle county would be complete without going back to the days when Doctor Williamson and Doctor Riggs, of revered memories, conducted their historic mission at the foot of the beautiful Lac qui Parle, beginning as early as 1835. That mission originally was under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Board supported by both the Presbyterian church and the Congregational church, but the Presbyterians presently withdrew from that joint board to establish a foreign mission board of their own and the work at Lac qui Parle thereafter was maintained wholly by the Congregational church, hence the Congregational movement very properly may be said to have been the first organized religious effort in the territory comprised in the two counties under consideration in this volume. Upon the abandonment of the mission conducted by Doctor Riggs, who was a minister of the Congregational church, at the time of the Sioux outbreak, all church activities ceased throughout

this region and were not resumed until active settlement began to be noted in the latter sixties and early seventies.

The Congregational church at Madison was organized at a meeting held at the home of Herbert L. Hayden on February 5, 1886, which was in the second winter after the founding of the village, the charter members being Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ward, Mrs. J. F. Ellickson, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hayden and Mr. and Mrs. Wetsten. The first regular pastor was the Rev. James W. Parsons, though the Rev. E. F. Wheeler, Reverend Curtiss and Reverend Willard had done missionary work in this field previous to the coming of Mr. Parsons. In 1887 the new congregation erected a small frame house of worship at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars and thereafter held services there, though the church was not dedicated until October 22, 1893. In 1906 the present handsome brick house of worship was erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars and was dedicated on December 9 of that year. The church has flourished and now has an active membership of eighty-eight, with a thoroughly organized and graded Sunday school having an enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five and a Ladies Aid Society that takes an active and helpful part in the social and financial affairs of the church. Following the pastorate of the Rev. James W. Parsons came the Rev. E. Carter, who served in 1887-88. During two months of the latter year Mr. Clow, a student, held services, and he was succeeded by the Rev. F. C. Emerson, 1889-91; Rev. D. D. Donovan, 1892-95; Rev. E. A. Powell, 1895-96; Rev. D. D. Donovan, 1896-99; Rev. J. L. Jones, 1899-1901; Rev. W. Blackwell, 1901-02; Rev. J. K. Schultz, 1902-06; Rev. S. S. Seibert, 1906-08; Rev. M. F. Murphy, 1908-09; Rev. F. S. Wheeler, 1911-12; Rev. Joseph H. Slaney, 1912-15, and the Rev. Harry R. Harris, who was installed as pastor in 1915 and has since had pastoral charge of the congregation. The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. Harry R. Harris, pastor and director of religious education; trustees, B. O. Pickle, John Jones, S. E. Farnham, C. E. Peterson and James H. Hayden; deacons, H. F. Hauck, John Shule and John Jones; clerk, A. G. Shogren; treasurer, Obert R. Nelson.

The Congregational church at Nassau was organized on November 16, 1898. A meeting previously had been held on November 4 and it was then asserted that seventeen persons desired to form such a congregation. A committee consisting of H. A. Kesler, I. H. Macy and W. G. Mix was appointed to invite the neighboring churches at Elmira, Revillo and Marietta to participate in the meeting for organization on November 16. That meeting was called to order by the Reverend Thompson, who was made the

first pastor of the church. The Rev. J. H. Morley, of Minneapolis, was appointed to act as moderator of the meeting and Miss Emily Bragg was elected to act as clerk. A. Webster represented the congregation at Elmira; Mrs. J. P. Smith, Marietta, and John Kvenberg and Reverend Thompson, Revillo. The following were admitted to membership: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mix, I. H. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kesler, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bragg and Mr. John Longworth. The work of organization was completed on November 30, 1898, on which date Mr. and Mrs. John E. Perkins were baptized and admitted to fellowship and the following officers were elected: Deacons, John E. Perkins and H. S. Bragg; treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Bragg and clerk, Emily Bragg. The trustees elected were Mrs. John Longworth, to serve three years; W. G. Mix, two years, and Axel Larson, one year. Reverend Thompson served as pastor until 1901, when he was succeeded by Reverend Brisbane, who was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Cunningham, 1903-07; Reverend Davies, 1907-10; Mr. Benedict, a student, 1910-11; Rev. Hugh Hay, June, 1911, to January, 1913, he being succeeded by the Reverend Richardson, who served until October, 1914, the Rev. Paul Winter being installed as pastor in November of that year, a position he still occupies. During the summer of 1901 a frame building, twenty-four by forty feet, was erected and has since served as a house of worship. The church has a membership of about twenty and the present officers are as follow: Trustees, W. G. Mix, Axel Larson and F. E. Putnam; deacons, Mrs. C. A. Hewitt and Mrs. J. C. Hewitt; treasurer, Mrs. Maggie E. Putnam; clerk, C. A. Hewitt, and organist, Esther Mix.

There is also a Congregational church at Marietta.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There is but one Methodist Episcopal church reported in the county and that is at Bellingham. It was organized at a meeting held in March, 1889, and the charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Johnson, meetings being held in the school house until 1891, when a frame church building was erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. This church has not had a very flourishing growth and the present membership is reported to be but nine. The Rev. O. H. P. Faur was the first pastor and he was succeeded in turn by the Reverends F. S. Williams, R. W. Smith, O. H. P. Faur, J. L. Farber, W. M. Richard, James Thompson, John Bower, A. R. Manley, G. B. Snell,

Deliver Sheppard, C. T. Beers, C. L. Benson, W. H. Barkaloo and Justus Parrish.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There are two extensive parishes of the Catholic church in Lac qui Parle county, the rich and growing parish of St. Michael's at Madison and the parish of St. James at Nassau. The latter was organized at a meeting of Catholic families of that neighborhood held in the town hall at Nassau on February 9, 1902, at which the first mass was celebrated by the Rev. Peter Lauer, who was installed as first pastor of the new church, which was organized by the Most Rev. Archbishop John Ireland, the Rt. Rev. Starika, vicar-general of the diocese. Rev. Peter Lauer, who was the first priest of the parish, was presently succeeded by Rev. J. Rohlingen, who was succeeded by Rev. P. Van Rey and he by Rev. A. Kaesen, who was succeeded by the Rev. Norbert Gerstl, the present pastor. Immediately after the establishment of the parish the members thereof set about the erection of a house of worship, which was completed during the following summer, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and was dedicated on September 22, 1902, by the Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop. There are about thirty-five families in the parish, the present officers of which are the Rev. Norbert Gerstl, pastor, John Kanthak and Albert Roggenbuck. This parish also includes that of Rosen in the northern part of the same township, Father Gerstl having charge of both, the Rosen church being rather the stronger of the two.

The Catholic church of St. Michael at Madison had its beginning at a meeting held under the direction of the Rev. A. Kober in the home of Jacobus Simon in the fall of 1885, about a year after the establishment of the village. Officers were elected as follows: President, Peter Henkles; secretary, Jacobus Simon; treasurer, Nicholas Schlosser, and the other families represented in the organization were those of Joseph, Frank and Mathias Emmerich, William Elsen, Daniel McDonough, John Cullins, John Carlin, Charles and Patrick Mooney, Anthony Cooper, Thomas Hinline, Daniel McAllister, Martin Bauler, Bernard Heinzen, William Humphrey and J. D. Kelly. First mass for the new parish was said in the home of Daniel McDonough by Very Rev. James C. Byrne, present pastor of the church of St. Luke, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the vicar-general of the archdiocese, and who was at that time secretary to Archbishop Ireland. The first priest was Rev. A. Koeber, who visited the parish once a month from his station at Bird Island, and in 1886 a frame house of worship was erected on the site of the present church of St. Michael, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars. Father Kober remained as pastor through 1885-86-87, and was succeeded by the

Rev. F. B. Reichl, from New Ulm, who became the first resident pastor, living in a rented house, and who remained from 1887 to 1889, he being succeeded by Rev. H. J. McAvay, from Montevideo, who remained part of 1889 and part of 1890 and is now at Bell Creek, Goodhue county, pastor of St. Columbkill's church there. Then came the Rev. P. M. Schoenen, now of Fairmount, West Virginia, who remained a little more than a year and under whose pastorate the parish house was erected in 1890; his successor being the Rev. John Pivo, now of Owatonna, who remained a few months and was succeeded by the Rev. A. Kienlen, a Frenchman, who later returned to his native land. Father Kienlen remained at St. Michael's during 1891-93 and was succeeded by the Rev. B. Vonderlage, now of St. Henry, who did not make his residence at Madison, but came over from Morgan and held services once a month, remaining pastor until 1895, when he was succeeded by the Rev. P. Rosen, who remained two years, leaving in the summer of 1897 for Wisconsin, where his last days were spent. He was succeded by the Rev. Anton Vilman, who came from Stewart and who started the first parochial school at St. Michael's. Father Vilman, who now is at Watkins, remained as pastor during 1897-99 and was succeeded by the Rev. John N. Rohlinger, under whose pastorate the first school building in the parish was erected, a frame building, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. He remained until 1903, in August of which year the church was destroyed by fire. The Rev. James Klein, of St. Paul, then was installed as pastor and in 1904, under his pastorate, a new brick church was erected at a cost of about eighteen thousand dollars. Father Klein, who is now at Sleepy Eye, remained until 1910 and in August of that year was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Val. Schiffrer, who has done much for the extension of the church's activities. On September, 1913, the church of St. Michael was struck by lightning and was destroyed by fire, the congregation thus a second time facing a serious loss. Immediate plans were formulated for rebuilding and the next year the fine new church was erected, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The next year, the fine new parochial school was erected, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars and the church of St. Michael has now one of the best equipped Catholic parishes in western Minnesota. In 1913 John Kemen, Sr., presented to the parish a residence for the school Sisters, adjoining the school, and the same was remodeled at a cost of twenty-two hundred dollars. There are about one hundred families connected with the parish and active organizations of the St. Michael's Aid Society, St. James Court and the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Monica's Society, the Ladies' Social Guild, the Altar Guild and the like, contribute to the various activities of the parish work.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutheran church at Madison was organized in 1903 by the Rev. E. Mueller, who had charge of the flourishing church of that same denomination in Arena township and who continued as pastor, serving both charges, until 1911, when he was succeeded by the Reverend Raedeke, who is the present pastor of both the church at Madison and of the church in Arena township. The church at Madison, consisting of about fifteen families, in 1915 bought the old Hauges church, where services now are held. The church in Arena township consists of about fifty families, maintains a parsonage and has a flourishing parochial school.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

In Madison there is a branch of the Church of Christ (Scientist), which has a small church building of its own in which regular services are held.

CHAPTER XII.

The Press of Lac qui Parle County.

Lac qui Parle county is the home of the pioneer newspaper of western Minnesota, the *Press,* which was established in the village of Lac qui Parle in April, 1872, by Charles J. Coghlan, and has continued, practically continuously, under varying managements, to this day, being now published as the *Independent Press* at Madison, the county seat. Charles J. Coghlan was an excellent newspaper man, a distinct figure of the type of newspaper men that were real personalities in their fields of labor back in the seventies and eighties, and the high standard of journalism he established with his old *Press,* in the days of the beginning of a social order hereabout, has been maintained by those who came later, with the result that the county has never had reason to entertain any other than a feeling of pride in behalf of its newspapers.

Charles J. Coghlan was born in Prince Edward Island, December 24, 1846, and when sixteen years old went with his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in February, 1865, and served until the close of the war as a member of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the war he located at Lake City, this state, where he learned the printing trade and in 1872 came over to this part of the state and started the *Press* at Lac qui Parle. Not long afterward he was elected register of deeds for Lac qui Parle county and later also served as county commissioner and justice of the peace, discontinuing the *Press* for a time during his official service. In 1878 M. C. Chamberlain, a New Yorker, who had been publishing a campaign paper at Wabasha, this state, and J. P. Jacobs, a practical printer, started the *Independent* at Lac qui Parle. After awhile Coghlan and C. M. Anderson, the latter of whom, a native of Iowa, had been teaching school at Lac qui Parle and who also served the county as register of deeds and as county treasurer during the seventies, revived the *Press* and the *Independent* ceased publication. Presently, J. P. Jacobs bought Anderson's interest in the *Press* and the paper was conducted by Coghlan & Jacobs until in October, 1884, when S. E. Farnham and Ashley E. Ellickson, both experienced printers and newspaper men, the former of whom had been working

on the *Minneapolis Journal,* bought the *Press,* and eighteen months later moved the plant to Madison, which meanwhile had sprung up on the line of the new railroad. Jacobs, in the meantime, had blown the breath of life anew into the old *Independent,* reviving the same at Lac qui Parle and not long afterward moved the plant of that paper to Madison, where it was consolidated with the *Press* in 1894 and has since been published as the *Independent Press,* S. E. Farnham having been sole editor and proprietor since the year 1905.

S. E. Farnham was born at Annoka, this state, March 15, 1855, third son of S. S. Farnham and wife, who were married at Lockport, New York, in October, 1848, and immediately thereafter came to Minnesota and settled at the falls of St. Anthony, where to them was born the first white child in St. Anthony. Mrs. Farnham cut and stitched the stars upon the first flag used at a Fourth of July celebration in St. Anthony in 1849. In those days the wilderness was king in Minnesota. S. E. Farnham began his apprenticeship in a newspaper office at the age of sixteen and for forty-five years has been engaged in that line, thirty-two years of which time he has spent as the editor of the *Independent Press.* His family consists of himself, wife, daughter and two sons. Born in the Territory of Minnesota, he has been a witness to its development from a wilderness to the garden spot of the world and his proudest boast is that he comes from a family which assisted in blazing the way through the forests and laying the trails over the prairies of the grandest state in the Union.

REVIVING A BIT OF HISTORY.

The files of the old *Lac qui Parle Press,* that was started by Charles J. Coghlan in 1872 and covering a few years thereafter, are preserved in the archives of the Minnesota State Historical Society at St. Paul. The file of the paper now being preserved in the public library at Madison opens with the issue of October 2, 1884, the date on which Coghlan & Jacobs sold the paper to Farnham & Ellickson, the old proprietors stepping down and out

"With a sigh for those who love us,
And a smile for those who hate."

The "vale" announcing the change of ownership, under the head of "A New Deal," states that Coghlan & Jacobs have "sold out to Farnham & Ellickson. Our successors are practical printers and practical newspaper

men and they will no doubt make every effort to give the patrons of the *Press* a creditable newspaper." In taking over the paper, the new proprietors, Farnham & Ellickson, declare that "it will be our endeavor to maintain the standard of excellence to which its former publishers have brought it, and to publish a paper in and for the interests of the people of this county and to set before the intending settler the many advantages offered him by this section of the state. In politics we are decidedly in the Republican fold."

The *Press* of that issue, the reader bearing in mind that it then was being published at Lac qui Parle, carried a good line of advertising, the advertisers in that initial issue of the Farnham & Ellickson ownership being as follow, all of those not otherwise indicated being then located in Lac qui Parle, at that time the county seat: The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, carrying a time-table for Watson, Lac qui Parle's nearest railway station; Shannon & McLarty, attorneys, Granite Falls; H. L. Hayden, attorney and agent for railroad lands; Volstead & Sorley, attorneys; Lac qui Parle Hotel, J. H. Brown, proprietor; C. O. Jerdee, attorney; Montevideo Elevator Company, L. K. Stone, president, and W. M. Taylor, manager; Herman Stevens, merchant tailor, Montevideo; Lac qui Parle Bank, H. L. Hayden and W. W. Rhodes; Citizens Bank of Montevideo, C. D. Griffith, W. W. Smith and M. E. Titus; Chippewa County Bank of Montevideo, C. H. Budd, L. R. Moyer and L. G. Moyer; H. J. Chalmers, art gallery; billiard hall and restaurant, D. Young, proprietor; Howe & McKinstry, merchants, Dawson; Gilbert Carlson, furniture and steamship agency, Cerro Gordo; Montevideo Roller Mills, Whitmore & Kitchel; John F. Jacobson, hardware; Tollefson & Christopherson, general merchandise; Jacobson & Oadson, farm implements; Stone & Halvorson, general merchandise and grain; E. T. Young, attorney, Appleton; C. W. Paige, judge of probate, justice of the peace, conveyancer and land office business; Anna Erickson, millinery; Jacobson & Thorson, furniture; Ole J. Skarnes, harnessmaker; J. Peterson, furniture and undertaking, Watson; J. Gaskill, druggist; R. H. Safford, trees; Sparby & Potter, saloon, Watson; S. G. Miller, M. D., druggist; Iverson Brothers, general merchandise, Watson.

Numerous legal notices evidently proved a fine source of income to the *Press* at that time, land-office notices of final proof of homestead claims and advertisements of mortgage sales being fat pickings for the printer man. The report of the November election of that year showed that there were 1,215 votes cast in Lac qui Parle county, of which James G. Blaine received 967 and Grover Cleveland 221. The tax levy for that year, as published in

the *Press,* was as follows by townships: Arena, $428.58; Augusta, $687.97; Baxter, $1,986.36; Camp Release, $1,939.65; Cerro Gordo, $2,053.22; Freeland, $720.40; Garfield, $468.59; Hamlin, $898.42; Hantho, $1,287.49; Lac qui Parle, $2,353.88; Lake Shore, $3,076.18; Madison, $1,104.29; Manfred, $920.64; Mehurin, $743.91; Maxwell, $968.57; Perry, $1,688.87; Providence, $1,093.76; Riverside, $1,291.91; Ten Mile Lake, $754.85; Yellow Bank, $5,530.22; Town 119, range 46, $227.61, a total of $30,225.37, an increase of $3,469.20 over the previous year. The local markets for that period, "corrected weekly by H. A. Larson," were as follow: Wheat, 48 cents; oats, 20; corn, 35; butter, 12½; eggs, 15; lard, 10; hides, 5½; tallow, 5; onions, 50; beans, $1.25; potatoes, 25 and cabbage, 5.

It was in its issue of April 23, 1886, that the *Lac qui Parle Press,* under the head of "A Change of Location," announced that "This will be the last issue of the *Press* at this place. Having made the necessary arrangements for the removal of the office to Madison, we shall, tomorrow, take that step, and continue the publication of the paper there. The headline of the paper will be made to read: *The Lac qui Parle County Press* and it will be our aim to conduct a first-class country paper, and through the many advantages of a larger town and more central location afforded us by the move we are confident that we shall be better able to do so by making this change. We shall occupy the second floor of John F. Jacobson's hardware store and shall be glad to have our old friends call and see us in our new quarters." In 1905 the plant of the *Independent Press* was destroyed by fire and all that was saved was the office clock. In his new equipment Mr. Farnham included a linotype machine and other modern machinery and now has one of the best equipped newspaper offices in western Minnesota.

Charles J. Coghlan in the meantime had gone to Dawson, where from 1885 to 1890 he was editor of the *Eagle,* now the *Dawson Sentinel.* In March, 1898, the *Independent Press* at Madison carried the following personal note regarding the old editor of the paper: Charles J. Coghlan, formerly of this county, but now of Montesano, Washington, has again embarked in the newspaper business. The name of his new paper is the *Independent.* It is a seven-column folio and Populistic in politics. Mr. Coghlan's sons are associated with him in the publication of the paper. Their many old-time friends in this county wish them success in their new venture." Coghlan is still living in the state of Washington. In that same issue the *Independent Press* carried the following regarding another of its former proprietors: "A. E. Ellickson, at one time associated with the writer of these lines (Mr. Farnham) in the publication of the *Lac qui Parle Press,* but of

recent years foreman of *Posten*, published at Decorah, Iowa, passed through this place last Friday with four car loads of supplies and one car load of horses enroute for Marietta, where he will begin operations as a Lac qui Parle county farmer. A. E. is a hard worker and will make a successful farmer." Mr. Ellickson later returned to Decorah, where he is now living.

THE WESTERN GUARD.

The Western Guard, now owned and edited by A. C. Ruud at Madison, who for thirteen years previous to his location at Madison had been editor of the *Dawson Sentinel,* was established on January 1, 1891, by Einar Hoidale, who printed his paper, but two pages of which were printed at home, on a Washington hand press. The paper had a struggle at first and passed through several changes of management until Mr. Ruud took charge in 1911. The new editor at once increased the equipment, bringing the plant up to the modern standard, with up-to-date equipment, including a linotype machine, a Babcock press and job presses operated by electricity. The *Western Guard* has a circulation of twelve hundred. It is an eight-page, all-home-print paper and is recognized as one of the leading papers in the Minnesota valley. Mr. Ruud learned the printing trade at Lac qui Parle back in "the good old days" and is an old hand at the business.

THE DAWSON SENTINEL.

The Dawson Sentinel started as the *Eagle* and was established by M. V. B. Scribner in 1884 shortly after the platting of the new village of Dawson at the time the railroad came to Lac qui Parle county. The paper was published under the name of the *Eagle* for one year, or until the fall of 1885, when Charles J. Coghlan, former editor of the *Lac qui Parle Press,* moved to Dawson, acquired the subscription list of the *Eagle* and began the publication of the *Sentinel.* In 1890 he sold the paper to Charles W. Paige, who conducted its destinies for ten years, or until 1900, when he sold to A. C. Ruud, now owner of *The Western Guard* at Madison. In 1909 Mr. Ruud sold the paper to Theodore Christianson, who has ever since been editor and proprietor of the same. Mr. Christianson, now representative in the Legislature from this legislative district, gained his first editorial experience as managing editor of *The Minnesota Magazine,* the literary magazine of the University of Minnesota, 1905-06. It was on July 1, 1909, that he assumed editorial charge of the *Sentinel* and in September, 1915, he acquired

the *Dawson Enterprise,* which he then merged with the *Sentinel.* Since its establishment the *Dawson Sentinel* has espoused the policies of the Republican party. It is issued on Fridays, an eight-page, six-column, all-home-print paper, with a circulation of sixteen hundred. It is housed in its own building and its up-to-date equipment includes a linotype and a two-revolution Scott press, the largest press in the seventh Minnesota congressional district.

THE BOYD BULLETIN.

The Boyd Bulletin, published at Boyd by A. H. Nibbelink, was established on June 4, 1897, with H. W. Perry as publisher and Edmund Shaw as editor. Three weeks later Perry became sole proprietor and editor and in September of that same year the name at the masthead was changed to Pease & Shaw, publishers. On May 6, 1898, W. H. Buchannan became the publisher and editor and on June 24 of that same year another change in management occurred, the new proprietor becoming J. N. Johnson, with A. L. Swenson as editor. In the early part of December, 1898, the plant passed to the possession of local business men, who engaged A. L. Swenson as manager and editor. On February 23, 1899, the owner engaged Edmund Shaw, former editor of the paper, as manager and editor and in the following August he was succeeded by A. H. Nibbelink, the present owner and editor, who leased the plant from the owners and a few months later purchased it and has since been very successfully conducting the destinies of the paper. The *Bulletin* is a five-column quarto, issued on Fridays, and in its politics is Republican.

THE NASSAU REVIEW.

The Review, published at Nassau by E. R. and R. E. Little, is the latest aspirant for public favor in the newspaper field of Lac qui Parle county. *The Review* was established on June 22, 1916, by the above-named gentlemen, father and son, who started the paper to espouse the policies of the Republican party in an independent way and to "boost" for Nassau and the country adjacent thereto in particular and for Lac qui Parle county in general. The paper is a six-column quarto, published on Thursdays; has already gained a circulation of five hundred and is said to have the best-equipped plant of any newspaper published in a town the size of Nassau in the state. E. R. Little, the senior editor, is forty-four years of age and has been in the printing business, with the exception of nine years which were spent

in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, since he was a boy. He is a practical printer and is also owner and publisher of the *South Shore* (South Dakota) *Republican*. His son, R. E. Little, is twenty-two years of age; has a normal school education, taught for two years in the schools at Bristol, South Dakota, and has taken up the newspaper business as his life work.

THE MARIETTA NEWS.

The *Marietta News*, published on Thursdays at Marietta, was established on November 7, 1897, by G. C. Lewis, who has ever since been sole proprietor and editor. The *News* is a five-column eight-page paper and its well-filled advertising columns bespeak its local popularity. Mr. Lewis has a well-equipped and up-to-date plant and is doing well in promoting the interests of the community which his paper covers.

THE BELLINGHAM TIMES.

The *Times*, published at Bellingham by T. W. Gillson, is issued once a week and covers the field in which it is published.

CHAPTER XIII.

Bench and Bar.

Lac qui Parle county is within the jurisdiction of the twelfth judicial district of Minnesota, the other counties in that district being Yellow Medicine, Chippewa, Swift, Kandiyohi, Meeker and Renville. Upon the creation of the district by the Legislature in 1875 John H. Brown, of Willmar, was appointed district judge by Gov. Cushman K. Davis and continued in that office by subsequent elections until his death, on January 20, 1890. Judge Brown was a native of Vermont, born at Rutland on May 1, 1824, and moved to Minnesota in June, 1855, settling at Shakopee. He was admitted to the bar the following year and practiced his profession at Shakopee until 1871, when he moved to Willmar, where he spent the rest of his life. Before his appointment to the bench Judge Brown held numerous offices of trust, both at Shakopee and at Willmar, having been county attorney of both Scott and Kandiyohi counties and was also judge of probate of the latter county. He also held city and school-district offices and otherwise took an active and sincere interest in public affairs in general. Judge Brown was succeeded on the bench of the twelfth district by Judge Gorham Powers, during whose incumbency the Legislature created a double bench for the twelfth district and in April, 1897, Judge G. E. Qvale, of Willmar, was appointed by the governor to serve with Judge Powers and has since been district judge. Judge Qvale is a native of Norway, born at Haugesund, September 24, 1860. In October, 1878, he came to the United States, proceeding directly to Minnesota, and in January, 1880, entered the law office of John W. Arctander at Willmar. On July 6, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession at Willmar, where he ever since has made his home. In 1884 he was elected judge of probate of Kandiyohi county and held that office for six years, after which he was elected and served as county attorney for four years. As noted above, he was appointed judge of the court for this district in April, 1897, and has since been serving in that capacity, his present term to expire in January, 1917. Upon the death of Judge Powers, Judge Richard I.

Daly, of Renville, was appointed to fill the unexpired term and is now serving on the bench with Judge Qvale.

From the very beginning Lac qui Parle county has had high representation at the bar, and when the village of Lac qui Parle was the county seat there was a group of lawyers there who gave a high tone to the practice of the legal profession hereabout. Among these may be mentioned F. W. Pearsall, L. R. Davis and H. L. Hayden, now all deceased, but all very prominent in the early history of the county; J. C. Pope, later of Morea, this state; Andrew Volstead, now of Granite Falls, present congressman from the seventh Minnesota district, and John A. Sorley, now of Tacoma, Washington. M. C. Chamberlain also practiced for a time at Lac qui Parle. During their residence at Lac qui Parle, Mr. Volstead and Mr. Sorley, who had studied law in the same office at Decorah, Iowa, were partners in practice, the former locating there in 1884 and the latter in 1885; but this arrangement did not continue long, for shortly afterward Mr. Volstead moved to Granite Falls, where he engaged in practice and where he has remained ever since. Mr. Volstead was elected to the fifty-eighth Congress from the seventh Minnesota district, consisting of fourteen counties, and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress from this district. He never held any elective office in Lac qui Parle county, but for a number of years acted as assistant county attorney to K. O. Jerde. His former partner, John A. Sorley, remained at Lac qui Parle until a few months after Madison was established, when he moved to the latter village and held the position of city attorney there during the incumbency of John Oadson as mayor. In the spring of 1889 he moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and later represented that district in both the House and the Senate of the North Dakota Legislature. In 1909 he moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he has since made his home.

Among the other members of the bar in Lac qui Parle county, who have gone elsewhere, may be mentioned T. J. McElligott, county attorney of this county and also former mayor of Madison, who is now practicing his profession at Appleton. He was born in Milwaukee, but came to Minnesota with his parents when he was eight years old, the family settling at Glencoe. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1893 and in that same year was admitted to the bar at Appleton. The next year he went to Bellingham and opened a law office, at the same time, in connection with W. W. Holmes, engaging in the publication of the *Bellingham Times*. In 1895 he formed a partnership with Frank Palmer for

the practice of law at Madison and remained in the latter city until 1904, when he returned to Appleton, where he ever since has been engaged in practice. During his residence at Madison, Mr. McElligott was twice elected mayor and was for eight years a member of the board of education. He was chairman of the Lac qui Parle county Republican committee in 1900. Frank Palmer was a native of Dodge county, this state, who taught school in Lac qui Parle county from about 1885 to about 1895, in which latter year he was admitted to the bar and for a number of years practiced at Madison, where for some years he served as city attorney. He is now a resident of International Falls.

Another lawyer who formerly practiced at Madison is Elias Rachie, now of Minneapolis, who served in the lower house of the state Legislature from Lac qui Parle county in the sessions of 1905 and 1907. Previous to locating at Madison he was superintendent of the village schools at Sacred Heart and for one year, the winter of 1902-03, was an instructor at the Madison Lutheran Normal School. In the summer of 1903 he began the practice of law at Madison, and in the fall of 1904 was elected to the Legislature, being re-elected in 1906. In the fall of 1907 he moved to Willmar, where he remained until his removal, in 1912, to Minneapolis, where he has since been engaged in practice. The present member of the House from Lac qui Parle county is another attorney, Theodore Christianson, who is also editor of the *Dawson Sentinel*. He was born on a farm three miles west of Lac qui Parle village on September 12, 1883; was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1900 and in June of that same year was admitted to the bar, immediately thereafter locating at Dawson, where he has been engaged in practice, as well as in the newspaper business since. He was elected state representative in 1914.

The present members of the bar in Lac qui Parle county are J. H. Driscoll, dean of the bar, said to be the oldest lawyer in continuous practice in the twelfth district; A. W. Ewing, H. L. Sorkness, Nathaniel F. Soderberg, H. L. Borgendale, Otto W. Shulz and Theo. S. Slen, all of Madison; H. O. Halvorson, of Dawson; Theodore Christianson, of Dawson, and Clyde Hewett, of Nassau. H. L. Borgendale, who was born and reared in Lac qui Parle county, is the present clerk of court.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Medical Profession.

The medical profession has been well represented in Lac qui Parle county from the very beginning, though not very numerously, particularly in the northern, eastern and lower parts of the county, physicians from Ortonville, Appleton, Montevideo, Granite Falls or Canby generally being called on to attend the ills of the people of those sections.

The first physician to locate permanently in the county was Doctor Eaton, who located at Lac qui Parle about 1870, and then came Doctor Lindboe, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who first stopped at Montevideo and then, presently, moved up to the village of Lac qui Parle, where he later bought a farm and where he is still living, though long practically retired from the practice of his profession save in emergency cases. He is still hale and hearty and retains a keen zest in affairs. Doctor Eaton moved to Benson about 1885 and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring not long ago. Dr. J. M. Todd was another of the physicians who settled at Lac qui Parle, having come out to this part of the state from Albert Lea. About 1887 he moved from Lac qui Parle to Madison, whence he presently left for the East, locating in New York City, where he since has been engaged in the real-estate business. Not long after he left Madison his brother, Dr. W. E. Todd, also came over from Albert Lea and settled at the new county seat, where he remained five or six years, at the end of which time he returned to Albert Lea, whence he also went East and is now living in the state of Maryland.

The oldest physician in point of continuous practice in Lac qui Parle county is Dr. H. W. Gammell, of Madison, senior member of the firm of Gammell & Benoit, physicians and surgeons, who also maintain a private hospital at Madison. Doctor Gammell, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, was graduated from the medical department of Northwestern University and in 1887 entered upon the practice of his profession at Lac qui Parle. Two years later, in 1889, he moved his office to the new town of Dawson and in 1891 moved from that place over to Madison, where he ever since has been engaged in practice. About 1891 Dr. L. M. Wade came over from

South Dakota and located at Madison, where he remained for two or three years, at the end of which time he moved to Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he still is engaged in practice. It was about 1891 also that Doctor Anderson, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Minnesota, located at Madison. After two or three years of residence there he moved to Willmar. It was in 1893 that Dr. E. O. Giere came over from the eastern part of the state and located at Madison, where he remained until his removal to Watertown in 1914. Shortly after Doctor Giere's location at Madison, Dr. M. A. Thrane, of Wisconsin, located there and formed a partnership with Doctor Giere. About 1910 he went to Oregon, where he is now living retired. About 1898 Dr. C. B. Powell, who had been practicing at Bellingham, located at Madison and remained there until 1912, when he went north into Benidji county, where he shortly afterward died. In 1907 or 1908 Dr. A. E. Johnson came over from South Dakota and located at Madison. He later moved to Watertown, where he is still living. In 1912 Dr. Finn Koren moved from Appleton to Madison, but two years later moved to Watertown, where he is now living. About that same time Dr. F. T. Benoit, of Villard, Minnesota, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Minnesota, class of 1905, who had been practicing at Villard and in the states of Idaho and North Dakota, located at Madison. He later formed a partnership with Doctor Gammell and the two maintain a private hospital in connection with their general practice. There were two additions to the medical fraternity in Madison in 1914, Dr. Walter N. Lee, of New York, and Dr. Nels Westby, of Brooklyn, locating there in that year. The Ebenezer Hospital is an excellent institution maintained by the Lutherans at Madison.

The first physician to locate at Dawson was Dr. N. A. Nelson, who located there in 1886, about two years after the town was laid out, and is still in practice there. Doctor Killbride, also one of the early physicians at Dawson, is now practicing at Canby. Dr. M. A. Tripplett, who came up from the South, also was there for several years and then went to Floodwood, this state, where he is now practicing. It was about 1900 that Doctor Stemsrud and Doctor Johnson located at Dawson, where they formed a partnership and later established their excellent private hospital, one of the best-equipped institutions of the kind in western Minnesota. Dr. A. W. Hanson and Doctor Meland are the other physicians at Dawson. Dr. C. B. Powell was the first physician at Bellingham. When he left for Madison he was succeeded at Bellingham by Doctor Sweezy. Boyd has two physi-

cians, Dr. M. H. Marken and Dr. C. E. Cress, and Marietta has one, Doctor Duncan.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

The first dentist permanently to locate on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, between Watertown and Minneapolis, is Dr. H. B. Hurd, who located at Madison in 1896 and is still engaged in the practice of his profession there. Previous to his location there, the dental needs of the people of Lac qui Parle county had been looked after by visiting dentists, among whom were Doctor Moyer and Doctor Woodmas, of Montevideo, and Doctor Manto, of Willmar. Doctor Hurd, a graduate of the dental department of the University of Michigan, located at Madison upon getting out of school and for a time maintained a branch office at Dawson, but for years has devoted himself wholly to his office at Madison. In 1898 Dr. E. Fisher, of Waseca, located at Madison, but a year later moved to Watertown. In 1903 Dr. W. R. Hurd, a brother of Dr. H. B. Hurd, just out of the Chicago Dental College, located at Madison, where he remained until 1910, when he went to Appleton. In 1904 Dr. J. W. Smith located at Madison and is still there. The latest addition to the ranks of the dentists at Madison is Doctor Ralston, who opened an office there in 1916.

Dr. Edward Borgendale, a graduate of the dental department of the University of Minnesota and a native son of Lac qui Parle county, opened an office for the practice of his profession at Dawson in 1904 and is still there. In 1910 Dr. W. T. Lund opened a dental office at Dawson and is still there. Doctor McLain, who had been a student of Doctor Hurd, also for a time practiced the dental profession at Dawson, but later went West. There are no permanent dentists in any other of the towns and villages of the county.

CHAPTER XV.

Banks of Lac qui Parle County.

The monetary system of the United Stats had been firmly established on a gold basis when Lac qui Parle county began to do business in the early seventies. The demonetization of silver, sometimes referred to as "the crime of '73," passed unnoticed in this county, as there was very little money in circulation here at that time. The earlier troubles of government and state banks; of shinplasters and other forms of fiat currency, were unknown to this region. The first banks were private concerns, often the outgrowth of other business interests—merchants and land men sometimes finding their loans had become so extended that they could best be handled through a banking department.

The virgin prairie soil, so easily secured from the government, was from the very beginning of things in this section, good security. From 1870 to 1880, however, when there were no banks here, rates of interest were very high. The first bond issue of the county was at twelve per cent for an eight-year term, and small loans on lands were often at twenty-four per cent per annum. When banks began to be established the rates for short-time loans on chattel security were often as high as twenty per cent, but the rates fell rapidly as banks became more numerous.

The interest rate on farm mortgages today is from five and one-half to six per cent, and on short-time notes at the banks about eight per cent. Most of the banks in the county now pay five per cent on time deposits if left one year. County, city and school bonds command a rate of from four to five per cent annual interest.

The first bank established in this county was at the village of Lac qui Parle. In the early eighties H. L. Hayden and W. W. Rhodes carried on a private banking business there, under the firm name of H. L. Hayden & Company. This business was a little later moved over to Madison, where it became the Lac qui Parle County Bank. Several new banks were established soon after the railroad went through the county, and others were started as demands for additional financial facilities increased. The state

law of 1905 did away with private banks and provided for their incorporation as state banks. There are now thirteen banks in the county, three of these being national banks and ten, state banks.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY BANK.

The Lac qui Parle County Bank, at Madison, was organized on July 1, 1886, by John Swenson, A. G. Feldhammer, William P. Murray, O. S. Stensrud, H. L. Hayden and P. G. Jacobson. The original capital was $25,000. In 1896 the bank put up a brick building, worth about $5,000.

The present officers are: A. J. Peterson, president; Jacob Wallsmith, vice-president; Ole A. Stemsrud, cashier; Otto Ronningen, assistant cashier; E. A. Hammes, assistant cashier. A recent financial statement shows the following condition: Capital, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $8,000; loans and discounts, $240,000; total deposits, $300,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MADISON.

On July 1, 1891, the Farmers State Bank began business in the city of Madison. L. M. Webster was president; J. B. Oadson, vice-president, and P. G. Jacobson, cashier. This institution was started by the following stockholders: J. I. Jacobson, Hans A. Larson, Lars T. Larson, Ole A. Stemsrud, K. S. Nordgaarden, Joseph G. Perry, Erick Mathison, James J. Little, L. M. Webster, O. G. Dale, D. P. Lister, C. A. H. Holtan, Ole A. Skordal, John J. Scobba, T. C. Farmen, M. H. Spring, John B. Oadson, J. F. Ellickson, Henrik Johnson, S. H. Holtan, H. L. Hayden, Hans Henrickson, P. G. Jacobson, H. J. Moen and H. C. West.

Twelve years later, on July 1, 1903, this business was reorganized as the First National Bank of Madison, with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers were as follows: J. R. Swann, president; H. L. Hayden, vice-president; P. G. Jacobson, cashier. Stockholders: J. F. Jacobson, P. G. Jacobson, Mary E. Eaton, J. R. Swann, John Shule, E. E. Jacobson, Belle Johnson, S. B. Quale, Amund Hegna, William Paulson and May Jacobson.

The present officers of this bank are: P. G. Jacobson, president; J. F. Jacobson, vice-president; Obert R. Nelson, cashier; Leo A. Nikolai, assistant cashier. Financial statement: Capital, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $18,491.03; loans and discounts, $257,925.20; total deposits, $296,293.75.

MADISON STATE BANK.

The Madison State Bank was organized on January 16, 1905, with a capital stock of $25,000. The original stockholders were: P. K. Haslerud, O. G. Dale, Amund Hegna, J. R. Swann, Henry F. Houck, Nels Peterson, O. J. Skjei, E. H. Peterson, K. S. Nordgaarden, H. O. Berg, John P. Jacobs, H. A. Larson, S. E. Farnham and George W. Wishard. The first officers were: P. K. Haslerud, president; K. S. Nordgaarden, vice-president; O. G. Dale, cashier.

The present officers of this bank are: P. K. Haslerud, president; H. A. Larson, vice-president; O. G. Dale, cashier; O. E. Hauge, assistant cashier; P. J. Schneider, assistant cashier. A recent statement of the bank shows the following condition: Capital, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $9,034.49; loans and discounts, $277,868.96; total deposits, $304,604.03. The bank has quarters in a convenient and modernly equipped building, erected in 1914, at a cost of $15,000.

BANK OF DAWSON.

The Bank of Dawson was organized on July 1, 1885, by John Swenson and A. G. Feldhammer, with a capital of $25,000. The present officers are: A. J. Peterson, president; Samuel Lewison, vice-president: J. E. Reyerson, cashier; Edward Swenson, assistant cashier. The principal items from a recent statement show the following condition: Capital, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $15,082.39; loans and discounts, $485,000; total deposits, $607,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DAWSON.

In 1890, C. M. Anderson and Syvert Christopherson, of Dawson, succeeded C. M. Anderson, banker, under the firm name of the Commercial Bank of Dawson. This business grew into the First National Bank of Dawson, which was organized in June, 1902, with the first board of directors as follows: Syvert Christopherson, C. H. Sullivan, Charles O. Hill, G. O. Brohough and Tollif Tollifson. The first officers were: Syvert Christopherson, president; Charles O. Hill, vice-president; C. H. Sulli, cashier.

The present officers of the First National Bank of Dawson are: Charles O. Hill, president; G. O. Brohough, vice-president; Peter G. Bergh, cashier; Theodore Thompson, assistant cashier. The following is a recent statement

of the bank: Capital, $30,000; surplus and undivided profits, $12,000; loans and discounts, $200,000; total deposits, $275,000.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS STATE BANK OF DAWSON.

The Citizens State Bank of Dawson was organized on August 11, 1913, with a capital stock of $15,000, and the following officers and directors: C. O. Holtan, president; C. E. Retrum, vice-president; Alfred M. Johnson, cashier; H. H. Ness and Ole Holtan, directors.

In 1915, this business was merged into the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Dawson. The present officers are: C. O. Holtan, president; P. A. Olson, vice-president; Alfred M. Johnson, cashier; James P. Robertson, assistant cashier. Directors: C. O. Holtan, William F. Pankow, Ole Holtan, P. A. Olson, Alfred M. Johnson. The principal items from a recent statement follow: Capital, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $6,000; loans and discounts, $101,095; total deposits, $110,256.

FIRST STATE BANK OF BOYD.

The Bank of Boyd, a private bank, and the first bank established at Boyd, opened its doors for business on May 15, 1893. The owners were Ole Iverson, of the village of Boyd, and E. H. Hobe, of St. Paul. E. P. Johnson was the cashier. About two years later Mr. Hobe sold out his interest in the bank to Ole Iverson, who continued the bank as sole owner, with E. P. Johnson as cashier, with a capital of $10,000.

On May 3, 1901, the First State Bank of Boyd was chartered to begin business. The stockholders forming the corporation were: Ole Iverson, Albin J. Peterson, Edward P. Johnson, Ole H. Bye, Johannes Hanson, Stephen H. Sharbach, Isaac N. Brown, Peter O. Saltness, Ole J. Flaa and Iver E. Strand. The first board of directors consisted of Ole Iverson, Albin J. Peterson, Edward P. Johnson, Ole H. Bye and Johannes Hanson. The first officers were: Ole Iverson, president; Albin J. Peterson, vice-president; Edward P. Johnson, cashier.

A two-story bank building was erected in 1901 and fitted with modern fixtures and electric burglar alarm system at a total cost of $7,000. The building is located on lot 2, block 11, village of Boyd. The present stockholders are: Ole Iverson, A. J. Peterson, E. P. Johnson and I. N. Brown. In 1916 the officers are: Ole Iverson, president; A. J. Peterson, vice-president; E. P. Johnson, cashier; P. C. Agre, assistant cashier. Statement at the close of business on June 30, 1916: Capital, $15,000; surplus and undi-

vided profits, $6,416.16; loans and discounts, $118,030.81; total deposits, $139,793.18.

BOYD NATIONAL BANK.

The Boyd National Bank was organized on November 5, 1902, with a capital stock of $25,000. The first officers were: Lloyd G. Moyer, president; O. J. Flaa, vice-president; O. H. Bye, cashier; N. A. Ronning, assistant cashier. The present officers are: Lloyd G. Moyer, president; O. J. Flaa, vice-president; A. J. Flaa, cashier; A. J. Mattke, assistant cashier. A recent statement shows the following condition: Capital, $25,000; surplus and undivided profits, $4,150; loans and discounts, $191,000; total deposits, $203,000.

BELLINGHAM STATE BANK.

The Bellingham State Bank was organized in January, 1892, succeeding the private bank of H. M. Hagestead. The first officers were: H. M. Hagestead, president; C. W. Gebhard, vice-president; J. M. Severens, cashier. The present officers are: Lucius F. Clark, president; T. S. Braithwait, vice-president; L. L. Krouss, cashier; E. G. Gesterling, assistant cashier. Directors: Lucius F. Clark, H. J. Prellwitz, John Stoll and L. L. Krouss. At the close of business on June 30, 1916, the bank showed the following condition: Capital, $20,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,555.21; loans and discounts, $206,176.12; total deposits, $258,493.83.

MARIETTA STATE BANK.

In June, 1900, J. T. Gold. J. A. Gold, S. R. Gold, A. C. Miller and F. L. Stone started a private bank at Marietta, under the name of Gold & Company, with a capital of $5,000. The first officers were: J. T. Gold, president; J. A. Gold, vice-president; A. C. Miller, cashier; F. L. Stone, assistant cashier.

On May 1, 1905, the business was incorporated as a state bank under the name of Marietta State Bank. The present officers are: F. L. Stone, president; W. H. Gold and J. A. Gold, vice-presidents; A. C. Miller, cashier; G. A. Stone, assistant cashier. The principal items from the report of this bank at the close of business on June 30, 1916, are as follow: Capital, $15,000; surplus and undivided profits, $15,307.35; loans and discounts, $162,670.01; total deposits, $181,355.55. In 1915 this bank remodelled its building, installing every modern convenience for both patrons and office force, and now has a very attractive banking house.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS STATE BANK OF MARIETTA.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Marietta was organized in June, 1911. The first officers were: G. C. Baker, president; J. A. Johnson, vice-president; Arthur R. Rydeen, cashier. Directors: G. C. Baker, John M. Pfister, H. M. Griffin, T. O. Mebust, A. R. Silvernale, J. A. Johnson and Arthur R. Rydeen. The present officers are: G. C. Baker, president; A. R. Silvernale, vice-president; Arthur R. Rydeen, cashier; H. M. Luders, assistant cashier. At the close of business on June 30, 1916, the condition of the bank was as follows: Capital, $15,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,300; loans and discounts, $138,000; total deposits, $156,450.

NASSAU STATE BANK.

The Nassau State Bank was organized on August 6, 1901, with the following stockholders: J. G. Lund, Ole Lund, J. E. Vanstrom, Emma Miller, A. S. Randall, G. M. Nelson, W. G. Mix, H. S. Bragg, J. C. Hewitt, I. H. Macy, Martin Van Garvin and John P. Kanthak. The first officers were: J. G. Lund, president; J. C. Hewitt, vice-president; J. E. Vanstrom, cashier. The original capital was $15,000.

J. C. Hewitt purchased the bank in 1903. The present officers are: J. C. Hewitt, president; F. E. Putnam, vice-president; C. A. Hewitt, cashier; C. R. Hewitt, assistant cashier. Directors: J. G. Lund, Ole Lund, J. E. Vanstrom, J. C. Hewitt and W. G. Mix. A recent statement of the bank shows: Capital, $15,000; surplus and undivided profits, $20,000; loans and discounts, $105,000; total deposits, $100,000.

LOUISBURG STATE BANK.

The Louisburg State Bank was organized on January 2, 1907, with a capital stock of $10,000. The original stockholders were: P. G. Jacobson, J. R. Swann, Ole Anderson, J. F. Jacobson, C. M. Bowe, I. L. Philley, W. M. Paulson, H. L. Hayden, L. M. Larson, R. H. Grers, Robert Gruetzmacker and Ole Kolkyn.

The present officers are: J. R. Swann, president; I. L. Philly, vice-president; Ludwig M. Larson, cashier. The principal items from a recent statement are as follows: Capital, $10,000; surplus and undivided profits, $5,559; loans and discounts, $75,201; total deposits, $101,853.

CHAPTER XVI.

Military Annals.

Lac qui Parle county having had no civic organization during the time of the Civil War, the history of that period does not overlap here, but many veterans of that war settled in the county when the same was opened to settlement and a strong post of the Grand Army of the Republic has been maintained in the county. Though many of the members of the post have answered the last roll call, there still is a sufficient company to maintain an active post and no Memorial Day is permitted to pass without fitting observance of the memories of those of the nation's "silent heroes" who had had their home in Lac qui Parle county.

Cassius Fairchild Post No. 152, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Dawson on May 19, 1886, with the following officers in charge: Commander, S. A. Anderson; senior vice-commander, W. S. Grow; junior vice-commander, John McLaughlin; surgeon, James R. Pope; quartermaster, Charles J. Coghlan; officer of the day, S. W. Parks; officer of the guard, R. M. Gifford; chaplain, Edwin Nash; adjutant, J. H. Maxwell. Since it was organized the following veterans have been members of Fairchild Post: S. A. Anderson, George Bishop, Charles J. Coghlan, Edward Clossey, Warren Clark, William S. Grow, R. M. Gifford, C. A. Good, John McLaughlin, John McMullen, J. H. Maxwell, Demias Nicholson, John Nicholson, Edwin Nash, K. H. Putnam, S. W. Sparks, James R. Pope, George Rigler, Ole L. Robertson, William Reed, Peter Simpson, Philip Lortz, Oliver H. P. Faus, S. G. Ferguson, George Nicholson, David Young, George Farnham, S. C. Levicy, John C. Amundson, John Remick, Elijah Carter, T. L. Bowers, Gilbert Tuttle, Nelson Troup, N. E. Munger, H. E. Dodge, Albert Pratt, James B. Smith, David Lester, M. L. Snow, Harvey Franklin and John G. Baker. Since the establishment of the post the following comrades have served as commanders: S. A. Anderson, W. S. Grow, S. W. Parks, R. M. Gifford, James Maxwell, Josiah Darling, John McLaughlin, Peter Simpson, John Remick and Edward Clossey, the latter of whom has been commander since January, 1906. The program of the Memorial Day exercises conducted at Dawson on May 30, 1916, under

the direction of Fairchild Post, carried the following roster of the dead: Lieut. F. M. Baldwin, William Cornell, J. R. Baldwin, Francis Kearney, Daniel Young, John D. Winter, William G. Reid, O. L. Robertson, John Nicholson, Demias Nicholson, James H. Maxwell, Henry Miller, Robert Ludlow, Nelson Troup, Knut Olson, Johan Gulbrandson, John C. Amundson, John Silvernale, Frank Kiern, Julius Schultz, John G. Baker, George A. Nicholson, Daniel McAlister, Miles Spring, S. G. Iverson, J. B. Larson, Thomas Clark, Peter Commont, Andrew Anthony, W. P. Hubbs and W. S. Grow. The memorial services of that year were held in the city hall on the Sunday previous, the address of the day being delivered by the Rev. L. H. Schock, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. On Decoration Day a procession marched to the cemetery to decorate the graves of the soldiers lying there. The procession was headed by the Providence band and next in order came the members of Fairchild Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Boy Scouts, fire department, a detail of children to strew flowers upon the graves, civic organizations, school children and citizens. In the afternoon an appropriate program, including music by the band and singing by the school children, was rendered at the opera house, the program being as follows: Prayer, Rev. L. H. Schock; recitation, "The Meaning of the Day," Walter Aune; Trinity quartet, "Star Spangled Banner; recitation, "Flowers to the Brave," Margaret L. Holtan; recitation, "For Grandpa's Sake," Glendore Anderson; recitation, "Memorial Day," Aagot Bergh; address, Theodore Christianson; song, Girls' Glee Club; "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," Leonard Hanson; song, Boys' Glee Club. The present officers of Fairchild Post are: Commander, Edward Clossey; senior vice-commander, Edwin Nash; junior vice-commander, H. E. Dodge; adjutant, Josiah Darling; quartermaster, K. H. Putnam; surgeon, Peter Simpson; chaplain, Josiah Darling; officer of the day, John McMullen; quartermaster sergeant, G. L. Bowes.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

During the Spanish-American War quite a number of men from Lac qui Parle county enlisted for service and served through that brief struggle, the most of them serving with the Fifteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, though there were a few with the Twelfth Regiment and one or two in a South Dakota regiment. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following were the men from Lac qui Parle county who thus served: James H. Chalmers, Frank E. Ellickson, O. J. Larson, Clinton Davis, Frank Ferris,

William Cronin, Lucius Taylor, N. A. Ellickson, M. Alfred Larson, A. M. Hoover, Hans Westby, Fred Troup, Lewis Lytle, John Emberland and Ed. Torkelson. None of the commands in which these men served was called to take an active part in the fighting. At the termination of their periods of enlistment,, Lytle, Torkelson and Ferris re-enlisted and served with the army in the Philippines.

COMPANY M, SECOND REGIMENT, MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

The people of Lac qui Parle county are very proud, and very properly so, of the boys of Company M. Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, stationed at Madison, who were sent south with the regiment in July, 1916, and were quartered with the regiment in the vicinity of Mercedes, Texas, to take part in the activities created by the necessity of guarding the border against threatened aggressions on the part of lawless Mexicans bands during that summer. From the very beginning of the organization of Company M, in the year 1908, the people of Madison in particular, and of the county in general, have displayed a deep interest in the company, which from the very start was maintained as one of the best-drilled bodies of men in the regiment or in the entire body of the Minnesota National Guard, for that matter. In 1915 the state erected a handsome and commodious armory of brick for Company M at Madison, and Captain Larson, thus encouraged, brought his company up to a high state of efficiency as to drill and general soldierly bearing and discipline, so that it was no uncommon thing while the boys were in camp at Camp Bobletter, previous to being dispatched South, to hear comments on the part of onlookers at the camp declaring that Company M was one of the best drilled and best disciplined bodies of men on the ground. When the boys took their departure for Camp Bobletter on June 25 they were given a great "send-off" by the people of Madison and vicinity, the *Western Guard* in its issue following the event carrying the following story of the same:

"Company M, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, one hunded strong, under command of Capt. M. Alfred Larson, departed for Camp Bobletter at Ft. Snelling on Sunday night, arriving there in the best of health, tired but happy. The boys were given a rousing send-off when they left, about one thousand five hundred people gathering at the depot to bid them Godspeed on their journey. Had the roads been good there would have been at least that many more.

"Below we give the names of the members of Company M, nearly all of whom went from here:

Captain—M. A. Larson.

Lieutenants—Otto Ronningen, first, and Clifford Pickle, second.

Sergeants—Warren S. Gammell, first; Leo W. Haney, Samuel O. Jarshaw (mess), Henry L. Dahl, Edward Schwanz, Adolf Galle, Ole Elvekrog, Giles O. Kelly.

Corporals—Gerald C. Dale, Eugene E. Farnham, Joshua C. Bruninger, Philip W. Dunnom, William R. Leighty, Arthur Meyers, Theodore S. Sien, Hartwig E. Smith, John O. Strand and Murray Woulfe.

Artificer—Frank Heinzen.

Musicians—Gifford E. Arntson and Oscar B. Ertsland.

Cooks—Arthur Chester and Peter Wieberg.

First Class Privates—Charles T. Anderson, Melvin Dahl, Alva Dodge, Henry Dybevik, Walter Gruenenwald, Roscoe W. Gammell, Thomas R. Fagg, Carl L. Hagen, Arthur W. Hauck, Lewis G. Klefsaas, Sherman H. Magee, Helmik Nelson, Berger Oanes, Roy O. Overson, Roscoe Parker, Herbert Sage, Roy O. Stemsrud, Theodore Tenneson and Nels Torkelson.

Privates—Andrew Amundson, Peter M. Anderson, Arthur Carlson, Joe Clements, George Copple, Albert Degler, Philip Eischens, Glen R. Eldred, Melvin Erickson, Arthur Halling, Herbert Halk, Hans P. Hansen, Norman Harstad, Don Hathaway, Dominicus Husebo, Arthur Jerde, Chester Jeslop, Edward Johnson, Frank Kemp, Reinhold Kruger, Louis Newhouse, Ben Oren, James Oren, Mynard Oberg, Melvin Pederson, Arthur Schmaal, Ottis Simons, Nels Thomas, Clifford Thompson, Jay M. Wick, Martin Walstad and Henry Zane.

Transferred—John A. Meilke went to the band; Roy C. Little and Alvin Wallen to the hospital corps; Nels Thomas (at this writing), in St. Joseph's hospital at Minneapolis being treated for appendicitis; Henry Gammell to the machine gun company.

"During the week prior to their departure the boys were royally entertained by the people of Madison. Friday evening the main reception was held in the opera house and armory. The crowd first assembled in the opera house, where patriotic addresses were made by A. W. Ewing and O. G. Dale. The scene was then changed to the armory, where refreshments were served and dancing indulged in until a late hour.

"Saturday the young ladies of the city served refreshments in the armory, and again before the boys departed for the train. The young ladies

wanted the boys to feel that while they could not go to the front themselves, they would make an effort to do what they could to help those who were going. They also sent along a bag for each member, which contained such articles as needles, thread, buttons, etc., such little helps as only the women can think of.

"Madison people appreciate what their boys are doing, and we are sure the boys will never forget the kindnesses shown them by the people of our fair city."

INITIAL ROSTER OF COMPANY M.

Company M, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, was mustered on the last of April, 1908, by Adj.-Gen. F. B. Wood, of St. Paul; Lieut.-Col. George S. Whitney, of Faribault, commanding the Second Regiment, and Capt. A. C. Paige, of Austin, adjutant of the regiment. It was mustered in with an initial strength of fifty-nine men, and the following officers were elected: Captain, M. Alfred Larson; first lieutenant, James H. Chalmers; second lieutenant, W. F. Rosenwald. Following is a list of the men mustered in at that time: M. A. Larson, J. H. Chalmers, W. F. Rosenwald, M. Anthony, Andrew Bang, Erwin Berg, W. C. Blair, I. J. Bjorgan, Gunder Berg, I. O. Boxrud, Alf Boxrud, George Chalmers, J. E. Chalmers, Art Chester, W. P. Dunnom, A. S. Graff, S. R. Holte, H. B. Hurd, W. R. Hurd, Leo Haney, H. Hanson, Even Hanson, Nils M. Hanson, Olav Holm, O. Elias Hauge, A. Hubin, A. Hanlon, Anton Hank, Erwin Halvorson, G. R. Ingalls, H. Jacobson, S. Jarshaw, R. B. Jerde, W. B. Kitzinger, H. Klefsaas, Fred Koch, J. P. Larson, Ed. Laremore, R. J. Little, Hans Lilleskov, H. L. Lokensgard, J. J. Lund, O. Mork, O. R. Nelson, O. Olson, W. P. Qualey, P. A. Quist, Alf Rosenwald, O. Ronningen, W. Ritchie, J. N. Robinson, Lars Siljevold, A. G. Shogren, A. G. Smaagaard, Ole Waldahl and R. S. Westby.

CHAPTER XVII.

Fraternal Organizations.

There are a number of well-organized fraternal organizations in Lac qui Parle county, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen, the Sons of Norway, and one or two beneficiary insurance organizations having lodges. An effort was made to secure definite information regarding the organization of all these various lodges, but requests for such information have not been complied with in all cases, hence the list given below does not purport to be complete.

MASONIC.

Geneva Lodge No. 196, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Madison, was constituted on March 5, 1891, having been organized on January 15 previously, with the following charter members: H. L. Hayden, S. E. Farnham, T. F. Norton, M. Horn, Charles Sullivan, Martin Wells and L. R. Davis. The first meeting place was in the Odd Fellows hall, the Odd Fellows having established a lodge of that order in Madison in 1886, and the first officers of the new Masonic lodge were as follow: Worshipful master, H. L. Hayden; senior warden, S. E. Farnham; junior warden, T. F. Norton, and secretary, M. Horn. The present officers of the lodge are James H. Hayden, O. W. Shulz, J. W. Smith and C. O. Querna.

Geneva Chapter No. 76, Order of the Eastern Star, auxiliary to the Masons, at Madison, was organized on January 22, 1895, by Worthy Grand Matron Mary C. Taylor and Worthy Grand Patron J. D. Markham, with the following charter members: W. J. Clark, Jennie Clark, Nellie C. Clark, H. F. Hauck, Sadie E. Hauck, S. B. Brown, Laura Brown, J. P. Jacobs, Mary Jacobs, Annie Martie, Mary Martie, Albert Lano, James J. Little, Kate Little, W. E. Todd, Maud Todd, Ida Iano, Lelia Farnham, Mary E. Eaton, H. N. Hagestead, Nancy Hagestead, S. R. Pryor, Mrs. S. R. Pryor, S. E. Farnham, Christine Farnham, Flora Baker and F. M. Baker. The first meeting place of the chapter was in Odd Fellows hall and the first officers were as follow. Worthy matron, Laura Brown; worthy patron, H. F. Hauck; assistant matron, Christine Farnham; secretary, Nellie C. Clark; treasurer, Kate Little; conductor, Jennie Clark; assistant conductor, Ida

Lano; chaplain, Mary Eaton; marshal, Albert Lano; Ada, Maud Todd; Ruth, Lelia B. Farnham; Esther, Mary Martie; Martha, Sadie Hauck; Electa, Mary Jacobs; warder, Nancy Hagestead, and sentinel, James J. Little.

During the early summer of 1891 the resident Masons of Dawson united in a petition to the grand lodge for a dispensation to meet and organize a Masonic lodge at that place. The requirements having been complied with a dispensation was granted by the grand master on the 13th of July, 1891, authorizing the brethren to meet and organize a lodge under the name of Venus Lodge No. 202, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The first meeting was held on July 20th, 1891, with Alvin Crowell as acting master; Charles A. Dane, acting senior warden, and Harry L. Trimble as acting junior warden. Samuel Lewison was appointed treasurer; C. M. Anderson, secretary; Colon MacNicol, senior deacon; William H. Coons, junior deacon, and Hans H. Onstad, tyler. Regular and special communications were held during the fall and early winter. The first meetings were held in an unfinished room in Dawson's first school house. The members took hold of the work with great enthusiasm, making rapid gains in membership. At the annual meeting of the grand lodge in January, 1892, a charter was granted, and on February 24, 1892, the lodge was constituted by A. D. Countryman, assisted by a number of the brethren from Geneva lodge and other neighboring lodges. Work in the third degree was exemplified and the new lodge started off under way very encouraging circumstances. In January, 1900, an important event occurred in the history of the lodge. On that date the grand lodge authorized a change of name to Atelier. The present officers are as follow: W. T. Lund, worshipful master; R. H. Towne, senior warden; O. C. Bolstad, junior warden; A. B. Lund, secretary; C. O. Hill, treasurer; R. C. Hankins, senior deacon; H. D. Carlson, junior deacon; C. W. Paige, senior steward; Joseph Bolstad, junior steward; G. L. Bowers, tyler.

The oldest Masonic lodge in the county is Marietta Lodge No. 172, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which was organized on January 12, 1888. George Browne was the first worshipful master, and M. L. Snow, H. M. Bell and C. J. Orton were prominent in the early days of the organization. The officers in 1916 are: Herman A. Heckert, worshipful master; G. C. Baker, senior warden; A. C. Miller, junior warden; C. J. Orton, secretary; E. C. Sommermeyer, treasurer; Albert McNutt, senior deacon; G. C. Lewis, junior deacon; C. P. Smith, tyler.

The Order of the Eastern Star also has a lodge at Marietta.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Madison Lodge No. 115, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Madison on November 16, 1886, with the following charter members: Dennis C. Allen, Otto Vogl, Jerome Morse, A. J. Foster and John Schule. The first meeting was held in the village school house and ten years later, in 1896, the lodge erected its present substantial brick lodge building on one of the best corners of the city's chief business streets, Sixth avenue. The present officers of the lodge are: Leo Haney, noble grand; M. G. Bertness, vice grand; Joe Onstad, recording secretary, and A. G. Shogren, financial secretary.

Prairie City Lodge No. 70, Daughters of Rebekah, the woman's auxiliary to the Odd Fellows, at Madison, was organized on November 7, 1895, and is reported in a flourishing condition.

Bellingham Lodge No. 173, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1892 with the following charter members: F. Doebriner, Nels A. Rudning, Leonard J. Cross, H. M. Hagestead, W. H. Williams and W. E. Spees. The lodge was considerably crippled early in its history by fire loss, but has since recovered and has a fine lodge outfit and is fairly prosperous. The present officers are as follow: Noble grand, William Kern; vice grand, A. J. Engall; secretary, R. E. Murray, and treasurer, Lucius F. Clark.

Inter-State Lodge No. 124, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Marietta on February 27, 1906. At present the order has sixty-five members. The officers for 1916 are: D. C. Gould, noble grand; Peter Larson, vice grand; Ole Nelson, secretary; M. M. McCaskey, treasurer; R. C. Smythe, Henry Gearman and August Ahlstrom, directors.

The Daughters of Rebekah have a lodge at Marietta.

Riverside Lodge No. 216, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Dawson, was instituted on May 8, 1894, by Grand Master W. H. Wells, with the following charter members: E. O. Manley, Albert J. Forssell, A. G. Thompson, Peter Bergh, And. O. Ness and W. S. Grow. The first officers installed were as follow: Noble grand, Peter Bergh; vice-grand, E. A. Manley; recording secretary, A. J. Forssell; treasurer, A. G. Thompson. The lodge now has a membership of twenty-eight, meets in Carlson's Hall and is officered as follow: Noble grand, Oscar Sanbokken; vice-grand, Rice Wood; recording secretary, C. T. Thompson; treasurer, F. J. Ruf.

Nassau Lodge No. 186, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Nassau,

was instituted on October 7, 1891, by Grand Master G. M. Johnson, with but five charter members, M. H. Mason, I. H. Macy, J. B. Rourk, J. E. Gustafson and Edward R. Holman, the first officers being as follow: Noble grand, M. H. Mason; vice-grand, I. H. Macy; secretary, J. B. Rourk; treasurer, J. E. Gustafson. The first lodge met in the hall afterward owned by it, buying the hall about the time it was completed by the Good Templars, which was but a few months after the Odd Fellow lodge was organized. This hall was a two-story frame building, twenty-five by sixty feet, the upper floor being used for lodge purposes only, while the ground floor was used as a hall for general purposes until the village built a town hall, after which it was rented for store purposes. On January 24, 1915, the hall was destroyed by fire, together with all records and paraphernalia belonging to the lodge, and during the summer of that same year, the lodge erected a two-story brick building, thirty by fifty feet, at a cost of four thousand one hundred dollars, the upper floor of which is used exclusively for lodge purposes and the ground floor for store purposes. Though starting with a charter membership of but five, Nassau Lodge at one time had a membership of about seventy and claimed to have the best degree team in the state. At present it has a membership of twenty-three and is officered as follow: Noble grand, F. E. Putnam; vice-grand, W. H. Hewitt; secretary, H. O. Mix; treasurer, H. Waterfall.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Boyd Camp No. 4211, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Boyd on September 21, 1896, by C. J. Stark, organizer, with the following charter members: O. J. Flaa, E. P. Johnson, Gust Halvorson, P. F. Golden, Anton M. Nelson, William F. Nelson, G. J. Tragethon, E. J. Tracy, Anton Roseth, C. A. Kraemer, Arne Moen, Halvor Jordahl and Arthur Hagen. The first officers were as follow: Consul, E. P. Johnson; advisor, P. F. Golden; banker, G. J. Tragethon; clerk, O. J. Flaa. The Woodmen of America are organized for fraternal and insurance purposes. Boyd camp meets in the village hall and has a membership of fifty-two. There have been three deaths in the camp since its organization. The present officers are: E. P. Johnson, consul; A. J. Flaa, advisor; G. J. Tragethon, banker, and O. J. Flaa, clerk.

Camp No. 7145, Modern Woodmen of America, at Marietta, has a membership of fifty-eight members. The officers for 1916 are: J. A. Kvam, consul; Peter Larson, advisor; C. P. Smith, banker; G. C. Lewis, clerk.

Madison Camp No. 5767, Modern Woodmen of America was organized on October 24, 1898, and is reported to be largest lodge, numerically, in Lac qui Parle county, having more than eighty members in the summer of 1916. The charter members of Madison Camp were D. J. Sias, I. A. Hillestad, H. L. Sorkness, Nathaniel Houghton, Phil J. King, Ole H. Opset, Alby Perkins, Martin A. Westby, Tim Harrigan, W. H. Blair, George T. Oium, Julius Bernhardt, Peter A. Retrum, C. D. O'Dell, Nick McAleer, James Finnerty and Isaac Anderson. The first officers were as follow: Consul, H. L. Sorkness; advisor, George T. Oium; escort, James Finnerty; banker, Peter A. Retrum; clerk, W. H. Blair; watchman, Martin A. Westby; sentry, Tim Harrigan; managers, George T. Oium, I. A. Hillestad and Nick McAleer. The present officers of the camp are as follow: Consul, M. E. Jacobson; advisor, Martin A. Westby; clerk, Aaron E. Kruger; escort, Arthur W. Hauck; banker, J. E. Ward; watchman, Warren S. Gammell; sentry, Gilbert O. Oium.

Burke Camp No. 7813, Royal Neighbors of America, the woman's auxiliary to the Woodmen, at Madison, was organized on October 27, 1915, and now has thirty-six members, with the following officers: Oracle, Bessie Bergh; vice-oracle, Agnes Kruger; past oracle, Anna Gammell; chancellor, Cecile Bergh; recorder, Blanche Postier; receiver, Arley Halverson; marshal, Minnie Bergh; assistant marshal, Anna Peterson; inside sentinel, Hattie Schlosser; outside sentinel, Vina Hively.

SONS OF NORWAY.

Nornen Lodge No. 41, Sons of Norway, at Madison, was instituted on March 15, 1905, with the following charter members: N. H. Bjeldanes, J. C. Bang, A. Hegna, O. E. Hauge, A. M. Aws, Louis Berg, Tom Linge, S. S. Nordgaarden, H. L. Borgendale, A. Husebo, I. Anderson, Olaf Rydland, S. Iverson, P. J. Berg, Ole Sand, L. Lawrence, J. I. Husebo, E. Sage, M. Behrues, S. Melby, L. Ingeberg, C. Knudson, Jens Hove, J. L. Slinde, M. M. Funrite, Lars Lee and E. O. Berg. The first officers of the lodge were as follow: President, N. H. Bjeldanes; financial secretary, A. Hegna, and secretary, O. E. Hauge. In addition to the insurance feature of the work of the Sons of Norway the organization is doing a large work in the way of promoting in the community a wider interest in Norwegian art and literature, in that connection having contributed to the Madison city library about two hundred and fifty volumes of selected Norwegian literature. The

lodge meets in Odd Fellow hall and the present officers are: Otto Ronningen, president; M. Sohalt, secretary, and O. E. Hauge, financial secretary.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA.

In March, 1899, a lodge of the Modern Brotherhood of America was organized at Odd Fellow's Hall in Madison by Deputy Stegner and the following officers were installed: President, John Saleen; vice-president, George Nulebs; treasurer, Martin Johnson; secretary, Lena S. Miller; chaplain, Mary Robinson; conductor, T. J. Larson; watchman, Edythe Johnson; sentry, William Robinson; delegate, A. J. Foster; alternate, William Mann; business managers, John Lee, Johannes Wist and L. T. Larson. This lodge flourished for awhile, but long ago surrendered its charter and is no longer included among the survivors of the fraternal movements hereabout.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Helping Hand Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Madison at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Ulrikke Brunn, of Chicago, on April 18, 1898, and started out with a charter membership of nine, and the following officers: President, Mrs. Agnes Tuve; vice-presidents, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. L. T. Larson and Mrs. Ole Lindseth; secretary, Mrs. P. C. Tonning; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Skjei. The organization now numbers thirty-five active members and three honorary members. Well-attended meetings are held once a month and much enthusiasm is manifested in the work by members and friends of the organization. The Helping Hand Union is pledged to the highest interests of the great institutions of the world, the home, the school, the church and the state, and has taken up the following departments of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Press work, Sunday school, purity, anti-narcotics, flower mission, contest work, social meetings, memorial and red-letter day, evangelistic, young people's branch, mothers' meetings, fair and open-air meetings. Each department has a superintendent whose duty it is to plan the work for that particular department, and the union has become one of the most active and progressive agencies for good in the community.

FIRST SCHOOL IN DAWSON.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DAWSON.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Incorporated Towns.

DAWSON.

The city of Dawson, next in size to the county seat of the towns in Lac qui Parle county, is a thriving city of about fifteen hundred population situated on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and on the Lac qui Parle river, almost in the center of Riverside township, about seven miles southeast of Madison. It was laid out at the time the railroad came to Lac qui Parle county, in 1884, the town-site owners being Dawson, Smith & Kerwin, and was named for the first named of the owners, William Dawson, of St. Paul, at that time president of the Bank of Minnesota. The village was organized as a corporation in 1885, the year after the founding of the town, and the village organization was established under a city charter, the first city officers having been as follow: Mayor, Charles O. Hill; recorder, Henry O. Halvorson; treasurer, Peter Berg; alderman, Arnold Amundson, George W. Sear and John A. Carlson. The present city officers are: Mayor, Sever Nelson; recorder, John C. Hanson; treasurer, A. N. Johnson; aldermen, J. A. Kreisel, C. O. Hill and Edward Swenson. The city has a well-equipped and adequate electric light and waterworks plant, owned by the city and operated at a profit. The water is secured from deep wells and there is an ample supply of pure, soft water, two new wells having been drilled in during the summer of 1916. The waters of the winding Lac qui Parle have been confined at a point just below the railroad bridge by a concrete dam erected by the city, and the back water makes of the stream which winds through the town a fine boating place, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the city. The waters have recently been stocked with a great supply of fish from the government fish hatcheries and fine fishing is thus assured.

There are three churches in Dawson, the Riverside Hauges Lutheran church, one of the finest and most substantial houses of worship in western Minnesota, Rev. Carl J. Eastwold, pastor; Trinity, or United Lutheran church, Rev. G. S. Froiland, pastor, and the Presbyterian church, Rev. L. H. Schock, pastor. In addition to these there is a Swedish free mission church

now building, but no pastor has been installed, and there also is a Catholic church, the doors and windows of which now are boarded up, the church no longer being active. There is a fine public school building occupying an advantageous site near the center of the residence quarter, and the high school and grade schools employ thirteen teachers. The Lutherans also maintain confirmation schools during the summer.

Dawson has three well-established banks, the Bank of Dawson, the First National Bank and the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, of which more is said under the heading of "Banks and Banking," elsewhere in this volume. The Power Accumulator Company, manufacturers of storage batteries, has a busy factory at Dawson, and there are seven grain elevators in the town, besides that of the Dawson Roller Mill, the Dawson Produce Company, a farmers company, the Pacific, the Security, the Equity (co-operative), the Eagle Roller Mills, T. S. Thorson and the Fairmount Elevator Company maintaining elevators there, the amount of grain shipped out of the station at Dawson in a year aggregating about seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The Dawson roller mill is owned by Alex and Anna Weir, and is managed by Matt Weir. There are three lumber yards, S. H. Boman, L. P. Dolliff & Company and the Minnesota Lumber Company. The *Dawson Sentinel,* published by the Hon. Theodore Christianson, representative in the lower house of the Minnesota state Legislature from Lac qui Parle county, affords an admirable medium of publicity for the town.

The general business and industrial life of Dawson is represented by the following firms and persons: Dawson Hardware Company, J. C. Hanson, manager; William Jackson, real estate; J. H. Botton, clothing, boots and shoes; T. C. Torgeson, moving pictures; L. O. Michaelson & Company, restaurant; Aune & Thune, clothing; John Digre, restaurant; J. Albert Peterson, drugs; O. G. Munson, pool room; C. O. Olson & Company, general merchandise; K. K. Mahlum, general merchandise; A. M. A. Hanson, jeweler; Dawson Realty Company, lands; L. B. Sage, hardware; Hanson & Dahl, furniture and undertaking; Sam Olson, barber; O. F. Wogan, barber; Sadie Lanes, millinery; M. & B. Foss, millinery; Molstre & Carlson, five and ten-cent store; A. Billings, five and ten cent store; Miller & Burge, pool room; Ness & Ness, hardware; Chris Berrie, blacksmith; Dawson Implement Company, Charles Hartung, Jr., manager; Simon Hanson, lumber; Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Company, A. W. Sodenberg, secretary; H. O. Christianson, agricultural implements; A. B. Amundson, horse market; Nicholson Brothers, harness; A. G. Lund, Dawson Creamery and Produce Company; Dawson Co-operative Mercantile Company, R. C. Hankins, manager; P. A.

Halvorson, insurance; H. A. Stratte, drugs; Anderson & Dueland, restaurant; Chris Alfstad, baker; G. M. Emerson, restaurant; Andrew Turlee, meat market; Goldstein & Emerson, general merchandise; J. E. Lund, hardware; Commercial Hotel, W. P. Ridgeway, manager; A. P. Hullstrom, restaurant; S. P. Goranson, restaurant; S. O. Stinson & Company, groceries; F. D. Crane, blocksmith; O. C. Bolstad, blacksmith; L. C. Dahl, blacksmith; L. O. Retrum, implements; M. J. Viken, photographer; Trotter Brothers, garage; Barkeus & Lund, automobile repair; Loveland & McKay Brothers, automobile repair; J. W. Carson, general building contractor; Chris Aamodt, carpenter; A. J. Sundby, carpenter; John Elstad, carpenter; E. O. Skottrud, carpenter; J. P. Vane & Sons, house movers and contractors; Adolph Peterson, painter and paper hanger; Erick J. Haugen, livery stable.

The total valuation of property within the corporation of Dawson for the year 1916 was $527,000. The postmaster is Altie Hill. One of the notable institutions of the town is the extensive private hospital conducted there by Doctors Stemsrud and Johnson. There is an active Commercial Club in the town, of which J. E. Ryerson is the secretary, and there is besides an active Farmers' and Merchants' Club, both organizations working for the advancement of the city's best interests. Dawson is substantially and compactly built and its well-graded and well-shaded streets and miles of cement sidewalks bespeak the energetic and up-to-date character of its citizens.

BOYD.

Boyd, a pleasant village of about three hundred and fifty population on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, almost in the exact geographical center of Ten Mile Lake township, came into being at the time the railroad came to Lac qui Parle county, in 1884. It is the center of a rich agricultural section and its various business interests are well represented. Boyd has four churches, the United Lutheran, Rev. E. C. Eid, pastor; the Hauges Lutheran, Reverend Wick, of Madison, pastor; the German Lutheran, Reverends Pankow and Luthman, and the Methodist Episcopal, the latter of which is supplied from Clarkfield. There is an excellent high school, Professor Marcus, principal, and there are six teachers in the public schools. Boyd has excellent waterworks, operated under the compressed-air system, and an adequate electric-light plant, the former put in about 1900 and the latter in 1913, both under public ownership, which have proved so successful as to be a source of revenue to the village. The Boyd Telephone Company also is under local control, the officers of the company being as follow:

President, C. B. Sack; secretary, O. J. Mattke; treasurer, E. P. Johnson; lineman, E. O. Schultz; operators, Edna Nelson and Martha Larson. The local agent for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company is F. A. Meilke. An excellent weekly newspaper, the *Bulletin,* published by A. H. Nibbelink, is the community's chief medium of publicity.

The first postmaster at Boyd was A. H. Larson, who was succeeded by A. J. Peterson, and he by Mrs. Bertha J. Neely, and she by Ole Flaa, who was succeeded by Paul J. Johnson, the present incumbent. The village was incorporated as a village in 1893, and the first president of the village was E. N. Swan. The present officers are: President, C. I. Belsaas; clerk, Peter C. Agre; treasurer, A. J. Flaa; trustees, William Toftness, John J. Flaa and A. J. Morstad; justices of the peace, Fred Eckhardt and H. W. Magers; constables, J. M. Nelson and Martin Helling. Boyd is in school district No. 86, and the present board is made up of Dr. M. H. Marken, Isaac N. Brown and A. J. Flaa. Henning W. Smith is chief electrician and superintendent of the waterworks. The village has a well-drilled volunteer fire department of twenty members, of which A. E. Ahre is the chief, and Oscar Melbostad, secretary.

Boyd has two banks, the First State Bank of Boyd and the Boyd National Bank, and five grain elevators, as follow: Pacific, Gus J. Peterson, manager; Great Western, William Winge, manager; Farmers, M. J. Hawkinson, manager; Eagle Roller Mills, A. E. Ahre, manager, and M. O. Kirkeby. There is also a flour mill, owned by Kirkeby & Skaalen, which is not now being operated. The other business interests of the town are reprecently by the following firms and persons: T. O. Melbostad & Son, general merchandise; Fred Eckhardt, general merchandise; Henry Lukken, variety and groceries; H. J. Studer & Son, hardware and implements; Boyd Hardware Company, Ole Iverson, A. J. Peterson and E. P. Johnson; Flaa Brothers, Ole and John J. Flaa, hardware and implements; E. E. Heglund, restaurant; T. Klovstad, drugs; Saltness & Hanson, meat market; J. M. Nelson, barber; Densmore Brothers, billiards; John Stenson, garage; J. P. Lindstrom, clothing; G. J. Flaa, restaurant; C. I. Belsaas, furniture and undertaking; J. A. Mikkelson, meat market; J. L. Ness, harness; Johnson Brothers, restaurant; M. J. Wiken, photographer; Peterson Brothers, blacksmiths and machine shop; P. C. Krogstad, blacksmith; Martin W. Anderson, livery; L. P. Dolliff & Company, lumber; Roseth & Iverson, lumber; G. J. Tragethon, cement works and general contractors; the Boyd Hotel, Mrs. Emma Pratt; Isaac N. Brown, stock buyer; H. O. Fosse, drayage; Rasmus Olson, building contractor; Lars Knutson, building contractor; Peter Peter-

CITY HALL, BELLINGHAM.

STREET SCENE IN BELLINGHAM.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, BOYD.

PARTIAL VIEW OF BOYD.

son, building contractor, and O. W. Anderson, building contractor. Boyd has two physicians, Dr. M. H. Marken and Dr. C. E. Cress, and a veterinary surgeon, Dr. N. Gulaume.

BELLINGHAM.

The townsite of Bellingham was laid out on September 12, 1887, by Robert Bellingham and W. R. Thomas. It is located on sections 3, 4, 9 and to, township 119, range 45, in the civil township of Perry. The railroad, which then went through there, was called the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, now the Great Northern railway. The village officers for 1916 are as follow: H. Powell, president of the council; G. A. Blocher, clerk; L. L. Krouss, treasurer. The village has water-works and an electric light plant. There are three churches: Norwegian Lutheran, German Lutheran and German Evangelical.

A recent directory of the business interests of Bellingham is as follow: Atlas Elevator Company, J. E. Kriebs, agent; Bellingham Creamery Company, H. W. Duvel, president, and William Strei, secretary; Bellingham Electric Light Company, L. F. Clark, manager; Bellingham Lumber Company, N. H. Lillejord, president, and F. Oestreich, treasurer; Bellingham State Bank; Bellingham Telephone Company, L. F. Clark, manager; *Bellingham Times,* Tillmon W. Gillson, publisher; Bellingham Water Works, Hiram Powers, manager; George A. Blocher, railroad, express and telegraph agent; Brooklyn Hotel, G. A. Blocher, proprietor; H. Buck, meat market; Michael Bury, jeweler; Carstens & Prellwitz, general merchandise; J. Douspek, shoes; Engel & Broude, general merchandise; Farmers Elevator Company, Carl Grube, agent; E. O. Jarshaw, barber; Gust Kottke, blacksmith; Nils H. Lillejord, general merchandise; Frank M. Linn, feed mill; William Meyenburg, pool and billiards; Northwestern Elevator Company, J. L. Mittelstadt, agent; Henry Oncken, furniture; H. Powell & Company, garage; F. J. Rosenwald & Son, hardware; Henry C. Rosenwald, farm implements; Herman Schmidt, flour; Ludwig Schmidt, blacksmith; F. C. Shogren, hardware; B. F. Swezey, physician; William Tanger, restaurant; Karl Witte, shoemaker.

MARIETTA.

The original townsite of Marietta is located on sections 21 and 28, township 118, range 46, in Augusta civil township. The plat was recorded

on October 7, 1884, by Charles F. Hatch, Charles W. E. Sommermeyer and Charlotte S. Sommermeyer. Mr. Hatch was the townsite agent of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific railroad (now the Minneapolis & St. Louis) and acted as trustee for the railroad in starting several towns as soon as the road was built through the county. Mr. and Mrs. Sommermeyer were the owners of the land on which the town was laid out.

The first industry of the village was established by William B. Warner, who started a blacksmith shop in 1885. Mr. Warner was thus engaged for eighteen years, and now lives retired in his pleasant home in the village, the only resident who has been there continuously since the town was started. C. W. E. Sommermeyer started the first store, putting in a stock of general merchandise in 1886. Beecher Freem started a store in 1887. Wynne Pegg was the third merchant in the village, starting a store in 1891, but in a few years selling out to John Olson.

The first school teachers in the village were Edward Cross and Ella Bell. Mr. Cross also served as the first postmaster, when the office was established in 1886. He was followed by George M. Bell, and Wynne Pegg was the third postmaster. Edward C. Sommermeyer is the present postmaster, and there are two rural routes out of this office. John Yetter, an old "star route" carrier, who used to handle the mails between Gary and Ortonville, is the carrier on rural route No. 1. Roy Pratt has rural route No. 2.

Marietta was incorporated as a village in the winter of 1899, and the first election was held on January 29, 1900. At this election thirty votes were cast and the following officers were elected: A. N. Bates, president; Oliver Prestholdt, recorder; J. C. Strain, treasurer; F. P. Seeger, C. A. Lange and W. E. Pegg, trustees; John M. Olson and William Tice, justices; August Ahlstrom and George Davis, constables.

The present officers of Marietta are: Charles Danielson, president; John A. Johnson, clerk; A. R. Silvernale, treasurer; C. P. Smith, assessor; A. Hullstrom, E. J. Farrell and R. C. Smythe, trustees; P. J. Varhus and L. M. Moland, justices; Frank Farrell and Lief Holte, constables. The corporation has a town hall, which is also used as a public auditorium. There is a volunteer fire department of sixty-five members. They have a hose wagon equipped with gasoline engine, and water is stored in tanks and cisterns to be used in case of fire. Electric light is secured by the village from the Interstate Light and Power Company.

There are three churches, namely: Congregational church, of which Rev. Paul Winter, recently deceased, was the pastor for several years; Nor-

wegian Lutheran church, Reverend Oppedahl, pastor; Evangelical Lutheran church, Reverend Langholz, pastor. The Marietta schools now have a fine two-story brick building, and an efficient corps of teachers.

A recent business directory shows the following storekeepers and professional men active in Marietta: George C. Baker, general merchandise; C. A. Berg & Company, hardware; S. H. Bowman Lumber Company, James A. Kvam, manager; Jerome B. Chapel, pool and billiards; Commercial Hotel, Arndt Hullstrom, proprietor; L. P. Dolliff Lumber Company, Lief B. Holte, agent; Dr. Henry Duncan, physician; Excelsior Elevator Company, Calvin E. Jenkins, agent; Farrell Brothers, meat market; Farmers and Merchants State Bank; Great Western Grain Company, Peter Larson, agent; Horatio M. Griffin, hardware; Louis T. Jerde, blacksmith; Charles P. Konold, livery; H. A. Larson & Sons, general merchandise; Gilbert C. Lewis, publisher of the *Marietta News;* Marietta Farmers Elevator Company, Charles A. Danielson, agent; Marietta State Bank; Marietta Telephone Company, Frank Willis, president, and E. C. Sommermeyer, secretary; A. C. Miller, insurance agent; John M. Olson, furniture; Ole J. Olson, drugs; Pacific Elevator Company, A. R. Silvernale, agent; Arthur R. Rydeen, insurance agent; Security Elevator Company, Charles P. Konold, agent; Peter J. Varhus, farm implements; John E. Walker, restaurant; Frank Willis, auctioneer; Theodore Wilson, real estate; H. B. Woodbury, railway, express and telegraph agent; Charles A. Wright, barber.

NASSAU.

The townsite of Nassau was laid out on December 26, 1893, by Isaac H. Macy and W. B. Thomas. It is located on section 32, township 119, range 46, in the civil township of Walter. The village now has a population of approximately three hundred. The Catholic, Congregational and Lutheran denominations have flourishing churches. The local schools are well equipped and have a good building. Axel Larson is the present postmaster. The officers for 1916 are: David Woulfe, president of the council; H. O. Mix, clerk; C. A. Hewitt, treasurer.

The business interests of Nassau are as follow: Bowman Lumber Company, Henry L. Nelson, agent; H. S. Bragg, general store; Farmers Mercantile and Elevator Company, F. W. Martin, agent; E. E. Foss, general merchandise; Charles Frederickson, barber; Otto Froemming, garage; John Hackert, bowling alley; Paul Hiedeman, shoemaker; Clyde Hewitt, lawyer; J. C. Hewitt, farm implements; John Kanthak, blacksmith; Gust Komis,

feed mill; William G. Mix, hardware; Nassau State Bank; Northwestern Elevator Company, F. E. Putnam, agent; Fred Waterfall, railroad, express and telegraph agent; Carl Zadow, meat market.

LOUISBURG.

The townsite of Louisburg was laid out on September 12, 1887, by Ole Thompson and W. R. Thomas. It is located on section 33, township 120, range 44, in the civil township of Lake Shore. The present village officers are: L. M. Larson, president of the council; G. L. W. Scheunert, clerk; Lynn Philley, treasurer. Knute Kolkjen is postmaster. The Norwegian Lutherans have a church in the village.

A recent business directory shows the following men and firms active in Louisburg: Anderson & Mikkelson, general merchandise; Inter-State Grain Company, O. A. Lovholm, agent; A. M. Kohls, blacksmith; Kolkjen & Anderson, general merchandise; J. W. Larson, garage; Louisburg Farmers Mercantile and Elevator Company; Louisburg Lumber Company; Louisburg State Bank; Northwestern Elevator Company; I. L. Philley & Son, hardware; G. L. W. Scheunert, railroad, express and telegraph agent; Waller & Stensrud, restaurant.

HAYDENVILLE.

The townsite of Haydenville was laid out on October 10, 1910, by Herbert L. Hayden and Ophelia Hayden. It is located on section 21, township 118, range 45, in the civil township of Arena. This is a station on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, but is not an incorporated village. James L. Hayden has a general store and lumber yard. The Haydenville Grain Company has an elevator, of which Ole S. Berg is the agent.

ORTONVILLE.

The few houses and elevator on section 18, township 121, range 46, in the civil township of Yellow Bank, are part of the corporation of Ortonville, just across the Minnesota river in Big Stone county.

CHAPTER XIX.

The City of Madison, County Seat.

Anyone who will take the trouble to climb the ladder into the tower of the Lac qui Parle county court house at Madison and from the vantage point of that fine lookout view the wonderful scene there revealed to the eye—the compact and beautifully shaded little city surrounding the court house and the limitless expanse of prairie extending in all directions, countless groves, dotting the rolling expanse, marking the presence of comfortable farm houses and well-tilled farms, may gain a fair conception of the idea that was so admirably worked out by the far-sighted men who founded the village of Madison back in the year 1884, when the railroad came to Lac qui Parle county. Situated at the exact geographical center of the county, the county seat is admirably located and is thus the natural center of the commercial, civic and social life of the county. Its admirable schools, excellent and well attended churches, miles of cement sidewalks, shaded and well-kept streets, bustling business quarter, wide lawns and modern houses all bespeak a progressive and wideawake spirit among the people that has made this pretty county-seat town of about eighteen hundred inhabitants one of the best towns in western Minnesota. Though no proper park has yet been provided for, the extensive campus of the Lutheran Normal School, occupying a commanding position on "The Hill," the highest point of ground in the city, with its beautiful groves and well kept and expansive lawns, affords a delightful place for outings and is much used for that purpose.

Madison is located on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, one hundred and seventy-one miles west of Minneapolis by rail, but on an air line is only one hundred and thirty miles. The town was platted in October of 1884, at the time of the coming of the railroad, and within two years had grown to be a thriving village of six hundred population. The growth since then has been normal and substantial and the city now has, as noted above, a population of between eighteen hundred and two thousand. The village was laid out and established by the Madison Town Site Company, H. A. Larson, president; Herbert L. Hayden, secretary, and John B. Oadson, J. G. Perry, John F. Jacobson, Ole J. Skarness, G. R. Pease, E. O. Berg, G. P. Kjosness, K. S. Nordgaarden, O. M. Larson, T. D. Pease, A. M. Aws,

J. F. Ellickson, Manford Horn, C. D. Hamlin, G. B. Schoepf, Jens Jacobson and John Grueninger, who led in the movement to transfer the county seat from Lac qui Parle to Madison and deeded to the county the square on which the present court house stands.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

It is unfortunate that the earliest minute-book of the proceedings of the Madison village council was destroyed in one of the fires that resulted in the practical reconstruction of the business section of Madison during the nineties and later, hence the official record of the beginnings of things in a civic way in the city has been lost. Happily, however, a practically complete file of the *Independent Press,* which, at the time the present county seat was laid out, was being published at Lac qui Parle, the then county seat, under the name of the *Press,* has been preserved and the admirably conducted columns of that old newspaper carry the story of the organization and continuance of the city government during the period lost in the official minutes of the town, the first existing official minute of the council beginning with the minute-book, probably the second, opening with a minute of the proceedings of the council, a special session, on March 10, 1892. The account here given of the successive administrations of the village up to that date is therefore based upon a search of the files of the newspaper preserved in the Madison city library.

In the issue of March 13, 1885, the spring after the laying out of the townsite of Madison, under the head of "Madison Town Meeting," appears the following brief item of news: "There was as large a vote polled at Madison Tuesday as at the presidential election last fall—106. Following is the vote: For supervisors, H. G. Dunnom, chairman, 106; William Williamson, 106; J. A. Johnson, 63; E. H. Forson, 37; J. H. Gunther, 6. For town clerk, J. H. Gunther, 89; M. Horn, 17. For treasurer, W. W. Rhodes, 106. For assessor, H. G. Dunnom, 53; O. M. Larson, 52. For justices, O. O. Nordlie, 84; Gunder P. Kjosness, 83; H. D. Davis, 25; Gunder Pederson, 12. For constable, John Roise, 106," these constituting the township government at the time Madison village was organized.

In the meantime a village election was held in the new town of Madison, the town organized on a village basis and at the regular election in the spring of 1886 the following officers were elected: President of the village, J. B. Oadson, re-elected, 116 votes; trustees, P. F. Jacobson, re-elected, 116; L. A. Countryman, re-elected, 115; Miles Spring, 84;

recorder, H. D. Davis, 79; justices of the peace, K. O. Rice, 114; H. D. Davis, 116; treasurer, H. A. Larson, 115; constable, W. S. Farnham. "This still leaves a high-license board," observes the Madison reporter of the *Press* in his account of the election.

In April of 1886 the *Lac qui Parle Press* moved its plant to Madison and thereafter reports of the village elections are given a little more prominence. The village election in March, 1887, resulted as follows: President of council, H. A. Larson; councilman, J. G. Perry, Ole I. Lindseth and K. S. Nordgaarden; recorder, P. A. Olson; treasurer, P. G. Jacobson.

1888—President, J. B. Oadson; trustees, P. F. Jacobson, J. G. Perry and A. E. Ellickson; recorder, A. P. Cooper; treasurer, N. L. Landru; justices of the peace, H. D. Davis and S. E. Farnham; constables, J. P. Ellickson and P. N. Evenson.

1889—President, J. B. Oadson; trustees, A. J. Sebring, L. T. Larson and G. O. Jarshow; recorder, Thomas H. Hineline; treasurer, H. F. Hauck.

1890—President, Manford Horn; trustees, N. L. Landru, G. P. Kjosness and Miles Spring; recorder, Thomas H. Hineline; treasurer, H. F. Hauck; justices, H. D. Davis and S. E. Farnham; constables, F. A. Thompson and Swan Westby. In favor of licensed saloons, 92; against, 70. "There can be no doubt," observed the *Press* in its report of the election, "that the election was fairly conducted and that the result is the wish of the majority of the voters of the town. The ticket elected is made up of representative men of the town and men who have done as much for the success, growth and prosperity of the place as any men in town. They have been elected with the distinct understanding of those who voted for them that they would see that the ordinances of the village and laws of the state are enforced, and it will be done; not in a little, narrow contracted revengeful spirit, like a lot of children, but in a manner in keeping with the actions of men."

1891—President, G. P. Kjosness; trustees, N. L. Landru, M. H. Spring and H. J. Chalmers; recorder, Henry D. Davis; treasurer, Henry F. Hauck.

1892—President, Miles H. Spring; trustees, N. L. Landru, H. J. Chalmers and E. H. Forsan; recorder, Frank Palmer; treasurer, H. F. Hauck; justices, S. E. Farnham and H. D. Davis; constables, H. J. Daley and T. A. Thompson.

1893—President, M. H. Spring; councilmen, O. A. Stemsrud, E. H. Forsan and B. F. Miller; recorder, Charles Levens; treasurer, Henry Hauck; justice, O. O. Nordlie; constable, Swan Westby.

1894—No. 50 of Vol. XXII of the *Press*, the issue following the elec-

tion of this year, is missing from the file and by a singular coincidence Vol. IV of the *Western Guard,* covering that date, likewise is missing, but the best recollection of persons who were connected with public affairs at that time has it that H. A. Larson was elected president of the village, Charles Levens, recorder, and Henry Hauck, treasurer.

1895—President, H. A. Larson; trustees, K. S. Nordgaarden, J. R. Swann and T. Halvorson; recorder, Charles Levens; treasurer, Erick Mathison; justice, H. G. Dunnom.

1896—President, G. P. Kjosness; trustees, F. G. Kumm, John F. Sallen and S. R. Pryor; recorder, John H. Uglem; treasurer, H. F. Hauck; justice, H. D. Davis; constables, Oscar M. Oppegaard and Ole O. Esse. On April 3 of that year the *Independent Press* remarks that "after two years of no saloons and the most dismal failure in the way of enforcing the prohibitory laws, the saloons were again opened on Wednesday of the present week." The council fixed the saloon license fee at one thousand dollars.

1897—President, S. E. Farnham; trustees, J. M. Nickolai, E. H. Peterson and S. R. Pryor; recorder, John H. Uglem; treasurer, S. A. Stromme; justice of the peace, William H. Blair, yes 125; no, 73. "There was very little excitement over the election," said the *Independent Press.* "Each side of the controversy tried to treat the other fairly and the result was no hard words to be regretted."

1898—President, S. E. Farnham; recorder, J. H. Uglem; treasurer, S. A. Stromme; trustees, S. R. Pryor, E. H. Peterson and J. M. Nickolai; justice, H. D. Davis; constables, Oscar Oppegaard and Swann Westby.

1899—President, S. E. Farnham; recorder, John H. Uglem; treasurer, Lars Hoihjelle; trustees, J. M. Nickolai, E. H. Peterson and Sam Nordgaarden; justice of the peace, William H. Blair; constable, Thom Aarskaug; assessor, M. H. Spring; marshal, T. A. Thompson. License, yes, 170; no, 111. It was in that same spring election of 1899 that the county voted in favor of the new court house bonds by the narrow margin of a majority of 163, the vote in Madison village being 285 to 3 in favor of the issue.

1900—President, Frank Palmer; treasurer, Oscar Larson; assessor, M. H. Spring; justices, H. D. Davis and Martin Harrison; constable, Oscar Johnson; trustees, J. M. Nickolai, J. J. Little and Sam Nordgaarden. The vote on recorder resulting in a tie between J. H. Driscoll and James Chalmers and the council also being deadlocked on the question when it organized, a special election was called for the election of recorder and P. H. Haslerud was elected to that office.

1901—President, J. M. Nickolai; trustees, E. H. Peterson, S. S. Nord-

gaarden and S. E. Farnham; recorder, J. H. Chalmers; treasurer, Lars Hoihjelle; justice, Ole O. Nordlie; assessor, M. H. Spring; constables, S. S. Knuteson and Tom Aarskaug. License, yes, 153; no, 111.

UNDER THE CITY CHARTER.

The only remaining minute book of the old village council closed with the minutes of the meeting of March 12, 1902. In the meantime, at the special election of December 17, 1901, it was voted by a vote of 127 to 17 that "bonds of the village of Madison be issued and negotiated in the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting and furnishing for the use of said village a city hall, engine-room and village jail combined." Under the head of "The Bond Issue Was Easy Winner," the *Independent Press* in its issue following the election carried the following: "The vote was a light one owing to the fact that it was a foregone conclusion that the measure would carry and had we polled our usual vote we doubt very much about the result showing any more than the number who are recorded above as against the bond issue. In other words, those of our citizens who were against the proposition were on hand and voted, while many who favored it, knowing that it would carry anyhow, did not take the trouble to vote."

The last record in the old book is a minute of the result of the canvass of the votes at the special election held in March, 1902, for the purpose of electing officers under the new city charter and Book A of the records of the City of Madison opens with a minute of the proceedings of the council under the city charter, that minute also being dated March 12, 1902, the newly-elected officers qualifying and taking their places immediately upon the final adjournment of the village council. The returns of the special election electing the first city officers show that for mayor S. E. Farnham received 151 votes and Herbert L. Hayden, 160, the latter being declared elected; for recorder, James H. Chalmers received 285 votes (five scattering) and was declared elected; for treasurer, Peter Berg received 159 votes and Lars Hoihjelle, 141, Berg being declared elected; for alderman in the first ward, John Shule received 107 votes and O. R. Nelson, 94, both being declared elected; for alderman in the second ward, Dr. E. O. Giere received 75 votes and J. R. Swann, 78 (three scattering) and were declared elected; for alderman in the third ward J. M. Nickolai received 85 votes and was declared elected, E. O. Berg and K. S. Nordgaarden each receiving 55 votes in that ward the ballot was declared a tie, which was decided by casting lots, resulting in the choice of Berg; justices of the peace, first ward, Henry D. Davis;

second ward, Ole O. Nordlin and Ole J. Skjei. The first minute of the city council shows that the council was organized by electing E. O. Giere president and O. R. Nelson, vice-president. The *Independent Press* was made the official paper of the city "until another shall be officially designated." Liquor license fees were fixed at one thousand dollars and it was noted that the applications of five retail liquor dealers were received and set for hearing at an early date. O. R. Nelson, J. M. Nickolai and John Shule were appointed a committee on ordinances and J. M. Nickolai and J. R. Swann, committee on electric light. Five days later, on March 17, the council met in special session and G. E. Smaagaard was appointed chief of police; Frank Palmer, city attorney, and a motion was adopted creating a municipal court. At the meeting of March 31 an official seal of the city was adopted and officers were appointed to have charge of the coming city election, which was held on April 1 of that same year, the first regular city election. At a meeting of the council held the night following the election the vote was canvassed, with the following result: For mayor, O. A. Stemsrud, 152 votes; Ole G. Dale, 147, and Mr. Stemsrud was declared elected mayor. For recorder, James H. Chalmers; treasurer, Peter Bergh; alderman, first ward, for the term of two years, John Shule and O. R. Nelson; second ward, E. O. Giere and J. R. Swann; third ward, K. S. Nordgaarden and J. M. Nickolai; justices, S. E. Farnham, A. Woodman and K. O. Rice; municipal judge, Henry D. Davis; associate judge, Frank Palmer. At a meeting of the new council on April 8 the council organized by electing Dr. E. O. Giere president and O. R. Nelson, vice-president. Mayor Stemsrud's appointment of H. E. Smaagaard as chief of police was confirmed and on motion that officer was also made street commissioner. Dr. M. M. Thrane, A. D. Brown and S. A. Stromme were appointed as members of the board of health and William Blair was appointed assessor. Council committees were appointed and the new City of Madison was thus fairly on its way.

At the annual election in April, 1903, T. J. McElligott was elected mayor; Thorwald Bjornlie, treasurer; James H. Chalmers, recorder; aldermen from their respective wards, O. R. Nelson, J. R. Swann and J. M. Nickolai; justices of the peace, J. P. Jacobs, Ole O. Nordlie and Peter Sandager.

1904—Mayor, T. J. McElligott; recorder, James H. Chalmers; treasurer, Thorwald Bjornlie; aldermen, John Shule, E. J. Sundby and K. S. Nordgaarden; justices, H. D. Davis and A. Woodman.

1905—Mayor, J. F. Rosenwald; treasurer, Thorwald Bjornlie; recor-

der, James H. Chalmers; aldermen, O. R. Nelson, K. O. Lokensgaard and J. M. Nickolai.

1906—Mayor, John F. Rosenwald; treasurer, Thorwald Bjornlie; recorder, James H. Chalmers; aldermen, John Shule, Ole Lokensgaard and H. O. Berg; municipal judge, H. D. Davis; associate judge, Otto W. W. Schulz; justice of the peace, John P. Jacobs.

1907—Mayor, J. F. Rosenwald; treasurer, Thorwald Bjornlie; recorder, James H. Chalmers; aldermen, John G. Hammes, Jacob Wallsmith and Peter Galle; justices, W. F. Rosenwald and E. D. Blair.

1908—Mayor, J. R. Swann; treasurer, A. Hegna; recorder, Sam Nordgaarden; aldermen, P. J. Bendel, O. J. Hagenbak and H. O. Berg; justices, W. F. Rosenwald and J. B. Shields.

1909—Mayor, J. R. Swann; treasurer, O. Elias Hague; recorder, M. H. Harrison; associate judge, S. E. Farnham; aldermen, E. L. Stromsvald, J. J. Scobba and Peter Galle; justices, James H. Chalmers, O. T. Mork and W. F. Rosenwald.

1910—Mayor, O. R. Nelson; recorder, M. H. Harrison; treasurer, O. Elias Hague; municipal judge, H. L. Sorkness; associate judge, S. E. Farnham; justice, J. H. Driscoll; alderman, Nels Peterson, M. G. Dunnom and H. O. Berg.

1911—Mayor, O. W. Schulz; treasurer, O. Elias Hauge; recorder, M. H. Harrison; aldermen, Math Martie, Louis O. Berg and H. O. Thorson; associate judge, S. E. Farnham; justices, J. D. Kelly and J. B. Shields.

1912—Mayor, M. G. Dunnom; recorder, James H. Hayden; treasurer, O. Elias Hague; associate judge, Jens Undlin; aldermen, Nels Peterson, A. K. Faroe and F. F. Simensen; justice, Gunder Berg and J. H. Johnson.

1913—Mayor, M. G. Dunnom; treasurer, O. E. Hague; recorder, Otto Rommigen; municipal judge, J. D. Kelly; associate judge, J. P. Jacobs; aldermen, M. M. Martie, J. J. Skobba and H. O. Thorson; justice, J. H. Johnson.

1914—Mayor, J. R. Swann; recorder, O. W. Schulz; treasurer, O. E. Hauge; associate judge of the municipal court, H. L. Sorkness; aldermen, J. J. Little, A. K. Feroe and Philip Schladweiler; justices, Gunder Berg, E. J. Sundby and W. H. Pearson, the latter of whom had a tie vote against J. B. Shields in the third ward; constables, S. G. Iverson and Isaac Anderson. It was in the city election of this year that the people of Madison voted for the first time since the adoption of the city charter on the license question, the matter of license, under the charter, having been vested in the

council instead of in the general franchise under the old village government. Under the new local option law of 1913 a vote was taken in Madison on the license question, with the result that the city went "dry" by a large majority. This result was reaffirmed by the people in 1915 and clinched by the later vote taken under the county option law, with the result that the whole of Lac qui Parle county is now "dry," as, indeed, is the entire seventh Minnesota congressional district.

1915—Mayor, J. R. Swann; recorder, O. W. Shulz; treasurer, O. Elias Hauge; aldermen, Adolph Galle, Joseph L. Jacobson and Ole Lindseth; justice, Isaac Anderson.

1916—Mayor, A. W. Ewing; treasurer, O. Elias Hauge; recorder, Olaf T. Mork; special municipal judge, H. L. Sorkness; aldermen, J. J. Little, A. K. Feroe and L. P. Satre. The 1916 council organized by electing A. K. Feroe president and J. J. Little, vice-president. The city recorder was appointed manager of the municipal opera house and the following committees were named for the year: Streets and sewers, J. J. Little and L. P. Satre; electric lights, A. Galle and A. K. Feroe; purchasing, J. L. Jacobson and A. Galle; city hall. O. T. Mork and O. Lindseth; fire department, O. Lindseth and L. P. Satre; ordinance and resolutions, J. L. Jacobson and A. K. Feroe; licenses, A. W. Ewing and O. T. Mork; waterworks and heating plant, J. J. Little and A. Galle; official paper, the *Independent Press;* chief of police and street commissioner, E. O. Sage; assessor, J. F. Ellickson; city attorney, Otto Schulz; board of health, O. A. Isaacson and M. N. Rivers.

On June 16, 1916, a special election was held in the city of Madison for the purpose of voting on the question of an issue of twenty thousand dollars of sewer bonds, for the extension of the city's sewer system, and the issue was carried by a three-fifths majority. The contract for the work was let shortly afterward and the work on the new sewers was begun.

SUCCESSFUL MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Madison's excellent electric light plant and waterworks system have demonstrated the efficacy of municipal ownership in towns of that class. Both are operated from the same central plant and under such an economical arrangement that they have proved a decided source of revenue to the city. Water is supplied from a deep well and is pumped into a stand pipe or great steel tank standing near the pump house, fire pressure being supplemented from an auxiliary pump which gives ample pressure for fire needs.

The model electric light plant was installed in 1898 and has been added to as the growing demands required until now it is more than adequate for all needs. It has a double equipment of boilers and dynamos and is thus ready for all emergencies. The streets are well lighted, Sixth avenue, the city's chief business street, being provided with fine boulevard lights. The waterworks plant was constructed in 1914 and the people of the town generally have availed themselves of this modern convenience. With the construction of a modern sewer system in the fall of 1916 the use of city water in residences became much more general than before and adequate sanitary sewerage is now provided.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the *Lac qui Parle Press* of March 5, 1886, the following item, under "Madison News," carried the details of the organization of the first fire company in that village: "At a meeting held in the hall over J. F. Jacobson's hardware store last Tuesday evening, the Madison Fire Company was organized with George B. Scheopf, chief of department, and H. D. Davis, assistant. F. Davis was elected secretary and George King, treasurer. John Stumpf was elected steward and J. F. Jacobson, Charles Obrecht and H. D. Davis as finance committee. The company starts out with a membership twenty strong." From that beginning has grown the present compact and efficient fire department of the city of Madison and the meager fire-fighting equipment of that day has been increased to the present excellent and up-to-date equipment, manned by a well-drilled force competent successfully to withstand almost any attack of the "fire fiend." Madison has had several bad fires which, naturally enough, were looked upon as real disasters at the time, but which general agreement now classes as "blessings in disguise," for the old frame buildings in the business section that were thus destroyed, in blocks or one at a time, until but one now remains on Sixth avenue, the chief retail street, to remind one of the original village, all others on that street having been supplanted by well constructed and substantial brick buildings, giving the city an air of substantiality, thrift and progress not often noted in towns of that class, there being in the entire business section of the city but six of the old frame buildings that marked the beginning of things there now standing. Four destructive fires have brought about this result, the first big fire having been in 1895, the next about 1899, then one in 1901 and the last in 1914. With the present up-to-date and excellent fire-fighting equipment consisting of a steamer, a ladder

truck, a hose truck and a chemical engine located in excellent quarters at the rear of the city hall, a fine central location, the citizens feel adequately protected against any further such disastrous fires. The fire department is organized on a volunteer basis and at present is made up as follows: Joseph Onstad, chief; Martin Westby, assistant; J. H. Chalmers, secretary; Ole Kravik, engineer, J. G. Hammes, Anton Hauk, Nicholas Ehlers, S. P. Satre, Otto Ronningen, Daniel Gabrielson, C. E. Peterson, Z. L. Hayden, Norden Berg, M. N. Rivers, Isaac Anderson, William Leasman, M. G. Bertness, Elmer Lindberg, Mathew Heinzen, Warren Gammell and George Molstad.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Madison has a well-organized Commercial Club of about fifty members, who are alert to the various needs of the town in a commercial and industrial way and who have an admirable meeting place in the handsomely appointed basement rooms of the city library, which room also is used as a sort of a social center for the town. The present officers of the Commercial Club are as follows: President, J. R. Swann; vice-president, M. N. Rivers; secretary, Ober R. Nelson; treasurer, N. F. Hauck, and board of managers, J. F. Rosenwald, Peter Galle and P. G. Jacobson.

The directory of the churches, schools, lodges, institutions and commercial and industrial houses in Madison in 1916 revealed the following concerns doing business there: Ebenezer hospital, Norwegian Lutheran Normal School, Parochial school (Catholic), Carnegie public library, state high school, Congregational church, Hauges Lutheran church, United Lutheran church, German Lutheran church, Christian Science church, Catholic church, Madison Telephone Company, W. E. Leasman, manager; Ben Boland, garage and auto dealer; Madison Co-operative Company, general merchandise; Elmer Lindberg, tailor; O. M. Stone, real estate; Geneva Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sam Jarshaw, confectionery; O. J. Skjei, real estate; Galle Brothers, meat market; Gunder Berg, tailor; Charles Novak, moving picture theatre; A. J. Nowakny, bakery; Hauck department store; Fred Lucas, drugs; Drs. Lee and Westby; Lac qui Parle County Abstract Company; H. I. Tharaldsen, general insurance; J. F. Rosenwald, real-estate loans; James H. Chalmers, photographer; Kravick & Bendel, garage, and auto dealers; S. E. Farnham, printing and stationery, the *Independent Press;* C. O. Querna, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments; Belle Jacobson, milliner; James J. Little, furniture and undertaker; William Pieters, jeweler; Madison Music House, dealers in musical instruments; Madison French Dry

Cleaning Works; First National Bank; G. O. Oium, barber; M. A. Stemsrud, farm loans and insurance; A. W. Ewing, attorney; H. L. Sorknes, attorney; M. F. Soderberg, attorney; Iver Lindseth, livery and feed stable; L. L. Rice, blacksmith; H. Bergh Store, general merchandise; O. A. Isaacson, clothier; Dr. H. B. Hurd, dentist; Model Clothing House; Dr. W. R. Leighty, veterinary surgeon; Doctor Haney, veterinary surgeon; Schlosser Bros., general merchandise; O. T. Mork, confectionery; Lac qui Parle County Bank; C. E. Peterson, druggist; Drs. Gammell & Benoit, physicians; Dr. Gammell's Hospital (private); A. S. Mueller, meat market; S. S. Nordgaarden, general merchandise; Burge & Reynolds, pool and billiard parlor; Madison Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Modern Woodmen of America; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Rebekah Lodge; Royal Neighbors; Order of Eastern Star; Degree of Honor; Sons of Norway; P. W. Anderson, livery and feed stable; Wm. Heilman, plumbing and steam fitting; A. F. Hathaway, painter and paperhanger; Harry A. Yee, laundry; Madison Produce Company, buyers of farm produce; M. P. Bertness, ice dealers and dray line; Albert Peterson, ice dealers and dray line; Joe Onstad, dray line; Lee Brothers, garage and auto dealers; Knute Hoihjelle, garage; Standard Oil Company, Frank Bemis, manager; C. P. Moe, Manhattan Oil Company; M. E. Jacobson, dealer in farm implements; P. W. Anderson, flour and feed; Charles F. Thiele, Hotel Lac qui Parle; Roof and Donlon, barbers; Madison State Bank; Dale & Haslerud, dealers in farm mortgages; A. W. Moe, pool and billiard parlor; J. E. Ward, restaurant; John Footh, restaurant; J. P. Larson, restaurant; *Western Guard,* printing and stationery, A. C. Ruud, editor; Phil Schladweiler, shoe store; J. D. Kelley, confectionery; Marcus Medved, confectionery; Sam Holte, bowling alley; Hammes & Reinaas, blacksmiths; Lars Hoihjelle, blacksmith; W. H. Pearson, Hotel Madison; Madison Bottling Works; H. O. Berg, hardware and harness; Dr. J. W. Smith, dentist; Theo. Slen, attorney; O. W. Schulz, attorney; Doctor Ralston, dentist; L. F. Jacobson & Company, general merchandise; J. H. Driscoll, attorney; Louis O. Berg, garage and auto dealer; E. O. Berg, Manufacturing Company, manufacturers; John A. Carlson, restaurant; E. H. Peterson, hardware and farm implements and harness; Hegre & Hofstad, furniture and undertakers; Satre & Thorson, farm implements; Z. L. Hayden, hardware and harness; George Molstad, general merchandise; J. F. Jacobson Implement Company, farm implements; L. P. Dolliff & Company, lumber; City of Madison Electric Light Plant; Armory of Company M, Minnesota National Guard; Bowman Lumber Company; State Elevator Company, buyers of grain; Pacific Elevator Company, buyers of grain; Security Elevator Company,

buyers of grain; Great Western Elevator Company, buyers of grain; G. W. VanDusen Company, buyers of grain; Eagle Roller Mill Company, buyers of Grain; Madison Farmers Mercantile and Elevator Company, buyers of grain and coal dealers; Madison Milling Company, flour mill; Farmers Co-operative Shipping Association; E. N. Hegland, painter and paperhanger; Madison Creamery Company; Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society; Victor Olson, contractor and builder; A. J. Solem, contractor and builder; V. Undlin Land Agency, real estate; Olson & Gruenenwald, garage and auto repairing; Ole Sand, manufacturer of cement products; Abraham Jacobson, manufacturer of cement products; Tanberg, shoemaker.

THE MADISON POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Madison was established in the fall of 1884, shortly after the laying out of the townsite and the beginning of building operations there. The first postmaster was Knute S. Nordgaarden, postmaster at Lonset, center of a settlement in Madison township about three miles northeast of the new town, the postoffice at Lonset being transferred to the new station on the railroad, which was given the name of Madison in honor of the township in which it is located and which was named in honor of the capital of the state of Wisconsin and not directly in honor of President Madison, as may be the general impression in uninformed quarters. K. O. Rice was the next postmaster of Madison, succeeding Nordgaarden, and he was succeeded by Miss Josie Jacobson, who was succeeded by Fremont Ellickson, who was succeeded by A. D. Brown and he by John H. Driscoll and he by John T. Hammar, who was succeeded by John B. Oadson, the immediate predecessor of Miss Ruth Driscoll, the present incumbent, who received her commission in January, 1915. Miss Driscoll is assisted in the postoffice by two former postmasters, her father, John H. Driscoll, and John B. Oadson. There are four rural mail routes out of Madison, carried by Louis P. Mork, Ben A. Lien, John Williamson and Charles C. Pomeroy, carriers of routes 1, 2 3 and 4, respectively. The postoffice occupies a room in an advantageously located position about the center of the business section of the city and is well equipped.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Upon the completion of the usual formalities incident to the securing of an appropriation from the fund set apart by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of libraries and the giving of the consent of the old iron-master to an

appropriation of ten thousand dollar for such a library building at Madison, the mayor and council appointed a committee of citizens to take the matter in hand. That committee, S. E. Farnham, J. R. Swann, H. L. Sorkness, K. Lokensgaard, J. J. Little, Ole A. Stensrud, Nick Ehlenz, Gerhard Herringes and H. O. Berg, met for the first time on March 25, 1905, and organized by electing Mr. Swann, president and Mr. Sorkness, secretary. The committee selected lots 11 and 12, block 24, directly across the street from the city hall, to the west, on Sixth avenue, as the site for the erection of the library building and also appointed a committee to solicit funds for the same in addition to the local tax levied for the purpose, the city having obligated itself, under the terms of the Carnegie agreement, to raise annually eight hundred dollars for maintenance. In due time the handsome library building was erected and its shelves loaded with books, there now being about five thousand books in the library. The first librarian was Mrs. Ingeborg Jerde, who was succeeded by Mrs. Emily J. Akre, who was succeeded by Mrs. S. A. Hurd, the immediate predecessor of Mrs. Hilda O. Slind, the present incumbent, who was unanimously elected to the position of librarian by the library board on March 4, 1914. The library also is used as a school library and is widely patronized.

As a valuable auxiliary to the library the Library Literary Society of Madison began active work in the winter of 1915-16, with the following officers: President, Mrs. H. L. Borgendale; vice-president, Supt. H. R. Tonning; second vice-president, Supt. A. J. Kittleson; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Hanson; librarian, Mrs. Hilda O. Slind. The present library board consists of J. F. Rosenwald, S. E. Farnham, E. J. Sundby, O. A. Stemsrud, N. F. Sodeberg, C. E. Peterson, O. A. Isaacson, N. Ehlenz and J. J. Little. The Library Literary Society has organized a branch known as the historical branch of the society, which has as its object the creation of a pioneers' memorial gallery, the same to be established in the club rooms of the library, which are widely used as a sort of social center for the town.

CHAPTER XX.

Sidelights on County History.

JOSEPH RENVILLE.

As one of the most important connecting links between that far-distant past, when the only white men figuring in the history of the Minnesota valley were the occasional voyageurs who ascended or descended the river, following their bent as explorers or intent on trade with the Indians, and the period which marked the beginning of permanent and definite settlement in the neighboring and closely related counties of Chippewa and Lac qui Parle, the figure of that hardy bois brule trader, Joseph Renville, stands out clear and distinct as the one dominant force hereabout in the days before the white man had come to dispute with the red man the latter's sway over these wonderful prairies; and as such a brief biography of that really admirable character is here presented as a most interesting "sidelight" on the history of these two counties.

Joseph Renville was of mixed blood, his father a French trader of much reputation and his mother a Dakota, connected with some of the principal men of the Kapiosa band. Born on the east side of the river, some little distance below the present site of the city of St. Paul, during the period of the War of the Revolution, he grew up accustomed to see no European countenance save that of his father and in his sports, habits of thought and feeling was a full Dakota youth. As often happened in those days of the admixture of the races, his mother deserted her husband and went to live with one of her own blood. The father, noticing the activity of his son's mind, took him to Canada before he was ten years of age and placed him under the tuition of a priest of the Catholic church. From this amiable instructor he received a knowledge of the French language and a knowledge of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion. Before he attained to manhood he was brought back to the Dakota land and was called to mourn the death of his father.

At that time there was a British officer of the name of Dickson, who

lived in what is now the state of Minnesota, engaged in the employ of an English fur company, and young Renville was employed by him as a "coureur des bois" or forest guide. In 1797, he then being about eighteen years of age, Renville wintered with a Mr. Porlier, near Sauk Rapids. At Prairie du Chien he was introduced to General Pike and conducted the latter to the falls of St. Anthony. The General was well pleased with the services of his young guide and recommended him for a post as United States interpreter, his letter to General Wilkinson concluding with the statement that "he is a man respected by the Indians, and I believe an honest one." When the War of 1812 broke out Colonel Dickson was employed by the British government to hire the warlike tribes of the Northwest to fight against the United States and Renville received from the British an appointment, with rank as captain. With warriors from Kapiosa and other bands of Dakotas he marched to the American frontier and in 1813 was present at the siege of Ft. Meigs. One afternoon while he was seated with Wapasha and the renowned Petit Corbeau, an Indian presented himself and told the chiefs that they were wanted by the head men of the other nations that were there congregated. When they arrived at the rendezvous they were surprised to find that the Winnebagoes had taken an American captive and after roasting him had apportioned his body in as many dishes as there were nations and had invited them to partake of the feast. Both the chiefs and Renville were indignant at this act of inhumanity and when Colonel Dickson was informed of the incident he turned out of camp the Winnebago who had been the author of the outrage.

In 1815 Renville accompanied the Kapiosa chief to Drummond Island, Petit Corbeau having been summoned to that post to receive the thanks of the British government for the aid that had been rendered by the tribes during the war, the officer concluding his message of appreciation by pointing to a large pile of goods which he said were presents from Great Britain. Petit Corbeau replied that his people had been prevailed upon by the British to make war upon the people they scarcely knew, who had never done them any harm. "Now," continued the brave Kapiosa chief, "after we have fought for you under many hardships, lost some of our people and awakened the vengeance of our neighbors, you make peace for yourselves and leave us to get such terms as we can; but no, we will not take them. We hold your gifts and yourselves in equal contempt." For a short period after the war Renville resided in Canada, receiving the half pay of a British captain. He next entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, whose posts extended to the Mississippi and to the Minnesota rivers; in winter residing with his

family among the Dakotas and in summer visiting the trading posts which extended as far as the sources of the Red river, and thus became acquainted with the region hereabout in which he spent the better part of his life and where he died.

In 1822, after a general shaking up in the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company, Renville and several other experienced trappers and traders established a new company, which they called the Columbia Fur Company and of which Renville was the presiding genius. The next year Major Long engaged Renville as the interpreter of the expedition to explore the Minnesota and the Red river of the North. Not long afterward the American Fur Company of New York, of which John Jacob Astor was one of the directors, purchased the post and the good will of the Columbia Fur Company, retaining the services of the "coureurs des bois," and under this arrangement Renville removed to his favorite haunt at the foot of beautiful Lac qui Parle, where he erected a trading-house and where he resided until the end of his days. Upon the arrival of the missionaries at Lac qui Parle Renville provided them with a temporary home and gave them a warm welcome. He acted as an interpreter, assisted in the translation of the Scriptures and removed many of the prejudices of the Indians against the teaching of the white man's religion. His assistance as an interpreter and translator was greatly appreciated in missionary circles and following his death in 1846 the *Missionary Herald,* published at Boston, carried the following: "Mr. Renville was a remarkable man, and he was remarkable for the energy with which he pursued such objects as he deemed of primary importance. His power of observing and remembering facts, and also words expressive of simple ideas, was extraordinary. Though in his later years he could read a little, yet in translating he seldom took a book in his hand, choosing to depend on hearing rather than sight, and I have often had occasion to observe that after hearing a long, unfamiliar verse read from the Scriptures he would immediately render it from the French into Dakota, two languages extremely unlike in their idioms and ideas of the words, and repeat it over two or three words at a time, so as to give full opportunity to write it down. He also had remarkable tact in discovering the aim of a speaker and conveying the intended impression, when many of the ideas and words were such as had nothing corresponding to them in the minds and language of the addressed. These qualities fitted him for an interpreter and it was generally admitted that he had no equal."

Joseph Renville's wife was the first full Dakota to avow faith in the Christian religion, she having taken that step after the commencement of

Doctor Williamson's mission at Lac qui Parle. She also was the first Dakota to die in the Christian faith. However, years before she had seen a teacher of the Christian religion, she had, under the instruction of her husband, renounced the gods of the Dakotas. Long before there was a clergyman in Minnesota Renville had taken his Indian wife to Prairie du Chien and was there married, in accordance with Christian rites, by a priest of the Catholic church. After a sickness of some days in March, 1846, Joseph Renville's strong frame began to give evidence of speedy decay. Doctor Williamson thus narrates the death scene: "The evening before his decease he asked me what became of the soul immediately after death? I reminded him of our Saviour's words to the thief on the cross and Paul's desire to depart and be with Christ. He said, 'That is sufficient,' and presently added, 'I have great hope I shall be saved through grace.' Next morning (Sunday) about eight o'clock I was called to see him. He was so evidently in the agonies of death, I did not think of attempting to do anything for him. After some time his breathing became easier and he was asked if he wished to hear a hymn. He replied, 'yes.' After it was sung he said, 'It is very good.' As he reclined on the bed I saw a sweet serenity settling on his countenance and I thought that his severest struggle was probably past, and so it proved. The clock striking ten, he looked at it and intimated that it was time for us to go to church. As we were about to leave, he extended his withered hand. After we left he spoke some words of exhortation to his family, then prayed, and before noon calmly and quietly yielded up his spirit."

A STORY OF OLD LAC QUI PARLE.

"The recent death of the Rev. Alfred Riggs, a son of Rev. S. R. Riggs, and who was born at the old Indian mission at Lac qui Parle in 1837," comments Editor S. E. Farnham, of the *Independent Press,* in the issue of that paper, date of June 9, 1916, "brings back to us the story of that other young man—young at the time of his death—who was also born at the Lac qui Parle mission, and his wife, who was an accomplished and splendidly educated young woman when she came to Lac qui Parle with her husband, Amos W. Huggins. Amos Huggins, like Alfred Riggs, was the son of missionary parents who had come to Lac qui Parle to teach the gospel to the Indians. At the age of sixteen young Huggins, who up to that time had been taught by his mother, who was an unusually talented woman, was sent East to complete his education. Having completed his school work in the East he returned to Lac qui Parle as the government agent, teacher and superin-

tendent of Indian affairs at that place, bringing with him his bride. They were joined later by a French and Indian girl who was employed as a teacher. This girl was Julia LaFambois, of whom it has been said: 'She was a young lady of high cultivation, and spoke several languages fluently.'

"Leaving the present village of Lac qui Parle en route for Watson, taking the road through the 'big cut' and passing over the bridge across the Lac qui Parle river and following the road which winds through the river bottom, one passes on the right hand a clearing of a few acres of land. This was the spot selected by Amos Huggins and his wife for their home. Here, aided by Miss LaFambois, they began their work as teachers of the Indians. Here they toiled and their work was one of love and pleasure, as they thought they were leading the Indians coming under their especial care to a better, higher and nobler life. Two children were born to them and their home, located in one of nature's beauty spots, seemed to them a veritable paradise. Mr. Huggins cultivated the fields and tried to lead the Indians away from a life of indolence and laziness. Mrs. Huggins and Miss LaFambois devoted their time to the females of the tribe. All was going well and promise was great for a rich reward to this pioneer-missionary family when there came, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, a blow that snuffed out the life of the father, made the mother a widow and the children orphans.

"Tuesday morning, August 19, 1862, dawned bright and beautiful. It was the anniversary of Mrs. Huggins' birth and it promised to be one of the happiest days of her life, but the sun went down on that day, leaving behind it a scene of death and desolation. During the day Mr. Huggins was afield superintending some work the Indians were doing. About four o'clock he returned to the house driving a yoke of oxen. Just before he came up two Indians had entered the house and pretended to be deeply interested in a sewing machine which Miss LaFambois was using. They were talkative and seemed quite excited over the work being done by the machine. They did and said nothing to indicate that they had in mind the awful tragedy they were about to enact.

"These two Indians left the house as Mr. Huggins drove up and without a word, and while their victim's back was toward them, shot him down in his tracks. Both Indians returned to the house. As they rushed in Miss LaFambois rushed out, but Mr. Huggins expired before she could reach him. Meantime the Indians ordered Mrs. Huggins to leave the house and take nothing—to leave at once and her life would be spared. Hastily throwing a lounge cover over the body of her husband she and Miss LaFambois and the children sought and obtained refuge at the home of a half-breed

trader who had a Sioux wife. About sundown this trader, accompanied by his wife and Miss LaFambois, returned to the scene of the tragedy. They found many Indians there and the house pillaged. There was one there, however, who said that had he been there earlier that afternoon he would have died before harm should come to Mr. Huggins. This man was Wa-kan-ma-ni—Walking Spirit. It being unsafe for Mrs. Huggins to return to her home, the half-breed, assisted by his wife and Miss LaFambois, buried the remains of Mr. Huggins and this young lady, in spite of the house full of savages bent on seeing how great destruction they could accomplish, entered the place and took away many trinkets which she knew would be prized by Mrs. Huggins. Among the things thus rescued were two Bibles, one of them being the Book Mr. Huggins used in his everyday missionary work.

"Realizing that their stay at the home of the half-breed would bring danger to that family, Mrs. Huggins and the children and Miss LaFambois sought and received shelter in the lodge of Chief Walking Spirit. They received a hearty welcome. The conduct of this man was quite contradictory. He received this woman and her family into his lodge and protected them, although he shared in the loot of her home and helped eat the family oxen. It may be that he had to do this to save them from great and immediate peril. The next day a man named Lagree, living at a little distance on the east side of the Minnesota river, offered the family refuge. In going to his home they passed through an Indian village where Mrs. Huggins saw many things that had been taken from her home—her husband's writing desk, some chairs and Indian children wearing her children's clothes. She also saw evidence on every hand that hers was not the only family that had suffered. She reached Lagree's on Wednesday, the day of the first attack on Fort Ridgely, eighty miles distant, and yet so fast did the news travel that she heard all about it the next day. The night she reached Lagree's place, a man who had been desperately wounded came in from Big Stone. This man, Mr. Manderfield, made his escape to the settlement and was the first to bear tidings of what had befallen the Huggins family to their friends. From here Miss LaFambois, assisted by her brother and disguised as a squaw, also made escape to the settlement. At this time DeCota, the half-breed trader who had first befriended her, offered Mrs. Huggins a home and she accepted the offer. Lagree set out to assist her in her return, but, being a half-breed Chippewa and having to pass through a Sioux village, his courage failed him at the outskirts of the village and she was left with her two children to make the balance of the journey as best she could. Meantime DeCota became fearful that he had made a mistake in offering assist-

ance and when she came with her children to his door he calmly sat and smoked his pipe, never so much as looking at her. His squaw motioned her on to the lodge of the chief. Walking Spirit was not at home, but his wife saw the desperate need of the poor woman and her children and ministered to her every want.

"It seems that Chief Walking Spirit was away from home trying to quench the war spirit of the younger men. He did not return until Mrs. Huggins and the children had been several days at his lodge. She is said to have declared that one of the most welcome sounds she had ever heard was the "ho-ho-ho" with which the old man saluted her upon his return, and the clasp of his hand a thing never to be forgotten. In every way imaginable she was treated with the utmost kindness in the home of Walking Spirit. She was given a piece of carpet to sit on, a towel to place under her plate, a dish to drink from, all these things having been taken from her own home. For the greater part her own clothing was returned to her, but the Indian children were dressed in the clothes of her children and the men divided her late husband's clothing among them. She washed clothes in a tub and rubbed them on a washboard which had been a part of her own household equipment. She was not expected to do anything and the children became favorites in the village, but the chief's wife had a brother who took a fancy to the little girl and wanted to take her away with him. The mother refused to give up her child and the chief interfered and saved her from having the little one taken from her by force.

"One day a great company of Indians from the north put in appearance. They were going down to take part in the plundering of the settlements. Some rode in carts, some on horseback and some were on foot. There were a few squaws in this party. Walking Spirit bade Mrs. Huggins take her children and hide in his lodge and not show herself or allow her children to be seen until this band had departed. There was great excitement. The horde of hungry savages had to be fed to avoid trouble. Young men rode up and down the village showing off their prowess. Later, part of this band returned and Walking Spirit invited them to a feast. For safety he had Mrs. Huggins placed behind him and sat down to the feast with two loaded guns beside him. One day an Indian came to the chief to buy Mrs. Huggins for a wife. This seemed to exasperate the chief beyond all measure. At another time she was told to stay close inside as a bad man was in the village. She was alone with the children sewing when a hideously painted young man rushed into the lodge with a sword in hand. She was so badly frightened that she could scarcely breathe. Scrutinizing

her closely, he finally left without speaking. Soon after he had gone Walking Spirit came in greatly agitated and said he had expected to find her dead.

"Meanwhile General Sibley had been pushing the Indians northward. Bands of fleeing Indians were passing every day until finally the report of the defeat of the Indians at Wood Lake reached Walking Spirit. Fearing retribution would be dealt out upon the heads of the just as well as the unjust, Walking Spirit decided to go. He gave Mrs. Huggins her choice to go or stay. She decided it would be the safest to go with her friends. On the night of the fourth day out the party was overtaken by a large band of bad Indians from below. They had much plunder. They had cattle, horses, wagons and oxen, all taken from settlers whose homes they had destroyed and whose inmates they had killed. With the coming of this great army of murderers all hope was abandoned. But during the night a message came which caused Walking Spirit to face about and retrace his steps. The message had come from General Sibley at Camp Release. On the return trip the chief and his party stopped at Lac qui Parle long enough for Mrs. Huggins to visit the grave of her husband and she was assisted in marking his last resting place. From Camp Release the family was assisted in reaching the settlements and friends below. So far as the writer has been able to learn, Mr. Huggins was the only man living within the territory of the present county of Lac qui Parle who met death at the hands of the Indians in the outbreak of 1862."

JOHN B. BAUSMAU.

It was about the year 1836, not long after Doctor Williamson had established his Indian mission at the foot of Lac qui Parle, that John B. Bausmau, a French-Canadian trapper and hunter, settled in the neighborhood of the Renville trading post and the mission and broke a small piece of land, making his home there for some time. He moved from place to place for some years and during the Sioux outbreak took an active part in the defensive campaign, for which service he later received a pension from the government. In 1867 he returned to his old place and for years thereafter lived in the neighborhood of the site of the old mission, operating a ferry over the Minnesota river, a station which he held against all threatened competition until the neighbors, becoming thoroughly disgusted at the notion of having to pay continued toll to such a man, erected a bridge at that point. It must be confessed that Bausmau, or Bushman, as he was called, there having been various ways of spelling the man's name, was not in high repute

either as a citizen or as a ferryman. His inordinate addiction to strong drink accentuated the natural disagreeableness of his nature and his invariable custom of favoring such customers of his ferry as carried a "jug" in their outfits did not add to his popularity among his more sober customers. Heavy toll taken of the contents of a "jug" was more pleasing to him than the customary money fee and it was his way, when two or more applicants for passage arrived at the same time, to make inquiries as to whether any of them carried a jug of liquor, the one thus provided invariably receiving precedence. Bausmau's squaw died under circumstances which led to the current belief of violence on his part and there was much ugly talk concerning the incident at the time. Though Bausmau never was brought to trial by his white neighbors, he never thereafter dared return to the Indian reservation whence he had obtained his squaw, as the Indians openly gave out that they would have his life if he ever appeared there. Not long afterward his pony ran away and went back to the reservation, but he did not dare to go after it. About 1880 Bausmau left his place on the river and for a time lived at Watson, later going to Mendota, where, with the money he received from the government as a pension, he started a butcher shop and where he spent the rest of his days.

FIRST PERMANENT RESIDENT OF LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

William M. Mills, the first permanent resident of Lac qui Parle county, his homestead claim in Lac qui Parle township having been the first claim entered to land in the county, was a native of Canada, born in 1825. He was married in 1845 to Anna Graham and in 1855 came to Minnesota, settling at Oshawa, in Nicollet county, whence, in 1859, he moved to Swan Lake, where he lost his home during the time of the Indian massacre. For three years thereafter he resided at St. Peter, but in 1865 went to Redwood county, where he lived until 1868, when he entered his claim to the northeast quarter of section 30, township 118, range 42, and there established his home. He was a member of the first board of supervisors of Lac qui Parle township and was for years a member of the board of county commissioners. He was the father of ten children, his daughter, Annie, being the first white child born in Lac qui Parle county. One of his sons, Charles E. Mills, is editor of the *Daily American* at Montevideo.

Though Mills undoubtedly was the first man to enter a claim to land in the county, there is a dispute as to whether he was the first actual settler, tradition being to the effect that David Webb and his family were the first

to create a home in the county. Mills and Frank Stay both had located claims in the county, but had left their respective families at points down the river and it is said that when they were returning back down the trail after their families they met Webb and his family driving in. It was in the spring of 1869 that Webb, who is still living, located on section 36 of what is now Cerro Gordo township, some years later moving to Baxter township. Frank Stay, who also is still living on the place he located, in what is now Camp Release township, in 1868, is a French Canadian, who came to Minnesota in 1854. From St. Paul he went to Traverse des Sioux and later was employed by the government at the Winnebago agency and at Yellow Medicine, later working a farm about twelve miles west of the latter place. During the outbreak of 1862 he was warned by Red Dog, a friendly Indian, and, after numerous narrow escapes, reached Yellow Medicine, only to find the place in possession of the Indians. By hiding out during the days and traveling during the nights, Mr. Stay finally reached Ft. Ridgely at noon of the fifth day, having been four and one-half days without food. He served with General Sibley during the continuance of the Indian campaign and in 1864 joined General Sully's expedition. One evening he and another scout were attacked by a party of eight Indians near a small lake afterward known as Frank Stay's lake and in that skirmish Mr. Stay received a bullet in his shoulder which he still carries. During the night the two scouts made a shallow trench in which they defended themselves for three days or until the arrival of a rescue party.

THE MAN WHO MADE MONTEVIDEO.

George W. Frink, the man who made Montevideo and on whose land the original townsite was laid out, first postmaster of the town, first president of the village council, miller and merchant and early member of the Legislature from that district, was a native of the state of New York, born at Lorraine, Jefferson county, June 24, 1829. In 1850 he moved to Wisconsin and until 1855 farmed in Fond du Lac county, that state, coming thence to Minnesota and was engaged in the milling and mercantile trade in Rice county until the crisis of 1857-58, when he lost everything. He then lived on a rented farm in Rice county until 1867, when he entered a claim to the northeast quarter of section 18, township 117, range 40. The next year he built a log cabin on the claim, established his home there and in 1870 platted the townsite. He donated land for court house and school purposes

and was ever active in promoting the best interests of the town which he had founded.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

On the western continents there are but two towns of the name of Montevideo, the important port of that name in South America and the county seat of Chippewa county. Some years ago some one in the former city evidently extended his geographical knowledge to include the North American city of Montevideo and conveyed the information to the mayor of his city that there was a place of that name up here in Minnesota. The mayor of the South American city of Montevideo wrote to the mayor of the North American city of Montevideo asking for an exchange of courtesies, sending at the same time a handsome silk flag of the South American city. The courtesy, of course, was reciprocated and thus the only two towns of that name in the Americas became acquainted with each other, and no doubt have remained fast friends ever since.

EARLY EDITOR MAKES A VISIT.

An interesting sidelight on the early state of the village of Lac qui Parle, first seat of the county of that name, is taken from a copy of the *Valley Ventilator,* then published at Montevideo, of May 24, 1879. Capt. D. W. C. Wilson, then editor of the *Ventilator,* evidently had been looking around over the country a bit and his impressions of Lac qui Parle were set out in the following enthusiastic account of his trip in that direction: "We made a trip to our neighboring village of Lac qui Parle one day last week, traversing one of the finest agricultural regions we have ever seen. The village of Lac qui Parle is located upon the bank of the river of that name and on the western boundary of the most beautiful and fertile prairies upon which the sun ever shone. Its location is most charming and it only needs the hum and bustle which a thriving business would give it, to become one of the most enchanting spots to be found upon the green earth. Some day when the screech of the steam whistle and the rumbling of railway cars disturbs the primeval solitude of its surroundings, Lac qui Parle will hang her banner on the outer wall and receive the homage of surrounding rivals. Nature stamped the spot with her divinest impress and art will some day fill up the grand picture, which will charm with its beauty and dazzle with its splendor. We visited the office of the *Independent* and found Johnny Jacobs hard at work and as happy as a clam in high water. Charley Coghlan was out on

his farm, playing granger, and Chamberlain was out of town. Our acquaintance there being somewhat limited, rendered our stay a short one, but we stayed long enough to get a glimpse of the natural beauty of the place and the grandeur of its surroundings. Messrs. Lortz & Larson seem to be doing a good business at general merchandising and the place is favored with a good hotel. We saw several residences which presented a remarkable neat and tasty appearance, indicating the intelligence, energy and good taste of their respective occupants. The rapid development of the rich farming lands of Lac qui Parle county must ere long demand and secure for her people railroad facilities and when that is done, this quiet village of today will be transformed into the bustling city of the near future, the glory of the county and the pride of its citizens."

ATTEMPT TO "CASH IN" ON BOGUS SCALPS.

Though it still is no uncommon thing to see a wolf skulking through the timber along the banks of the rivers or scuttling across the prairies during the winters, there are not many of these "varmints" left in this region. In earlier days, however, they were so numerous that many hunters and trappers did a good business in hunting wolves for their scalps, the state then offering a bounty of three dollars a head for the depredating creatures. In 1890 a company of hunters, with a pack of hounds for tracking wolves to their lairs and with spades for digging out the cubs, came over from Otter Tail county into Lac qui Parle county and presented for the inspection of the county auditor a mass of furry trophies of the spade and the chase, claiming to have seventy-two wolf scalps. The auditor had been too long at the business to accept the collection on the mere word of the hunters and carefully sorted over the pile, throwing out all but three, declaring the remainder to be nothing but fox scalps, and offered to pay the fellows nine dollars, three dollars the head, instead of the two hundred and sixteen dollars they apparently were confidently expecting. They raised a storm, insisting their trophies were wolf scalps, but Auditor Dale firmly declined to have further negotiations with them, save on the basis of nine dollars for their three genuine scalps, and they presently went away grumbling, declaring that they would take their scalps to some other county. Whether some less perspicuous county auditor was eventually taken in by their game is not known, but this incident shows how necessary it was in those bounty days for auditors to be on the alert against just such fraudulent designs.

THE EARLIEST, THOUGH INEFFECTUAL, ELECTION RETURNS.

It perhaps has been forgotten by all save a few of the survivors of the earliest among the pioneers of Lac qui Parle county that there was an election in the territory now included in that county as early as the year 1869, three years before the final organization of the county, and a full set of officers elected. At that time there was quite a handful of settlers scattered along the west bank of the Minnesota and along the Lac qui Parle river, giving allegiance to what they believed was McPhail county, which at that time had a real place on the map, but no distinct county government. In the fall of 1869 these settlers, particularly those about the Lac qui Parle, posted notices of an election and announced a ticket to be voted on. Though there was not then a law book on the west side of the river this side of New Ulm and the settlers were in considerable doubt as to the legality of their procedure they went through the forms of an election and elected the following officers: Auditor, Morris Mills; William Reed, register of deeds; Peter F. Jacobson, treasurer, and John Maguire, sheriff. Returns on this election were sent to Redwood with a demand that certificates of election be issued on the same and the "officers-elect" prepared to enter upon the more or less onerous duties of their respective offices, but, it is needless to say, the expected certificates never arrived and thus four perfectly good county offices remained unfilled. The existence of a McPhail county was denied by the powers that were and the Lac qui Parle country election was declared to be without warrant in law, wholly illegal and without force; but the settlers had the fun of having an election, just the same, and that was something the constituted authorities could not take away from them, nor the memory of the same, which persists to this day in the minds of the few surviving voters of that period who participated in the first election ever held in the Lac qui Parle country. J. F. Jacobson, of Madison, who was one of the voters and who ever since has given his most earnest attention to the county's civic affairs, recalls that there were as many as thirty-nine votes cast at that interesting frontier election.

MADISON'S EARLY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Social activities at Madison began to be noted not long after the village began to take on a visible appearance on the prairie. Late in November, 1885, but a year after the organization of the Madison Town Site Company, it was noted in the Madison column of the *Lac qui Parle Press* that "a

'Pleasant Evening Society' has been organized at this place with the following officers for the ensuing winter: President, H. L. Hayden; vice-president, Dr. G. R. Pease; secretary, Miss J. E. Johnston; treasurer, Mrs. N. J. Doxstader. The following program will be rendered at the first meeting of the society, Friday, December 4: Solo, Mrs. Thomas Hemline; recitation, Z. Hayden; reading, Mrs. N. J. Doxstader; duet, Ellickson and Miller; reading, Dr. G. R. Pease; reading, Theo. H. Hinline." More than a year previously, however, it may be said that Madison's social activities began, for in the *Press* of October 31, 1884, under the head, "Grand Opening," it is announced that "Miller & Parsons, of Madison village, will give a grand opening in their new hall in that town on the evening of November 6th, to which everybody is cordially invited. No pains will be spared to make this the most pleasant event of the season. Messrs. Miller & Parsons extend a special invitation to the people of Dawson, Boyd, Montevideo, Appleton and Marietta. The Lac qui Parle cornet band will discourse sweet music and the inhabitants of the village will vie with each other in their endeavors to make it an enjoyable affair for all who attend. As this will be the opening of the social season in Lac qui Parle county it is hoped that everybody will turn out and start the ball with a grand old 'house-warming.' "

In the meantime Lac qui Parle's social and literary activities also were being maintained and the officers elected by the Lac qui Parle Literary Society about the same time for the ensuing winter were as follow: President, S. R. Nettleton; vice-president, Peter Simpson; secretary, Mrs. M. P. Kivley; treasurer, Erick Matheson; executive committee, S. R. Nettleton, Mrs. M. P. Kivley, Mrs. B. Nichols, J. F. Jacobson and A. L. Himle. Mrs. Kivley at that time was county superintendent of schools. Although until the fall of 1884, when the railroad came through and the villages along the line of the same were established, Lac qui Parle was the only village in the county, social centers had grown up around the numerous school houses that had been established in the county and the social life of the community had been growing yearly in the scope and usefulness of its activities. From the very beginning close attention had been paid to the matter of schools and in that year there had been developed seventy-five organized school districts, with seventy school houses and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine pupils enrolled, old district No. 1, at Lac qui Parle, naturally taking the lead.

MEMORIES OF THE OLD MISSION.

A letter signed simply "An Old Settler," printed in the *Lac qui Parle Press* on January 1, 1886, points out that "thirty-five or forty years ago

Lac qui Parle was more widely known than any other portions of the upper Mississippi or its tributaries, if we except St. Peters, near Mendota, and Ft. Snelling. It was the early seat of those extraordinary men and missionaries, the late Doctor Williamson and Rev. Dr. Riggs and their families. Afterwards it was the home of Rev. N. M. Adams, now a chaplain in the United States army and stationed at Ft. Sill, in Indian Territory. The late Rev. G. H. Pond was also a resident of Lac qui Parle at different periods of his noble missionary life. It is seldom that any country, however refined and civilized, could boast of a better or more noble class of men. It was, too, the home of the late Hon. Martin McLeod. As early as 1837 he established a trading post and for more than fifteen years he resided at Lac qui Parle. He represented the whole of the Minnesota valley in several of the territorial Legislatures from that point. The writer of this article has in his possession many letters from Mr. McLeod describing his frontier life, always contributing his able and eloquent pen in the interests of that section of the territory and state which he always claimed was superior to all others. For a time the present editor-in-chief of the *Pioneer-Press,* J. H. Wheelock, was a resident of Lac qui Parle. * * * Lac qui Parle was made classic by the distinguished men and women who made their homes on the bank of the beautiful lake fifty years since. Their memory should be cherished by the present population. I do not suppose there is a vestige of a sign of their former habitations to be seen now, but for all that they had dwelling houses of considerable magnitude, besides churches and school houses, work shops and outbuildings. Here they had children born of refined mothers who in early life occupied high places in Eastern society and who came to the borders of the lake for the purpose of being beneficial to the redmen, who at that time were the sole occupants of the country."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EARLY ACTIVITIES.

Lac qui Parle county being an exclusively agricultural county, the community of interest along the line of agricultural pursuits was developed at a very early date after the beginning of the settlement of the county and in 1872, as set out elsewhere, the Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society was organized, the first annual exhibit of the society being held in that year. Within ten years these annual meetings had come to be recognized as among the leading events of their kind in western Minnesota and were largely attended by persons from all over this part of the state. It may be interesting to the present generation to review the names of those who were

leaders in this movement at that period. In the *Lac qui Parle Press* of October 2, 1884, there was a column devoted to the announcement of the coming twelfth annual fair of the Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society, to be held at Lac qui Parle on Saturday, October 4, of that year. The announcement was signed by John Maguire, president, and Frank H. Hauck, secretary, and declared that "the display of live stock, grain, vegetables and domestic articles promises to be the largest ever exhibited in western Minnesota." A generous premium list was published and the names of the superintendents and judges of the several classes and departments were given as follow: C. M. Anderson, George Farnham, S. J. Ferguson, Peter Haugen, Peter Simpson, Lars Nelson, H. C. West, John Olson, O. M. Larson, John Remick, P. F. Jacobson, Edwin Nash, H. L. Hayden, John H. King, B. Nichols, L. R. Davis, Mrs. H. R. Larson, Mrs. H. W. Richards, Mrs. A. Barton, Mrs. N. E. Munger, Miss Edith Webster, Mrs. Charles Halvorson, Mrs. Arthur Austin, Mrs. Cyrus Webster, C. J. Coghlan, Mrs. L. R. Davis, Mrs. H. C. West, Mrs. J. R. Pope, C. W. Page, W. S. Farnham, John B. Oadson, John F. Jacobson, H. J. Chalmers and Mrs. W. W. Rhodes.

WARNED TO GUARD THEIR PATENTS SACREDLY.

Homesteading was still in active progress in Lac qui Parle county in 1884, as witness a notice published in the *Press* in October of that year, over the name of C. J. Coghlan, asking the following parties to call and get their patents, or government titles, which they were advised to "guard sacredly": Ole Johannesen, Syvert Guttormson, John O. Ostros, Peter Henkels, William R. Darling, Osmund O. Fore, John Erickson, Mikkel Nielson, Theodore Foss, Jacob Olson, Amund Johnson, Gustav Sanboe, Erland Haagenson, John Johnson, Johan O. G. Hastad, Sigri Johnson, Thront Anderson, Hans A. Bryn, Ole O. Baaraas, Richard Ludlow, Christian Halvorson, Axel Schulstad, Ingebrigt H. Hill, Tom Larson, Peder H. Berget, Mekkal Pederson, Erick H. Hill, Ole H. Bryn, Ole L. Robertson, Ole Gjertson, Life L. Robertson and Bent Larson.

HAD EXTENSIVE TRADE WITH INDIANS.

H. A. Larson, one of Lac qui Parle's earliest merchants, who moved to Madison at the time the railway came to the county and, as president of the Madison Townsite Company, was one of the most active promoters of the

new village and later was largely instrumental in the movement that led to the location of the county seat at that place, had a very extensive trade with the Indians who remained in this country after the seventies, and invariably found them a square-dealing and honest folk, true to their trade obligations in all particulars. It is still Mr. Larson's opinion that had the Indian been treated with strict honesty by the traders and agents in the old days the bloody uprising of the early sixties never would have occurred. Indians came to his store at Lac qui Parle from points far to the south and west and from as far north as Devil's Lake and the Sisseton country twice a year to trade and he never had any trouble with them. He believed in treating them even as he would want to be treated in a trade, giving them fair values for their furs or other articles of trade and in consequence was held in high regard by them, occasionally even yet receiving evidences that he has not been forgotten by them, although the Indians he knew long ago were sent away farther west. Mr. Larson is now living quietly retired at his pleasant home in Madison and is perhaps as well informed as any man now living regarding conditions during the days of the early settlement of the county, although some of his living contemporaries, such as Frank Stay, John Maguire, J. F. Jacobson, Edward Nash and perhaps a few others, were here before he was, for his commercial activity kept him in the forefront of things from the very beginning of his residence in the county, and besides he had been all over this section hunting in 1868. By the way, it may be news to many of Mr. Larson's old friends to know that his name really is Fjeld, that having been the "farm name" under which his father, a native of the land of the Sagas and of the Vikings, was naturalized upon settling in Iowa, but so long and so successfully has he lived under the name of Larson that it is not probable that he will have it changed to the rightful name of Fjeld, or Field, even though at times such a course has been suggested to him. He was but four years old when his parents came to this country and he grew to sturdy young manhood in Winneshiek county, Iowa, later coming to Minnesota and settling in Blue Earth county, where he remained until 1873, when he came up the river road, the old Military trail, and opened a store at Lac qui Parle, remaining there until the coming of the railroad. Then he and a number of others organized the Madison Townsite Company and established the village of Madison, where he resumed his business calling and was thus very successfully engaged until his retirement from active business. Though but four years of age when he left his native land, he found, upon returning many years later on a long visit to his kinsmen there, that he had retained distinct and accurate memories of

the lay of the land about his childhood home. At the old village of Lac qui Parle, which Mr. Larson helped to promote, there is now little left save memories and the beautiful site for which it ever has been known. At one time a village of five hundred souls or more, it has dwindled until now fewer than a dozen houses stand to mark the onetime center of the commercial, social and civic life of the county. Most of the houses were moved bodily to Madison during the hegira of 1884 and others have given way to the natural dissolving processes of time and disuse.

A TRYING CHASE IN "THE ALTOGETHER."

One of the county's earliest officers, John Maguire, who is still living to laugh at the predicament he found himself in on the occasion of the incident here to be narrated, was coming home from across the Minnesota river on horseback one hot summer night back in "the good old days." Striking the river, which was too high for wading, just about dawn, Mr. Maguire determined to ford the river Indian style, holding on to his swimming horse. To keep his clothing from the water he strapped his habiliments to the horn of his saddle and proceeded to swim beside his horse across the river. When he emerged and approached his pony with a view to reverting to the dress of civilization, his sagacious steed, unaccustomed to seeing its master in undress, gave a snort of affright and dashed away across the prairie, leaving Mr. Maguire wholly unprotected against the rays of the then rapidly rising sun and the pitiless mirth of such of the settlers as might likely enough note his plight. With but one object in life at that moment, and that to catch his pony and thus regain his wonted trappings of civilization, Mr. Maguire started off across the prairie, pell-mell after the rapidly disappearing steed. Well, it was a three-mile chase, hot-foot, before he finally caught up with and restored amicable relations with his pony and regained his clothing; but it gave him something to laugh at with his neighbors—when time had somewhat mellowed the memory of that trying hour when he was chasing about on the open prairie clothed only in his native "altogether."

A COUNTY PENSIONER.

On September 3, 1872, the board of county commissioners of Lac qui Parle county allowed the first bills recorded on their minute-books. The first was presented by Doctor Murphy, and was for forty dollars for amputating the right foot of Nels Starkson. The second bill was for forty-five

dollars to Doctor Truax, for treatment and amputating the left foot of Mr. Starkson. It seems that this unfortunate gentleman lay out one night and had his feet so badly frozen that they had to be taken off. Being without funds, he attempted to do the job himself, and had done some little cutting and sawing when the county provided him with proper medical attention. For the following forty years Mr. Starkson was cared for by the county practically all the time. A pair of artificial feet were purchased at a cost of three hundred dollars and Nels became a resident at the county farm. He was a man of naturally sunny disposition and was especially kind and helpful with the children, doing all he could to help with the work on the farm, where he died on April 3, 1913.

TWO ACTIVE MADISON "BOOSTERS."

Among the most active "boosters" of Madison in the early days of the new county seat, mention ought to be made of G. P. Kjosness and B. F. Miller, who were associated together in business in Madison in the "infantile" period of that now thriving city's development. It was in 1884, just after Madison found a place on the map, that G. P. Kjosness, who had been in business in Minneapolis, came over to this part of the state and engaged in the lumber business at Madison. He later organized the Madison Hardware and Lumber Company and also became a large landowner. B. F. Miller who arrived in Madison in 1885 and was there for some years engaged in the general mercantile business, also served the county for two or three terms as sheriff and after his retirement from office became associated in business with Mr. Kjosness, an arrangement which continued until they sold their interests at Madison in 1903 and moved on farther west, Mr. Kjosness now living at Lewiston, Idaho, and Mr. Miller, at Pomeroy, Washington. Both of these men were very active in all works having to do with the advancement of Madison's best interests and to the efforts of Mr. Kjosness probably more than to those of any other of the business men in Madison are due the establishment of the Lutheran school at Madison and the excellent Lutheran hospital in that city, Ebenezer Hospital, one of the best and most efficiently conducted hospitals in western Minnesota.

"BRING ON ANOTHER BADGER."

The pioneers tell a good story on Frank Stay, the veteran trapper and scout and one of the very first settlers in Lac qui Parle county, who is now

living in Camp Release township, where he has made his home for many years. By the way, it may be news to many in his home county to know that Mr. Stay's name is Francois Jetté, pronounced Yettay, as nearly as the French of it can be rendered into English. When he gave his name to the land office for transcript into the land records upon filing his pre-emption, the agent despaired of being able to render the same in intelligible form on the books and for the sake of brevity recorded the filing in the name of Frank Stay, which sounded close enough for his purposes, and by that name the pioneer became known among his neighbors and has ever since been thus known. Though he had a pretty close shave for his life during the Indian uprising, as is set out elsewhere, Mr. Stay always remained on good terms with the redskins after coming over to this part of the state and maintained the friendliest relations with them, speaking their language and in some ways conforming to their customs, so that he gained and held their confidence as long as there were any of them remaining hereabout. On one occasion—and that is the story above hinted at—he made a wager with an Indian that he could eat a badger and the day was appointed for the test. When the day came Mr. Stay had forgotten all about the wager and, having shot a brace of duck that day, was very complacently disposing of the last remnant of the toothsome meal thus provided when in came the rekskin with whom he had made the wager, carrying in his hand a badger that he killed for the purpose and demanded that the terms of the wager be carried out. Though full to repletion with the two ducks he had eaten, Mr. Stay was "game," and ordered the preparation of the badger for the table and though his stomach no doubt protested against the introduction of this additional load he disposed of the badger as he had the ducks—and then, in order to lend impressiveness to the accomplishment, cried to the much interested Indian visitor, "Bring on another badger!" The redskin had lost his bet.

THE FATHER OF TREE PLANTING.

To J. H. Brown, one of the best-remembered of the early settlers of Lac qui Parle county, belongs the distinction of being known as the "father of tree-planting" in this section, for it was he who was the first to set out a grove on his farm, the example thus set proving so effective that almost all of the other settlers lost little time in following it. On his farm near the village of Lac qui Parle he did a fine job of tree planting, his place from the very beginning being regarded as the most attractive in that region. He later moved to Providence township, where he followed the same course,

his beautiful "Evergreen Farm" there having long ago been pronounced by competent experts to be the most attractively planted farm in Minnesota. Mr. Brown served this district in the Legislature, following his election as representative in 1886, and was killed by lightning at his place in Providence not long after the completion of his term of public service.

SOMETHING ABOUT EARLY BRIDGE BUILDING.

As set out elsewhere, the obstacle to transportation across the prairie offered by the Minnesota river was at first overcome by the establishment of licensed ferries, but the settlers soon wearied of the twenty-five cent toll exacted by the ferrymen and as conditions improved and travel became more extensive began to build bridges, though it was ten years after the beginning of the settlement at Lac qui Parle that the old Bausmau (Bushman) ferry was supplanted by a wagon bridge. Before that time, however, a foot-bridge had been constructed across the Lac qui Parle river at the village. When it finally was decided to do away with the inconvenience and the exactions of the ferry, the farmers gathered together and in the summer of 1879 erected a substantial wooden bridge across the Minnesota at that point. Though none of them may have read Caesar's description of the manner in which he constructed his historic bridge across the Rhine, it is recalled that they followed that great general's method exactly. They cut trees of suitable size along the banks of the river, floated the same down to the highway and there on a structure of piles built the first causeway over the stream at that point. In the memorable flood of 1881 that bridge was swept away and the ferry again was resorted to until such a time, a few years later, an iron bridge could be erected. In that flood of 1881 all bridges on the Minnesota save the one at Granite Falls, which was saved by being heavily weighted by stones which were hauled on to it, went out. Appleton had a bridge some little time before the one erected at Lac qui Parle and the bridge at Montevideo was constructed in 1878. There are now good steel or concrete bridges across the river at Montevideo, at the old Bausmau ferry approaching Watson, across the upper end of Lac qui Parle lake, approaching Milan, below the Pomme de Terre opposite Appleton, above Marsh lake opposite Correll, near the mouth of the Yellow Bank opposite Odessa and at the foot of Big Stone lake at Ortonville, while the Lac qui Parle and the Chippewa rivers are spanned at all points where crossed by section or range roads throughout their respective courses, much attention having been paid to substantial bridges constructed in recent years.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY'S "HOME-COMING."

Fair week of 1911 was made memorable for the people of Lac qui Parle county on account of the notable "home-coming" held at Madison in connection with the county fair in the last week of September, this "home-coming" being in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the creation of the county as a civic unit. The affair brought out a "large multitude" of people and loyal Lac qui Parleans from all parts of the country who may have wandered away returned to help in the observance of the celebration, among these being the Rev. J. P. Williamson, who was born at the old Indian mission established at the foot of the lake by his father, the Rev. Thomas Williamson, in 1835. The banquet given in connection with the affair was laid in the opera house, the attendance at that function being "all that could be expected," according to a contemporary account of the same. Addresses were made by Governor Eberhart, W. G. Bierd, general manager of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad Company; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner Elmquist, State Treasurer Smith, Secretary of State Schmall, Col. J. H. Davidson, representing one of St. Paul's commercial clubs; Professor Tonning, State Auditor Iverson and others, and the Hon. J. F. Jacobson served as toastmaster. At the dedicatory services attending the dedication of the new industrial building at the fair grounds addresses were made by Governor Eberhart, Superintendent of Public Instruction Shultz, George R. Aiton, S. G. Iverson, G. R. Ingalls and others. On the next day, Friday, addresses were made by Congressman A. J. Volstead, Rev. J. P. Williamson, Secretary of State Schmall and Mrs. Schmidt. On Saturday afternoon United States Senator Moses E. Clapp and Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, delivered addresses and in the evening George Vincent, president of the Minnesota State University, addressed a large audience.

FIRST CORN CARNIVAL IN THE STATE.

The first real "corn carnival" ever held in the state of Minnesota was held at Madison in the fall of 1913 under the direction of the Lac qui Parle County Agricultural Society and an exhibit of striking attractiveness was prepared to show the recent ascendancy of "King Corn" in this part of the state. Among those present at this carnival was the late James J. Hill and an excellent photograph of the corn exhibit, carefully preserved at the Madison city library, reveals Mr. Hill's familiar figure standing in front of the

exhibit surrounded by a party of the leading citizens and corn growers of the county.

THE SPORTS OF OTHER DAYS.

Back in the days before wire fences were as common on the prairie as they now are, snow sailing was one of the popular sports of this section and many persons in Lac qui Parle county had well-equipped sail-sleighs, contrivances that would skim across the prairie on the snow with the fleetness and freedom of birds. So skillful did the pilots of those snow-sleighs become that they could beat up into the wind, tacking across the prairie in any desired direction with all the assurance of an old water navigator, and fierce indeed was the gale that could deter an excursion when once these prairie sailors would start out. On the level plains during such winters as the memorable winters of 1880 or 1887 or 1888, with the prairie one vast expanse of snow and with but few fences to impede the course, the valiant prairie sailors would start out of a morning and think nothing of a trip to Canby or to Appleton and back before night. Of course, sometimes, the wind would fail them and thus becalmed they were as helpless as an ocean-going vessel in the "doldrums," being compelled to push their craft into the nearest friendly "port," but generally there was enough wind going out here to keep them going and some rare sport was indulged in. In the winter of 1915 several Madison young men rigged up a sled with a gasoline engine and set of aeroplane propellers and found that they had devised a craft which had a really remarkable ability to skim over the snowy surface of the highways and that form of sport promises to become more popular with the coming winters, but the old level, free courses of the limitless prairie are no longer open to snow craft, the presence of fences now interfering with the unrestricted course the fathers of the present generation enjoyed in the days when they were boys.

MONTEVIDEO'S "HOSPITALITY."

Some years ago when Editor Farnham, of Madison, was justice of the peace in and for his bailiwick, he was called on in the course of his magisterial duties to serve a warrant on a man whom he finally was able to locate in the neighborhoring city of Montevideo. Arming his constable with a proper warrant he sent him over to Montevideo to serve the same. The duly accredited limb of the law in due time found his man in one of the saloons that no longer exist in Montevideo and informed him of the purpose of

his mission in those parts. The party thus sought proved to be a very pleasant fellow, genial and hospitable withal, and he cordially invited the constable to partake with him of certain of the refreshments served at the house of call in which the warrant was served and also begged that the officer permit him to complete the diverting game in which he then was engaged. Nothing loth to accept the hospitality thus extended and being a complaisant chap as well, the constable informed his prisoner that that would be all right; certainly, go ahead. Meanwhile the "prisoner" and his pals continued to ply the officer of the law with liberal portions of the house's best liquid "hospitality." The next day a stranger entered the office of Justice Farnham and taking a warrant from his pocket admitted service on the same, explaining that he was the party against whom it had been directed and that he desired to accept the judgment of the court in the matter therein set out. "But, where is the constable?" queried the court. "Oh, he's over at Montevideo in jail. They had to 'run him in' for intoxication."

THE COUNTY'S FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL.

In the days of the beginning of a civic and social order in Lac qui Parle county there was not a law book nor a lawyer within seventy-five miles of the Lac qui Parle settlement and when called on to preserve law and order in their midst the settlers were thrown wholly on their own resources in the matter of judicial procedure. The first criminal case to require adjudication arose in the summer of 1871, being the case of the state on relation of Lund vs. Moller, the charge being assault and battery. The affidavit was made before P. F. Jacobson, justice of the peace, and the warrant, or such form of a warrant as could be evolved in a court wholly inexperienced and unadvised in such matters, was served by John Maguire, constable, a sort of a form in such cases made and provided being worked up from an old copy of "Booth's Manual" that had somehow come into the possession of the court. J. F. Jacobson, many years afterward the nominee of the Republican party for governor of the great state of Minnesota, whose political and civic activities even then were beginning to bring him to the notice of his neighbors, was called into consultation by both sides, a jury was impaneled and the trial proceeded. The jury found the defendant guilty and assessed a fine of ten dollars, together with the costs accruing in the case. As there probably was not ten dollars of real money in the entire county at that time the question of securing the payment of the fine and the costs became one for the court to arrange, for as the nearest jail was at St. Peter, one hundred

and thirty-five miles away, it was considered advisable to convey the prisoner at the bar to such a distant point and there to hold him until such a time as the fine might be paid. After much grave deliberation it finally was decided to take a mortgage on a heifer owned by the defendant. J. F. Jacobson thereupon, after much careful pondering over the forms set out in the copy of "Booth's Manual," which was the only book bearing anything like a likeness of a law book in the entire community, tore a blank page out of an old ledger and made out a form of mortgage covering the chattel. The question then arose, who should have possession of the mortgage until such time as the judgment of the court might be satisfied by the payment of the fine and the costs. The case being a state case, it very soberly was agreed that the state should be the custodian of the document and that the only proper place in which to file the same was in the office of the governor. The mortgage therefore was sent to the governor, but there is no record that the latter ever foreclosed on the same. The trial above referred to was held at the house of P. F. Jacobson in what then was known as Williamsburg, the county's first hamlet, which later gave way to the village of Lac qui Parle, relinquishing its early ambition to become the county seat and subsiding entirely in the fact of the more rapid advance made by its adjacent rival.

CONSTABLE TASTES DRACONIAN LAW.

The next year, Cerro Gordo township having been created, a complete set of township officers was elected there, among these being Justice of the Peace Gilbertson and Constable John Paulson. Some difficulty having arisen between two neighbors, it became the duty of the court to issue a warrant for the arrest of the alleged offender. From the forms presented in "Booth's Manual" one was selected as apparently covering the case and a warrant was made out after that prescribed form, which, as it happened, proved to be a summons as in civil action, carrying a date for the return of the same. Constable Paulson fared forth thus armed and served his warrant, the defendant in the action being found in his hay field. Upon pleading that his hay needed his attention he was told by the constable to go ahead and complete his haying and that he would call for him later. Meanwhile the day indicated on the face of the warrant had expired and when the constable finally brought the defendant into the presence of Justice Gilbertson, that functionary gravely ruled that the court had lost jurisdiction in the matter through the lapse of time and set the prisoner free. Feeling, apparently, however, that the dignity of the court ought to be maintained and that a fine

was due from some one, Justice Gilbertson fined Constable Paulson and assessed against him such costs as had accrued. Paulson paid his fine, not without considerable show of the bitterness of his spirit, and promptly reported to J. F. Jacobson, who then was county auditor, and filed his resignation with the latter. Accepting this implied authority, Mr. Jacobson as promptly accepted the resignation and recalls to this day that Paulson never thereafter could be induced to run for office, apparently having come to the conclusion that office-holding was likely to become too expensive a luxury.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

To one acquainted with the history of the old village of Lac qui Parle and with its aforetime position as the center of the commercial, civic and social life of this region, there is something indescribably pathetic in the contemplation of the present aspect of that historic spot. From a village that one time boasted of a population of near six hundred it has dwindled to fewer than a dozen houses and a proportionately limited population. Situated on one of the most beautiful spots in all western Minnesota, admirable for location in the days before the railroad came and passed it by, shattering its dreams of continued and growing eminence, Lac qui Parle was once a place of much promise and the enterprising settlers who had been attracted there built glowing pictures of the western metropolis that one day should arise there near the confluence of the Lac qui Parle and the Minnesota rivers. Then the railroad came, missing the village by many miles. Merchants, professional men, citizens in all the walks of life, recognizing the beginning of the end for Lac qui Parle, moved away to the new towns of Madison or Dawson, in order to have the advantage of a railroad, moving their stores and their houses across the prairie with them. Then the final, cruel blow to all Lac qui Parle's dream of greatness came. The court house, and with it the county seat, was moved to Madison. All save a few of the faithful remnant then gave up and joined the procession across the prairie to newer and more promising fields of endeavor and Lac qui Parle became a "deserted village" indeed; even more so than "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," so plaintively sung in Goldsmith's immortal verse. There are still a few of the faithful remaining at Lac qui Parle, Doctor Linboe, Charles A. Gould, Peter Simpson, Marvin Merrill and one or two others of "the old guard" sticking to the old scenes with a devotion that nothing can shake. There are two small stores in the place, one conducted by J. J. Spiess and the other by C. E. Spencer; a pretty little two-

room school house, a neat little "Union" church, without a pastor, that serves as a place of worship for two or three denominations that hold irregular services when a minister of these respective faiths can be secured, and—well, that is about all, save scenery, and of the latter there is never-ending variety, for old Lac qui Parle undeniably occupies one of the loveliest spots in all creation. Decrepit and forlorn, now used as a corn crib or something of the sort, there stands, having been moved well back off the road that once was a flourishing street, the old building in which Charles J. Coghlan started the *Lac qui Parle Press,* the first newspaper in western Minnesota. On the site it always has occupied stands the little old building, one story and an attic, a picture of which is presented in this volume, the first frame building erected in Lac qui Parle county, that once served Lac qui Parle county as a court house. In that house Charles A. Gould and his family long have made their home, Mr. Gould having moved there when he was made postmaster many years ago, for the convenience of its location at the junction of the highways. Ten years ago or thereabout, even the postoffice was taken away from Lac qui Parle and the small remnant of the faithful population of the old village receives its mail by rural carrier out of Montevideo. Both Mr. Gould and his wife years ago were school teachers in the Lac qui Parle neighborhood and many precious memories hold them to the old community. On the steps of the village store of a summer evening or around the hospitable stove in the store of a winter evening, gather the friendly cronies of the village and indulge in a bit of talk; a little current gossip, mayhap, now and then, but more frequently of the days that have gone, of the days of Lac qui Parle's former greatness, when all seemed well with the town. And it is possible that on occasion there is revived the long persistent hope, springing eternal, that even yet a railroad some day may strike along a new line through the Lac qui Parle country and bring back to the deserted village not only its past greatness, but a greatness the former fathers of the hamlet never dreamed of.

ON HALLOWED GROUND.

Not long ago, on a wonderful summer evening it was, a stranger from one of the states a good bit to the south and east of Minnesota stood at the spot made sacred by the memories of that noble band of Christian missionaries, who in the thirties wrought so unselfishly at the Lac qui Parle. He lifted his hat and reverently plucked a wild bloom that grew alongside the simple marker of native boulder that gives to the passerby today the only indication of the scene of those early labors. The sun was setting grandly

and the view from the height across the beautiful valleys of the Minnesota and of the Lac qui Parle was one to inspire the brush of an artist or the muse of a poet. From that fine eminence one of the most delightful panoramas in all Minnesota was unfolded to the view and the ever changing light of the setting sun shimmering on the silvery surface of the nearby lake conveyed to the enraptured sense of the beholder an indescribable charm. Renville surely had chosen well in selecting that vicinity for a stopping place in the years gone by. Doctor Williamson must have possessed a very true vision when he chose that spot as the site for his mission. There Renville had brought to the Lac qui Parle county the first definite glimmer of the approaching civilization. There Williamson and Riggs and Huggins and their faithful band had labored well, merging all thoughts of self in their far greater concern for the education and enlightment of the redman. There gently-bred women had labored and lost. There Amos Huggins met his tragic end, cruelly slain by the savages whom he had so unselfishly sought to uplift. In the ravine just below the height on which the mission stood there still wells the ever-living spring which gave a constant supply of pure water to the devoted mission band in the years long gone, but of any actual visible evidence that there ever had been a busy and useful frontier station on that fine eminence there was none. Time had effected a complete obliteration of the works of man and the spot long ago had reverted to Nature. The stranger again reverently lifted his hat and slowly, sadly withdrew. And in his heart, deeply abiding, there was the consciousness that he had been standing on hallowed ground.